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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47 — No. 1 OCTOBER 1, 1968

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist
Joseph Williams Burns III, Assistant Agronomist
Earl J. Hicks, Assistant Agronomist

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Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year.
Washington Office, 309 Universal Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Josiah Ferris, Manager

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

By A. W. Dykers

Annual Meeting

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NOTICE

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David W. Pipes, Jr.

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Mr. Pipes was an officer and member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League for 46 years. His name is second on the list of the Charter Members of this organization. He has now joined all but a very few of his fellow "Charter Members" in the Great Beyond.

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The rules of the awards competition stipulate that, to qualify for an award, a farm must produce at least 20% more cane per acre than the average for the farms in the district in which it is located. District 1, for instance, is composed of Vermilion, Lafayette and St. Martin Parishes and the average yield of cane per acre for the 1967 crop in these three parishes was 27.53

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Please also refer to the mast head of this issue for the newly elected Executive Committee. The only change in this Committee is that Ramon E. Billeaud takes the place of John B. Levert who, after years of service on the Executive Committee, asked to be replaced.

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High Yield Award Winners

For the thirteenth consecutive year, a High Yield Awards luncheon was held prior to the Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League. As it has always been, the luncheon was under the joint sponsorship of the Agricultural Extension Service of Louisiana State University and the League.

It will be recalled that for award purposes the Louisiana sugar district is divided into five geographical districts and each district is divided into acreage groups. Acreage group Number 1 is composed of farms from 5 to 49.9 acres. Group No. 2 is composed of farms from 50 to 99.9 acres; group No. 3—100 to 199.9 acres; group No. 4—200 to 499.9 acres; group No. 5—500 to 999.9 acres and group No. 6 is composed of farms of 1,000 acres or more.

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(Continued on page 10)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Early Sucrose

Cool weather in September has apparently triggered early sugar in the cane. Reports received to date indicated that sucrose is slightly better now than for the same period last year. Some reports on L. 60-25 show it to be very good in sugar. Mr. John Thibaut, of Glenwood Cooperative, reported on September 24 that sucrose in L.60-25 was above 12 and the factory could start grinding now as far as that variety is concerned. Although reports on other varieties have not been consistant, in general, C.P. 52-68 is showing early sugar and C.P. 44-101 and C.P. 55-30 are fully one point or more behind in sucrose.

Planting is still going on in many areas. Recent rainfall caused some delay in planting in the Terrebonne area in particular, and to some extent in other areas. Growers seemed to have made an extra special effort to do a good job of planting this year. Even rows appear to be straighter this year than in past years.

Everyone should want to make more cane per acre next year in an attempt to minimize the additional fifteen percent cut in acreage imposed by the Givernment. This cut in acreage may even inspire below average producers to do a better job of farming in order to maintain about the same income and to keep about the same standard of living as before the cut in acreage. It is very difficult to have to live on less. In fact, if some growers don't make more cane per acre, there will be losses rather than profits. It takes a certain volume to meet current obligations as well as those made earlier.

Higher yields per acre are possible on most farms. Many growers are averaging 40 tons of cane per acre. Some of these growers have large acreages of cane. This is not being done by only one or two growers, but by many. There are also many more growers who produce 35 tons of cane per acre. In order to produce more cane per acre a grower must first think about what can be done to better yields. He must also think about what hasn't been done.

After the thinking and planning is over, the next job is to make visits to the County Agent's office as well as visits to high yielding producers for special help and advice. Several high yielding producers of today were very low yielding producers several years ago. By admitting this, and setting out with a determined attitude to do better, and by seeking the best advice possible, their yields have steadily climbed. Additionally these same high yielding producers are still seeking advice in an attempt to do even better. This group of growers has learned that it pays to seek advice and follow recommendation of the County Agent.

There are a few growers who know how to farm better, but for one reason or another have not done so. It is difficult to inspire this group. Perhaps with the knowledge now that many mills will need all the cane they can get next year to make ends meet, this group will do better.

Every mill must grind a certain amount of cane to pay expenses and to break even. Every grower should keep this in mind and help in this situation. All mills will be needed in the future when acreage is restored to normal. Let's not lose any because of this acreage cut.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

The Senate and House Conferees quickly agreed on a one-year extension of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. The $20,000 limitation of payments provided in the House passed bill was scratched in Conference. Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman, Allen J. Ellender (D.-La.) succeeded in getting the Senate to approve the conference report without debate. The measure would extend for one year the federal program of production and price control for wheat, feed grains, cotton and wool programs which otherwise would expire December 31, 1969. The House expected to approve the conference report on September 25, and send the bill to the White House for the President's signature.

Farm Politics

Humphrey and Nixon have laid out their respective farm policies which appear to be very similar. About the only difference we can see between them is that Humphrey says he is for a "strategic crop reserve" and Nixon has not "said." Neither seems to be making any real efforts to get the farmers vote and so far the farmers do not seem to mind.

Statements made by both nominees indicate that they are for more and stronger farm cooperatives. So, no matter which candidate is elected, the cooperatives will have in the White House an advocate to sustain the pleas for more bargaining power over farm commodities.

Political advisors to both parties apparently feel that the farm issue is far too complicated for the candidates to attempt to develop specific farm programs during the heat of the campaign. Now that Congress has extended the Food and Agriculture Act for another year beyond its expiration date, there will be ample time for review and re-evaluation of existing programs before they have to be replaced.

There is considerable speculation over who will become the new Secretary of Agriculture. It is understood that Orville Freeman is scheduled for a "high" post if Humphrey is elected. Phil Campbell of Georgia has been mentioned as a strong possibility to succeed Freeman but—suppose Georgia and Campbell both go with Wallace.

Among Republican hopefuls to succeed Freeman are two former agricultural department officials—Don Parlberg, now a professor at Purdue, and Clarence Palmby, a grain executive.

After Governor Wallace has named his running mate there may be more speculation as to who might be Wallace's Secretary of Agriculture. At this time Governor Wallace seems to be running quite well in most of the farm states.

International Sugar Conference

The International Sugar Conference reconvened in Geneva, Switzerland, September 23, 1968, despite the plea by the United States that the conference be postponed indefinitely.

After a lengthy session earlier in the year, the conference adjourned because of major differences between the thirty big exporting and importing countries. Those differences have not been resolved in the meantime.

Although the U. S. request for postponement of the conference apparently

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ADDRESS BY J. MALCOLM DUHE, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1968

Members of the American Sugar Cane League and our distinguished guests. As the first official part of this forty-sixth Annual Meeting of our organization I want to congratulate the 24 farmers who have received the high-yield awards presented to them under the joint sponsorship of the Agricultural Extension Service of Louisiana State University and the American Sugar Cane League. It is an amazing fact that 21 of these farmers produced more than 40 tons of cane per acre. I know, of course, that these award winners do not go about their farming operations with the purpose in mind of receiving one of these plaques. They follow good farming techniques because this is the way to make money in the business of growing sugar cane. The awards simply come as a pleasant part of the process.

Before I get to the unpleasant task of recording our legislative failures this year, I would like to record the pleasant developments during the year under review. To begin with, we had an exceptionally good year for growing and harvesting the cane crop. For the first time in three years, no major weather disaster occurred in either our growing or grinding seasons. There were no hurricanes and no early killing freezes to reduce the size of the crop, and the official figures of the United States Department of Agriculture show that, for the first time since 1962, the Government paid no abandonment and no deficiency payments to sugar cane farmers in Louisiana.

Last year the forty-six sugar mills operating in Louisiana ground 8,100,-847 net tons of cane for our second largest crop on record. The 1963 crop was the largest with a total grinding of 8,554,103 net tons of cane.

The yield of cane per acre last year was also one of the best on record with an average for the State of 27.60 tons. The yield of sugar per acre was very close to the record, averaging slightly more than 5,000 pounds per acre. For the record crop of 1963, Louisiana averaged 28.97 tons of cane per acre and produced 5,316 pounds of sugar per acre.

The price of cane last year was also surpassed only once before. Again the record was set in that record-setting year of 1963. The U.S.D.A. statistics show that the average price at the mill for a ton of cane in 1963 was $10.72. Last year the average price of cane at the mill was $8.85 a ton.

Both 1963 and 1967 were "premium" years for the cane farmer. The production of sugar per net ton of cane last year averaged 181.46 pounds surpassing the 1963 production by a little more than 3 pounds of raw sugar per ton of cane.

The total production of sugar, raw value, for the State in 1967 was 740,-234 tons. This was surpassed only by the record production of 759,473 tons of sugar produced in 1963.

* * *

It is ironic for me to have to stand before you and report that because 1967 was a good year, we are in trouble. This simply doesn't seem to make sense; yet, because Nature was kind to us last year, sending the weather necessary to produce a bountiful harvest, we found ourselves on August 20th faced with a stern order from the U.S.D.A. to cut our 1969 acreage twenty per cent, just in case, we presume, Nature smiles on us again. Apparently overlooked by the Secretary of Agriculture was the fact that Nature can frown, as witness the hurricanes of 1964 and 65 and the early killing freeze of 1966.

Right here we would like to clarify a point that seems to be a little hazy in the minds of some. Under the Sugar

Act, as it now stands, the Secretary of Agriculture has the right, and, in fact, the obligation, to reduce Mainland Cane acreage to conform to the limitations set forth in the Act. This right has never been denied by us. However, we considered his twenty per cent reduction to be considerably beyond the call of duty. The Secretary, in good conscience, could have called for a smaller acreage cut.

Under the able guidance of Senator Allen Ellender, a conference with President Johnson and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman was held at the White House on September 9th, at which spokesmen for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area pleaded with the President for some relief from the execessive acreage reduction ordered by Secretary Freeman. On September 18, the U.S.-D.A. announced that the 20% acreage cut had been reduced to 15%.

We are disappointed that the size of the cut was not reduced more The 28% acreage reduction since 1964 is the largest cumulative cut ever imposed on any domestic sugar area. However, we are encouraged by the fact that we have finally won at least a small victory in our long struggle with our quota and acreage problem.

* * *

We have realized for the past two years that some way must be found to get a bigger sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Area. The Department of Agriculture helped us a little last year, but it became evident late last year that we must seek help from Congress. Therefore, we asked for an amendment to the Sugar Act which would give us the right to use some of the Puerto Rican quota which Puerto Rico is not able to use. Strange as it seems, our efforts to get such an amendment met with unanimous opposition from the other segments of the Domestic Sugar Industry. The U.S. beet people from 22 states, the U.S. refiners from 10 states, the Hawaiians and the Puerto Ricans did everything they could think of to block each move that we made; and on August 1st, they wrote a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, suggesting that the Mainland Cane Area's acreage be cut as much as 30 per cent.

As far as I know, this is the first time in the history of the Sugar Act that other segments of the Domestic Sugar Industry have meddled in the internal affairs of another domestic sugar area. I consider the cane acreage that you and I are allowed to grow under the Sugar Act to be a local problem to be settled by the United States Department of Agriculture without outside interference. I would like to go on record as deploring this recent innovation. I condemn it as being a dangerous development that could lead to much strife within the family of the Domestic Sugar Industry. Incidentally, following our visit with President Johnson, the other domestic areas sent a telegram to President Johnson urging that the Mainland Cane Area's quota cut be left at 20%.

* * *

Throughout all of our efforts to obtain quota relief we have had what seemed to us to be an "ace in the hole" in the form of a Government purchase of our over-quota sugar. This would be either for shipment abroad in the foreign air program or for use in the food distribution program for the poor of our nation.

Because this endeavor has been in the nature of a last resort, it has only recently been actively pursued by us. We are disappointed, but really not surprised, that we have run into the same opposition to this proposal that we encountered in our efforts to share in the Puerto Rican deficit. Congressman Ed Willis, has introduced a bill in the House to authorize the purchase of the sugar as a surplus commodity not to be charged against quota, but the prospects of its passage are not encouraging at this moment.

Right here I think that I should repeat my recent expressions of gratitude to the entire Louisiana Congressional Delegation for their efforts in our behalf in the House and the Senate this

(Continued on page 10)

Keep sugar cane fields weed-free.

You can replace costly multiple treatments usually necessary with other herbicides with Du Pont "Sinbar" terbacil weed killer. You can use it either of two ways. As a split application, put on half the recommended amount in the fall—the other half in the spring. Or, you can spray on the full amount in one application—in early spring. Either way, "Sinbar" gives you:

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- **Kill of germinating seedlings up to one inch tall.**

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ADDRESS

(Continued from page 7)

year, and in all the past years that they have worked with us. Looking back over the years, it seems to us that at times they have accomplished almost the impossible. This year they have been faced with unanimous opposition from people most of whom formerly have been our friends. Unfortunately for us, nobody else in the Domestic Sugar Industry has a quota problem at this time, and since they are not hurting they have no sympathy for those of us who are.

This brings to mind the familiar Aesop Fable of centuries past about the dog in the manger. Six hundred years B.C., Mr. Aesop came to the conclusion that selfish people begrudge others what they cannot have themselves. Apparently human nature hasn't changed much in twenty-five hundred years.

The Sugar Act, right now, is seriously out of balance. Any comparison of the stated quotas of the individual areas in the Act, with today's production capacity of those areas, makes this self-evident. I am hopeful that the other domestic sugar areas will realize that, under the present stresses, the Sugar Act is slowly falling apart at the seams and that, if it is to survive, it must be amended to correct the present inequities.

* * *

I have not attempted in this short address to comment on the many other projects in which the League has been actively engaged during the past year. in solving the problems of our industry. Most of these have already been reported in The Sugar Bulletin and are familiar to all of us.

Before concluding, I must record the passing on September 6th, of David W. Pipes, Jr., who was President of the American Sugar Cane League from September 1927 through September 1929. It was through the efforts of Mr. Pipes, and several associates, that P.O.J. canes were introduced to the cane farmers of Louisiana. The fact that this change in cane varieties saved the Louisiana sugar industry from extinction, is now history.

In closing, I want to thank the members of the twenty-one standing committees of the American Sugar Cane League with whom it has been my privilege and pleasure to work during the past year. It has been said many times, and it is still true, the League is a strong organization because we have many members who devote much time

To our very efficient staff, I extend my special gratitude; and to you, the members of the American Sugar Cane League, I extend my heartfelt appreciation for allowing me to serve as your President.

Looking back into history we will see that the Louisiana sugar industry has survived many adversities and lived through many crises in its 173 years of existence. I confidently predict that the present situation will not be an exception to this established rule.

Thank you very much.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

standard tons. Twenty percent of this 27.53 tons per acre equals 5.51 tons and when this is added to the 27.53 average it will be seen that to enter the awards contest a farm must have produced at least 33.04 tons of cane per acre. The winners in District 1 were:

Group 1—Norman J. Boudreaux, Rt. 1, Box 10, St. Martinville, La. who produced 43.2 tons of cane per acre on 23.9 acres.

Group 2—Carl Poche, Jr., Rt. 2, Box 331, St. Martinville La. who produced 37.9 tons of cane per acre on 57.8 acres.

Group 3—Adam Laviolette Sr., and Sons, Rt. 2, Box 168, St. Martinville, La. who produced 38.3 tons of cane per acre on 112.6 acres.

ACREAGE CUT REDUCED

On Sept. 18th Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman announced a decision to moderate the reduction in proportionate shares (farm acreage allotments) for sugarcane farms in the mainland cane sugar area (Florida and Louisiana) for the 1969 crop as announced Aug. 20 (press releaseUSDA 2687-68).

Secretary Freeman, in announcing his decision said, "After careful review and reappraisal of the adverse effect of the previously-announced 20 percent reduction in mainland sugar cane acreage on producers, the processing industry and the economic structure of the communities involved, I am today moderating that cut for the 1969 crop year to 15 percent.

"All segments of the sugar industry should understand that this decision does not disregard Congressional guidelines or intent or deviate from the provisions of the Sugar Act. It recognizes that there is and will continue to be a heavy carryover of mainland cane sugar in the absence of unpredictable natural or other circumstances which sharply cut production. The mainland cane sugar industry must realize that this action moderating the 1969-crop cut-back makes it likely that a reduction in the 1970-crop allotment will be necessary."

"The supply of mainland cane sugar must be brought into balance with its quota and carryover requirements if we are to continue to make the successful sugar program operate to the benefit of all Americans in the years ahead. Today's action merely permits a longer transition period in accomplishing this objective and lessens the impact next year on those who make up the sugar industry."

The revised 1969-crop allocations for the two states are 256,800 acres for Louisiana and 160,270 acres for Florida. Previously, the allocations were announced at 241,700 acres for Louisiana and 150,840 acres for Florida. These compare to 1968-crop allocations of 302,120 acres for Louisiana and 188,550 acres for Florida.

Other provisions remain the same as announced previously.

UP FRONT

Group 4—Louis and Claude Comb, Rt. 1, Box 486, Breaux Bridge, La. who produced 40.3 tons of cane per acre on 299.4 acres.

There were no winners in group 5 (500 to 999.9 acres) and group 6 which is the 1,000 acre or more group.

District Number II is composed of St. Mary and Iberia Parishes. The average yield in this district was 32.22 standard tons of cane per acre and to qualify a farm must have averaged 38.66 standard tons of cane to the acre. The winners in District II were:

Group 1—Shirley Rodriguez, Star Rt. B. Box 114, Franklin, La. 52.06 tons per acre on 17.1 acres.

Group 2—Collins Blanchard, Rt. 2, Box 307, New Iberia, La. 42.6 tons of cane per acre on 86 acres.

Group 3—Estate of Philip Rodrigue, Rt. 2, Box 433, New Iberia, La. 41.8 tons of cane on 136 acres.

Group 4—Daniel and Andrew Gonsoulin, Rt. 2, Box 269, New Iberia, La. 43.1 tons of cane per acre on 421.1 acres.

Group 5—Ronald R. Hebert, Inc., 3009 D'Albor St., Jeanerette, La. 41.4 tons of cane per acre on 526.6 acres.

Group 6—A. V. Allain & Sons, Rt. 2, Box 211, Jeanerette, La.

(Continued on next page)

39.76 tons of cane per acre on 1,215 acres.

District III is composed of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes. The average yield in this district was 30.46 standard tons of cane per acre and the 20 per cent above average came to 36.55 standard tons of cane per acre. The Winners in District III were:

Group 1—Gibber Aucoin, RFD 2, Box 531, Thibodaux, La. 47.7 tons of cane per acre on 7.4 acres.

Group 2—Lubin Raymond, RFD 1, Box 168, Cut Off, La. 41.6 tons of cane per acre on 64.3 acres.

Group 3—Clarence Matherne & Sons, Rt. 2, Box 447-A, Raceland, La. 41.1 tons of cane per acre on 141.3 acres.

Group 4—Wesley Monson and Kellis Buckland, Rt. 2, Box 10, Napoleonville, La. 44 tons of cane per acre on 286.4 acres.

Group 5—Matherne Bros., RFD 1, Box 523, Thibodaux, La. 42.3 tons of cane per acre on 509.1 acres.

Group 6—(1,000 acres and over) no winners.

District IV is composed of Ascension, Iberville, St. Charles, St. James, St. John and West Baton Rouge Parishes. The average yield in District IV was 30.79 standard tons of cane per acre and the 20% above came to 36.95 standard tons. The winners were:

Group 1—Edward David, Box 193, Oscar, La. 44.97 tons of cane per acre on 26.8 acres.

Group 2—Elton Torres, Rt. 2, Box 39, St. James, La. 42.5 tons of cane per acre on 54.6 acres.

Group 3—Cyril Waguespack & Sons, Rt. 2, Box 40, St. James, La. 44.11 tons of cane per acre on 122.4 acres.

Group 4—McManor Plantation, Donaldsonville, La. 45.3 tons of cane per acre on 239 acres.

Group 5—Graugnard Farms, St. James, La. 42.8 tons of cane per acre on 953.4 acres.

Group 6—Poplar Grove Planting and Refining Co., Rt. 2, Box 69, Port Allen, La. 43.03 tons of cane per acre on 1,476.5 acres.

District V is composed of Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, Rapides and West Feliciana Parishes. The average yield per acre was 31.09 standard tons and the twenty per cent above average came to 37.31 standard tons. The High Award Winners in this district were:

Group 1—Alvin Chustz, Maringouin, La. 48 tons of cane per acre on 22 acres.

Group 2—Morris Webre, Maringouin, La. 42 tons of cane per acre on 51 acres.

Group 3—Anatole LeBlanc, Star Rt., Erwinville, La. 47 tons of cane per acre on 175 acres.

There were no winners in Group 4 (200 to 499.9 acres), Group 5 (500 to 999.9 acres) and Group 6 (1,000 acres or more).

(Continued on page 14)

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

I hereby certify the following:

1. That the names and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Editor, Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.; Managing Editor, Andrew W. Dykers; Business Manager, none.

2. That the owner is the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; J. Malcolm Duhe, New Iberia, La., President; Ed. Schexnayder, White Castle, La., 1st Vice-President; F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La., Secretary; Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La., Treasurer.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owing or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are none.

4. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceeding the date shown above was 4,815.

A. W. DYKERS,
Managing Editor.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 12)

Reviewing the productions registered by the award winners, we note that 21 of the 24 farmers listed produced more than 40 tons of cane per acre. This has to be some sort of a record. The average of all winners is about 12 tons of cane per acre more than the State average. Last year a ton of cane was worth $9.10 to the grower and it isn't hard to figure that the award winners grossed about $110.40 more dollars per acre than the State average.

The 24 award winning farms grossed their owners over three quarters of a million dollars more than the State average last year.

4-H Club Winner

It is always a pleasure each year to record and compliment the winner of the 4-H Club Sugar Cane Project Award.

Our compliments this year, and a check for $150.00 to finance a trip to

Used Equipment for Cane Fields

1. Used KOEHRING 304, s/n 8586 DRAGLINE, Cat D318 Diesel, 35' Boom, 30" Shoes. Condition Fair. N.O., La.

2. Used INSLEY K-12, s/n K11002, GM 2-71 Diesel, 24" shoes, 35' boom, Fairlead, double-boom point. Condition Fair. B.R., La.

3. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS M100 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 238, Enclosed Cab, Scarifier, New Tires, Hydraulic Shift Moldboard, Diesel Engine. Condition Good. B.R., La.

4. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD6B-E Tractor, s/n 3316, Diesel Engine, 20" shoes, canopy, straight bulldozer blade. Condition Good. B.R., La.

5. Used LIMA 34 s/n 3355-1 DRAGLINE, GM 4-71 Diesel, 40' Boom, 30" Shoes. Condition Good. N.O., La.

6. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS AD-4 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 2528, GM 4-71 DIESEL, Power Circle Turn and Steering, 12' Moldboard, Leaning Front Wheels. Condition Fair. L.C., La.

7. Used Northwest 25 Dragline, s/n 12330, Cat., D-318 Diesel, 28" shoes, 30' boom, Fairlead, double-boom point. Condition Fair. B.R., La.

8. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD11EC, s/n 7319, Diesel Engine, 22" Shoes, Carco Winch, Bulldozer Blade. Condition Good. B.R., La.

9. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS "D" MOTOR GRADER, s/n 5495, Cab, Front Wheel Lean, Power Circle, Gas Engine. Condition Good. Laf., La.

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Chicago, go to Arthur Bourgeois, of Raceland, La., who produced 49.5 tons of cane on 1.4 acres.

The first runner up in the 4-H Club competition was Horton Guillotte, of St. Mary Parish. Michel Chauvin, of Lafourche Parish was third, and Lionel Bourgeois, also of Lafourche Parish, was fourth.

Special Awards

Two special awards went to Sherley Rodriguez, of Franklin, La. Mr. Rodriguez was first in cane with the highest sucrose, and first in cane with the lowest trash content.

A special Superior Sugar Producer plaque was presented to the Matherne brothers, of Thibodaux, La., for having won a high yield award on five different crops.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 5)

fell on deaf ears, the absence of a U. S. delegation is regarded as a major psychological factor in the way of agreement. After the Presidential election it is possible that the United States would actively participate in the conference if an agreement has not been reached by that time.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47—No. 2 OCTOBER 15, 1968

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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October 15, 1968

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year.
Washington Office, 309 Universal Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Josiah Ferris, Manager

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

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By A. W. Dykers

Wage Rates Increased

The U.S.D.A. has increased wage rates 15 cents an hour for all classes of workers employed in the production, cultivation and harvesting of sugarcane in Louisiana. The across the board increase became effective on October 14th. The new wage determination is printed in this issue beginning on page six.

On June 24th, at the wage price hearing, Mr. P. J. deGravelles, Jr., speaking for the American Sugar Cane League and the Louisiana Farm Bureau, asked that any increase in field wage rates be made effective February 1, 1969 to coincide with the automatic increase due at that time under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The U.S. D.A. has ignored this recommendation.

The wage increase, along with the recently announced 15 percent acreage cut, squeezes a little more blood from the Louisiana sugar industry. Our guess is that the industry will tighten its belt by hiring fewer laborers for farm work.

Welfare, here they come!

Fair And Reasonable Prices For 1968 Crop

(Official Release)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced its determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1968 crop of Louisiana sugarcane. The determination continues the sharing relationship and other provisions of the 1967 crop determination, except that the blackstrap molasses payment to producers is to be based on 7 gallons of blackstrap per ton of cane instead of the 7.1 gallons figure used last year. This change reflects the most recent 5-year average recovery.

The period for determining the season's average price for raw sugar and molasses is Oct. 4, 1968, through April 24, 1969. the period for determining the delivered average price of raw sugar is Oct. 4, 1968, through Dec. 31, 1968, for the 1968 crop sugar, raw value, marketed in 1968 under the processors marketing allotment and Jan. 1, 1969, through Feb. 27, 1969, for 1968-crop sugar, raw value, not marketed in 1968. The raw sugar and molasses prices used as the basis for sugarcane payments are those quoted by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc.

The basic price per ton of standard sugarcane is $1.05 for each one-cent per pound of raw sugar determined on the basis of the weekly, season's, or delivered average price, as elected by the processor in writing to the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office not later than Oct. 14, 1968.

Producers received and average of $8.85 per ton of 1967-crop sugarcane. In addition, they received Sugar Act payments amounting to $1.28 per ton of sugarcane.

The Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, requires producers who also process sugarcane grown by other producers to pay prices determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable as a condition for eligibility for payment under the act.

A public hearing on fair and reasonable prices was held in Houma, La., on June 24, 1968.

Dr. Garry A. Smith Joins U.S.D.A. At Canal Point, Florida

(Official Release)

Dr. Garry A. Smith, a native of New Mexico, joined the staff of the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Florida, on July 1, 1968. He received

(Contonued on page 9)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Louisiana Crop Underway

Although it is much too early to say what the 1968 Louisiana cane crop will be, early reports from some of the mills now grinding are somewhat optimistic. Reports from Mr. F. E. Farwell and Mr. Louis Arceneaux of Smithfield factory show sucrose and purity well above par and cane yields satisfactory. A similar report was also received from Mr. James Thibaut of Evan Hall factory. Reports on sucrose of C.P. 48-103 in this area are very good. A report on L.60-25 show sucrose at 14 percent in this area. One report from one mill on the Teche shows sucrose above 12 percent and purity one point below par. Another report shows that sucrose and purity at two mills are about par on Bayou Lafourche. These reports are good and it is hoped that cool weather without too much rainfall will prevail so that quality will improve.

It is the cool weather received in September that triggered early good sucrose in cane for this group. Although it is somewhat hot now, October 13, the production of sucrose in the cane stalk has started and it should continue as the temperature becomes lower. This happening is a physiological function of the cane plant. What actually happens in Louisiana is that the cane plant never matures as a result of age, but is forced into the start of maturation by outside forces, mainly the lowering of temperature. As cool weather starts, growth is retarded and ripening begins.

In some areas of the belt cane is considerably shorter than for the same period last year. In spite of this, reports on cane yields from these areas are good. Population on the row is good. Barrel size is good and, in general, stalk weight is good. All of this seems to indicate yield of cane per acre will be good this year. It is now the opinion of the writer that an earlier estimate of 26.5 net tons of cane per acre was conservative and that cane yields will be slightly better and perhaps about 27 net tons of cane per acre for the State average.

Research Award

The American Sugar Cane League was among six corporations and organizations cited by the LSU Foundation for generous and substantial gifts to the foundation for an excellence program at Louisiana State University at ceremonies held in Baton Rouge, October 5th.

The Presidents' Award was presented to J. Malcolm Duhe, New Iberia, La., president of the ASCL, at the annual membership meeting of the LSU Foundation in the LSU Union by University President John A. Hunter and Foundation President Carl W. Bauer.

Mr. Bauer, in making the presentation, noted that the award was made in recognition of the League's generous support of sugarcane research at the University. Projects underwritten or assisted financially by the ASCL include:

Research to seek more effective control of the sugarcane borer moth which costs growers millions of dollars annually in crop losses. The project is a joint undertaking of researchers with the Agricultural Experiment Station Entomology Department and the LSU Chemistry Department.

Research involving the milling response of sugarcane at the LSU Audubon Sugar Factory.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Miracle Food

No, we are not trying to work our way through college by selling magazines—BUT if you have not read the October 11, 1968 issue of LIFE get a copy of that magazine and read pages 100 and 101 even if you are a "sugar man" and already know all about the "miracle food." The double page advertisement in LIFE will be well worth the price of the magazine and the time you spend reading it.

The Long Night

After participating in one of the most unusual sessions in history, members of the House of Representatives, last week, displayed remarkable ability to make themselves look foolish. The Republicans chose to make a farce out of the proceedings of one of the most important legislative bodies on earth. They claimed they wanted to focus attention on the election reform and congressional re-organization bills which had been swept under the rug by Democratic leaders. They rang up the curtain on the comedy, however, during an attempt to pass the Equal-Time Bill thus giving substance to the argument that actually they were trying to help Mr. Nixon avoid a T.V. debate with candidates Humphrey and Wallace.

Quorum calls, the reading of the Journal of the preceding day's activities, went on and on despite the efforts of the majority leadership to keep a quorum present. Some of the distinguished members apparently were thirsty and had to leave the House Chamber for a drink (water of course); others may have had to rush for the bathroom. Anyway, it was amazing how many Republican members had pressing business which necessitated their absence from the Floor. Speaker John McCormack was like a mother hen trying to keep her brood of ducks from going to a pond. Finally he ordered the doors locked, but even that most unusual and drastic maneuver did not produce the desired result. Representative Robt Taft (R.-Ohio), "brought the House down," figuratively, by dashing out doors (which were supposed to be locked) and daring the Speaker to order his arrest.

The House met at noon, Tuesday, October 8, and continued in session throughout "the long night" until 8:17 p.m. Wednesday, October 9.

No, we are not selling subscriptions to magazines—but—if you have a few hours to spare, get copies of the October 8th and 9th Congressional Records. It is not recommended reading but you might get one or two belly laughs.

IN THE FIELD

Sugarcane variety development studies, and

Research by the LSU Synthetic Foods Study Group which has discovered a process by which bagasse, the milling waste of sugarcane, and other agricultural wastes can be converted into an edible and nutritious protein. The Florida Sugar Cane League has joined the ASCL in assisting this research at LSU.

1968 WAGE DETERMINATION

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301(c)(1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation and consideration of the evidence obtained at the public hearing held in Houma, Louisiana, on June 24, 1968, the following determination is hereby issued.

§ 864.15 **Requirements.**

A producer of sugarcane in Louisiana shall be deemed to have complied with the wage provisions of the act if all persons employed on the farm in production, cultivation, or harvesting work, as provided in section 864.16 herein, shall have been paid in accordance with the following:

(a) **Wage Rates.** All such persons shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid wages in cash therefor at rates required by existing legal obligations, regardless of whether those obligations resulted from an agreement (such as a labor union agreement) or were created by State or Federal legislative action, or at rates as agreed upon between the producer and the worker, whichever is higher, but not less than the following, which shall become effective on October 14, 1968, and shall remain in effect until amended, superseded, or terminated:

(1) **For work performed on a time basis:**

Class of worker Harvest Work	Rate per Hour
Harvester and loader operators	$1.45
Tractor drivers, truck drivers, harvester bottom blade operators, and hoist operators	1.40
All other harvesting workers	1.30
Production and Cultivation Work	
Tractor drivers	1.35
All other production and cultivation workers	1.30

(2) **Workers 14 and 15 years of age and full-time students when employed on a time basis.** For workers 14 and 15 years of age and, where the Secretary of Labor has by certificate or order provided for the employment of full-time students 14 years of age or older on a part-time basis (not to exceed 20 hours in any work-week during the time school is in session) or on a part-time or full-time basis during school vacations, the rate shall be not less than 85 percent of the applicable hourly rate for the class of worker prescribed in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. (The act provides that the employment of workers under 14 years of age, or the employment of workers 14 and 15 years of age for more than 8 hours per day, will result in a deduction from Sugar Act payments to the producer.)

(3) **Handicapped workers when employed on a time basis.** The wage rate for workers certified by the Regional Director, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U. S. Department of Labor, 1931 9th Avenue, South, Birmingham, Alabama 35205, to be handicapped because of age or physical or mental deficiency or injury, and whose productive capacity is thereby impaired, shall be not less than 75 percent of the applicable hourly rate for the class of worker prescribed in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(4) **Work performed on a piecework basis.** The piecework rate for any operation shall be as agreed upon between the producer and the worker. The hourly rate of earnings of each worker employed on piecework during each pay period (not to be in excess of two weeks) shall average for the time worked at piecework rates during such pay period not less than the applicable hourly rate for the class of worker prescribed in subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this paragraph.

(b) **Compensable working time.** For work performed under paragraph (a) of this section, compensable working time commences at the time the worker is required to start work and ends upon completion of work in the field, except time taken out for meals during the working day. If the producer requires the operator of mechanical

equipment, driver of animals, or any other class of worker to report to a place other than the field, such as an assembly point or a tractor shed located on the farm, the time spent in transit from such place to the field and from the field to such place is compensable working time. Time spent in performing work directly related to the principal work performed by the worker, such as servicing equipment, is compensable working time. Time of the worker while being transported from a central recruiting point or labor camp to the farm, is not compensable working time.

(c) **Equipment necessary to perform work assignment.** The producer shall furnish without cost to the worker any equipment required in the performance of any work assignment. The worker my be charged for the cost of such equipment in the event of its loss or destruction through negligence of the worker. Equipment includes, but is not limited to hand and mechanical tools and special wearing apparel, such as boots and raincoats, required to discharge the work assignment.

§ 864.16 **Applicability of wage requirements.**

The wage requirements of this Part apply to all persons who are employed or who work on the farm in operations directly connected with the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane on any acreage from which sugarcane is marketed or processed for the production of sugar, harvested for seed, or any acreage which qualifies as bona fide abandoned. Such persons include field overseers or supervisors while directing other workers, and those workers employed by an independent contractor who performs services on the farm. The wage requirements are not applicable to persons who voluntarily perform work without pay on the farm for a religous or charitable institution or organization; inmates of a prison who work on a farm operated by the prison; truck drivers employed by a contractor engaged only in hauling sugarcane; members of a cooperative arrangement among producers for the exchange of labor to be performed by themselves or members of their families; persons who have an agreement with the producer to perform all work on a specified acreage in return for a share of the crop or crop proceeds if such share, including the share of any Sugar Act payments results in earnings at least as much as would otherwise be received in accordance with the requirements of this Part for the work performed; independent contractors and members of their immediate families; or workers performing services which are indirectly connected with the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane, including but not limited to mechanics, welders, and other maintenance workers and repairmen.

§864.17 **Payment of wages.**

Workers shall be paid in cash for all work performed. Deductions from cash payments are permitted and may be made for advances to workers made in cash; the cash value of supplies furnished; meals, lodging, and transportation which the producer agreed to furnish for a stated amount; voluntary deductions for group hospitalization, medical plans, or insurance programs to pay costs which the producer did not agree to pay; and mandatory deductions such as taxes or Social Security contributions. Payments made to a labor contractor, supervisor, or labor trainer, or the cost of meals, lodging, transportation, and insurance covering injury or illness resulting from employment, any or all of which the producer agreed to furnish the worker free of charge, shall not be deducted from cash wages due the worker. When any deductions are made, the producer shall include with the cash payment to the worker, a statement showing total wages due and the agreed-upon value of each deduction made.

§ 864.18 **Evidence of compliance.**

Each producer subject to the provisions of this Part shall keep and preserve, for a period of three years following the date on which his application for a Sugar Act payment is filed,

(Continued on next page)

such wage records as will demonstrate that each worker has been paid in full in accordance with the requirements of this section. Wage records should set forth dates work was performed, the class of work performed, units of work (piecework or hours), agreed upon rates per unit of work, total earnings, and any permissible deductions, and the amount paid each worker. The producer shall furnish upon request to the appropriate Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committee such records or other evidence as may satisfy such committee that the requirements of this section have been met.

§ 864.19 **Subterfuge.**

The producer shall not reduce the wage rates to workers below those determined in accordance with the requirements of this Part through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

§ 864.20 **Claim for unpaid wages.**

Any person who believes he has not been paid in accordance with this Part may file a wage claim with the local county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee against the producer on whose farm the work was performed. Such claim must be filed on Form SU-191 entitled "Claim Against Producer for Unpaid Wages," within two years from the date the work with respect to which the claim is made was performed. Detailed instructions and Forms SU-191 are available at the local county ASCS office. Upon receipt of a wage claim the county office shall thereupon notify the producer against whom the claim is made concerning the representation made by the worker. The county ASC committee shall arrange for such investigation as it deems necessary and the producer and worker shall be notified in writing of its recommendation for settlement of this claim. If either part is not satisfied with the recommended settlement, an appeal may be made to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committee, 3737 Government Street, Alexandria, Louisiana 71303, which shall likewise consider the facts and notify the producer and worker in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If the recommendation of the State ASC committee is not acceptable, either party may file an appeal with the Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250. All such appeals shall be filed within 15 days after the date the written notice of the recommended settlement is mailed by the respective committee, otherwise such recommended settlement will be applied in making payments under the act. If a claim is appealed to the Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, his decision shall be binding on all parties insofar as payments under the act are concerned. Appeals procedures are set forth and explained fully in Part 780, Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (7 C. F. R. 780).

§ 864.21 **Failure to pay all wages in full.**

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Part requiring that all persons employed on the farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane be paid in full for all such work as one of the conditions to be met by a producer for payment under the act, if the producer has failed to meet this condition but has met all other conditions, a portion of such payment representing the remainder after deducting from the payment the amount of accrued unpaid wages, may be disbursed to producer(s), upon a determination by the county committee (1) that the producer has made a full disclosure to the county committee or its representatives of any known failure to pay all workers on the farm wages in full as a condition for payment under the Sugar Act; and (2) that either (i) the failure to pay all workers their wages in full was caused by the financial inability of the producer, or (ii) the failure to pay all workers in full was caused by an inadvertent error or was not the fault of the producer or his agent, and the producer has used reasonable diligence to locate and to pay in full the wages due all such workers. If the county committee makes the de-

termination as heretofore provided in this paragraph, such committee shall cause to be deducted from the payment for the farm the full amount of the unpaid wages which shall be paid promptly to each worker involved if he can be located, otherwise the amount due shall be held for his account, and the remainder of the payment for the farm, if any, shall be made to the producer. If the county committee determines that the producer did not pay all workers in full because of an inadvertent error that was not discovered until after he received his Sugar Act payment, the producer shall be placed on the debt record for the total amount of the unpaid wages.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, if upon investigation the county committee determines that the producer failed to pay all workers on the farm required wages, the entire Sugar Act payment with respect to such a farm shall be withheld from the producer until such time as evidence is presented to the county committee which will satisfy the county committee that all workers have been paid in full the wages earned by them, or if unpaid workers cannot be located and the county committee determines that the producer used reasonable diligence to locate such workers, the amounts of unpaid wages shall be deduced from the Sugar Act payment computed for the farm and the balance released to the producer after the expiration of one year from the date payment would otherwise be made. If payment has been made to the producer prior to the county committee's determination that all workers on the farm have not been paid in full, the producer shall be placed on the debt record for the total payment until the county committee determines that all workers on the farm have been paid in full, the producer refunds the entire amount of the debt, or a set-off in the amount of the debt is made from a program payment otherwise due the producer, or the county committee after determining that the producer used reasonable diligence to locate such workers has recovered from such producer the amount of unpaid wages computed for the farm.

§ 864.22 **Checking compliance.**

The procedures to be followed by ASCS county offices in checking compliance with the wage requirements of this Part are set forth under the heading "Wage Rate Determinations" in Handbook 3-SU, issued by the Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Copies of Handbook 3-SU may be inspected at local county ASCS offices and copies may be obtained from the Louisiana State ASCS Office, 3737 Government Street, Alexandria, Louisiana 71303.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

the B.S. and M.S. degrees from New Mexico State University, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Genetics from Oregon State University. His responsibilities will include the selection and testing of new high-yielding,

(Continued on next page)

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

I hereby certify the following:

1. That the names and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Editor, Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.; Managing Editor, Andrew W. Dykers; Business Manager, none.

2. That the owner is the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; J. Malcolm Duhe, New Iberia, La., President; Ed. Schexnayder, White Castle, La., 1st Vice-President; F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La., Secretary; Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La., Treasurer.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owing or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are none.

4. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceeding the date shown above was 4,815.

A. W. DYKERS,
Managing Editor.

Used Equipment for Cane Fields

1. Used KOEHRING 304, s/n 8586 DRAGLINE, Cat D318 Diesel, 35' Boom, 30" Shoes. Condition Fair. N.O., La.
2. Used INSLEY K-12, s/n K11002, GM 2-71 Diesel, 24" shoes, 35' boom, Fairlead, double - boom point. Condition Fair. B.R., La.
3. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS M100 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 238, Enclosed Cab, Scarifier, New Tires, Hydraulic Shift Moldboard, Diesel Engine. Condition Good. B.R., La.
4. Used ALLIS - CHALMERS HD6B-E Tractor, s/n 3316, Diesel Engine, 20" shoes, canopy, straight bulldozer blade Condition Good. B.R., La.
5. Used LIMA 34 s/n 3355-1 DRAGLINE, GM 4-71 Diesel, 40' Boom, 30" Shoes. Condition Good. N.O., La.
6. Used ALLIS - CHALMERS AD-4 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 2528, GM 4-71 DIESEL, Power Circle Turn and Steering, 12' Moldboard, Leaning Front Wheels. Condition Fair. L.C., La.
7. Used Northwest 25 Dragline, s/n 12330, Cat., D-318 Diesel, 28" shoes, 30' boom, Fairlead, double-boom point. Condition Fair. B.R., La.
8. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD11EC, s/n 7319, Diesel Engine, 22" Shoes, Carco Winch, Bulldozer Blade. Condition Good. B.R., La.
9. Used ALLIS - CHALMERS "D" MOTOR GRADER, s/n 5495, Cab, Front Wheel Lean, Power Circle, Gas Engine. Condition Good. Laf., La.

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NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT—PARTS—SERVICE—RENTALS

RECEIPTS OF OFFSHORE RAWS AT NEW ORLEANS (LONG TONS)

	American	Godchaux Henderson	Colonial	South Coast	Southdown	Supreme	Totals	Cumulative*
1967	496,208	211,379	323,339	58,431	51,554	81,194		1,222,105
1968								
January	None	2,000	33,193	None	3,610	None	38,803	38,803
February	45,603	None	21,865	None	None	None	67,468	106,271
March	49,123	5,887	27,257	None	2,902	None	85,169	191,440
April	59,328	32,134	36,682	None	9,971	7,350	145,465	336,905
May	52,714	34,747	39,668	9,083	10,253	14,000	160,465	497,370
June	69,185	35,695	32,863	10,187	9,300	19,103	176,333	673,703
July	45,930	41,994	36,279	10,712	6,060	11,042	152,017	825,720
August	68,759	41,070	47,817	8,086	12,254	11,950	186,936	1,015,656
September	45,545	20,487	27,933	8,120	5,400	8,915	116,400	1,132,056

*Does not include offshore raws transloaded from ships to barges in the Mississippi River for Industrial Sugars, Inc., and Sucrest. These shipments amounted to 139,320 long tons in 1967.

The January through September 1968, total is 137,729 long tons.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Vol. 46—No. 3 NOVEMBER 1, 1968

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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Phone: 525-3956

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year.
Washington Office, 309 Universal Bldg., Washington, D. C.
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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Sugar From Peru

In the August 15, 1968 issue of The Sugar Bulletin, we reported that a bill had been introduced in the Congress of Peru which would allow that country to import cheap sugar from other countries for local consumption so that Peru, in turn, would have enough of its own sugar to fill its U.S. quota.

On September 3rd, the Peruvian Embassy in Washington wrote us claiming that no such bill had been introduced. On September 27th, we sent the Peruvian Embassy a copy of a news article from "La Presna" reporting that such a bill had been introduced. On October 16th, the Peruvian Embassy admitted that the bill had been introduced but was not passed.

The Embassy asserts that Peru has more than enough sugar to fill its U.S. quota. We have always assumed this was the case for 1968; however, at least one source of information indicates such may not be the case in 1969.

On October 3rd, a military junta overthrew the Government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry, and very shortly thereafter the revolutionary military government, of Peru, confiscated a two hundred million dollar oil refinery owned by the International Petroleum Corporation. International Petroleum is a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey.

There is a clause in the Sugar Act that forbids the importation of sugar from countries that have seized American owned properties without adequate compensation. Action is at the discretion of the President for the first six months and mandatory thereafter.

A recent news report from Washington states that this "little known" clause in the Sugar Act could "knock Peru out of a $65,000,000 a year U.S. Sugar Market." This hasn't happened yet, however, as several sales of Peruvian sugars to U. S. refiners have been recorded during the past few days.

Since the beginning of the year, Peru has been granted, through deficit allocations and over-all quota increases, a total of 116,789 extra tons of sugar, raw value. Their U. S. quota for 1968 is now 493,343 tons.

Sugar Technicians

The following notice has been received from the Louisiana ASCS office. "The Farmer Programs Division in Washington, D. C., will have two sugar technicians in Louisiana during the 1968 grinding season. They will be available to assist mills encountering problems with regard to Sampling, Testing and Reporting Procedure.

"Mr. Winfred Patton will be in the State through November 22, at which time he will be replaced by Mr. John Hupfer. These technicians will work primarily out of the Iberia Parish ASCS Office, New Iberia, Louisiana. Telephone: 318-369-3234. They will normally report to that office every Monday morning and will furnish them with

(Continued on page 10)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Mud — Fresh Cane

Although it has been very dry throughout the cane belt since harvest began, mill operators have complained about trash and mud in cane. Some of the reasons for higher than normal amounts of trash and mud this year are more tie vine, more grass generally and particularly in stubble cane, and more short cane around the belt. Grass, vines, and cane leaves tend to roll mud up into the bundle. There is very little growers can do about this particular problem.

Growers can, however, do something about topping normal height cane and about the delivery of fresh cane. In general, growers are doing a good job of topping and are delivering fresh cane, but there are a few growers who either don't care or feel that it does not matter. Independent growers are not the only ones to blame for this, sometimes mill administration cane is stale, and sometimes cane is left too long in the stack on mill yards. But, for whatever the reason, this is not good and it costs both other growers and the processor money to grind poor quality cane. This industry should remember the harvest of 1966 when a severe November 3rd freeze threatened the crop. Every one did an excellent job following the freeze and the crop was saved. Had growers not topped properly and not delivered fresh cane, it is the general opinion of technologists throughout the industry that some mills would have stopped grindings with cane left standing in the field. Though a freeze has not occurred, it is always a threat. Good quality cane allows mills to have better grinding rates and finish the crop earlier. This helps every one.

Sucrose in cane is generally good around the belt. Purities are not good and not in keeping with the percent sucrose. Everyone feels that a good rain would help this situation. Rain is badly needed all over the belt for the planted cane. This is particularly true in the heavy land where cane was planted in dry soil.

Changes

Although the writer has not been to all farms and to all mills during this harvest, there have been a number of changes and new things observed around the belt. There are new bridge cranes at the Meeker Sugar Cooperative, at the South Coast Corp., Oaklawn Division, and at the Caldwell Coop.

A few more mills have shifted to bulk unloading at the factory and some factories have increased the amount of cane accepted in bulk this year. More growers are hauling cane directly to the factory without transfer loading and moving cane longer distances direct this year.

Smithfield has built dumping ramps at Westover Planting for transfer loading from wagons to truck.

Mr. Ed. Supple of Catherine Factory in White Castle, La. is using a front end payloader to feed the feeder table during the day and to store and stack chain net dumped cane for night grinding. The idea is unique. It sounds and looks good. Patterson Redmond of Baton Rouge, La. and Cameco of Thibodaux, La. are cooperating with Mr. Supple in this trial. According to Mr. Supple, the payloader being studied can handle about 4000 tons of cane in a 24 hour period.

Elsewhere in this issue is a picture story of the payloader prepared by Glenn R. Timmons, the League's Economist. Mr. Timmons is planning some efficiency and cost studies with Mr. Supple on this piece of equipment.

A cane diffuser is planned for trial

(Continued on page 11)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

National Guessing Game

Representatives of most of the big national farm associations generally express the opinion that regardless of who wins the Presidential election, no major farm legislation will be enacted before 1970. Then a general revision of farm laws can be expected, they say. Undoubtedly there will be many farm bills introduced early in the next congress but leaders there indicate that most of the 1969 session will be devoted to hearings and making legislative battle plans for the big fracas in 1970.

The probabilty of many new faces and many new names in congress and new philosophies in the White House and the Cabinet give cause for wide speculation. The three candidates for the Presidency in the three political parties have announced general farm planks in their respective platforms, but specific details of how they would accomplish their general purposes are conspicuous by their absence. Shortly before the 90th Congress made its last gasp for breath, it extended the major farm program for another year thus giving the new White House tenant and his agricultural advisers added time to cogitate. The new occupant of the White House whether he be Democrat, Republican or American (Independent) as well as the make-up of the 91st Congress is of tremendous importance to farmers. One result of the November election that seems reasonably clear now will be that the new congress will be more evenly divided politically and probably would be more reluctant to pass any general farm legislation quickly.

A number of names keep popping up in discussions about who would be Secretary of Agriculture if Nixon is elected. At the head of the list is former Representative Clifford McIntyre of Maine who is now in the Farm Bureau's Resources Department. A name we have mentioned before for Secretary of Agriculture, that of Dr. Don Paarlbarg of Purdue, is reputed to be Nixon's key adviser on farm plans and policy. Other agricultural advisers to Nixon are Clarence Palmbry, a grain expert and Robert Speitzer, who is running Nixon's rural campaign.

Humphrey's choice for Secretary of Agriculture is said to be Senator George McGovern of South Dakota, who is running a hard race for re-election to the Senate. If McGovern wins his race it is presumed that Humphrey would prefer him to remain in the Senate, in which case Governor Buford Ellington of Tennessee might be tapped for the job. Also, USDA Assistant Secretary Baker, it is said, might be promoted to the number one spot.

Former Governor Wallace may or may not be considering him but the name of Phil Campbell of Georgia is repeatedly mentioned as a strong possibility to suceed Freeman if Mr. Wallace moves to 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.

Any new congress always undergoes several weeks of re-organization before the members really get down to business. The 91st Congress may take longer than usual to organize and get up steam under the legislative grist mill.

Beet Growers Open Office

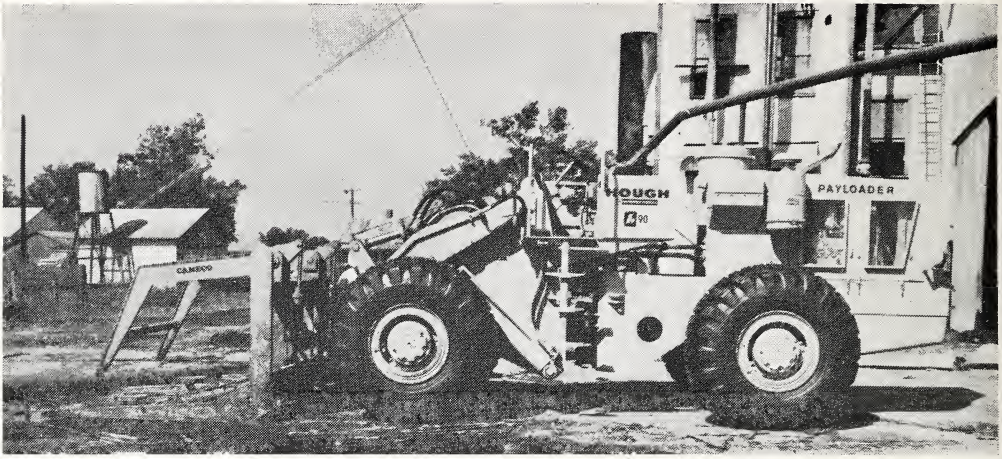
A full time sugar beet growers office has been established in Washington, according to an announcement by the Sugar Beet Growers National Council.

The council is comprised of: California Beet Growers Association, Ltd.; Growers of Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association; National Sugar-

(Continued on page 11)

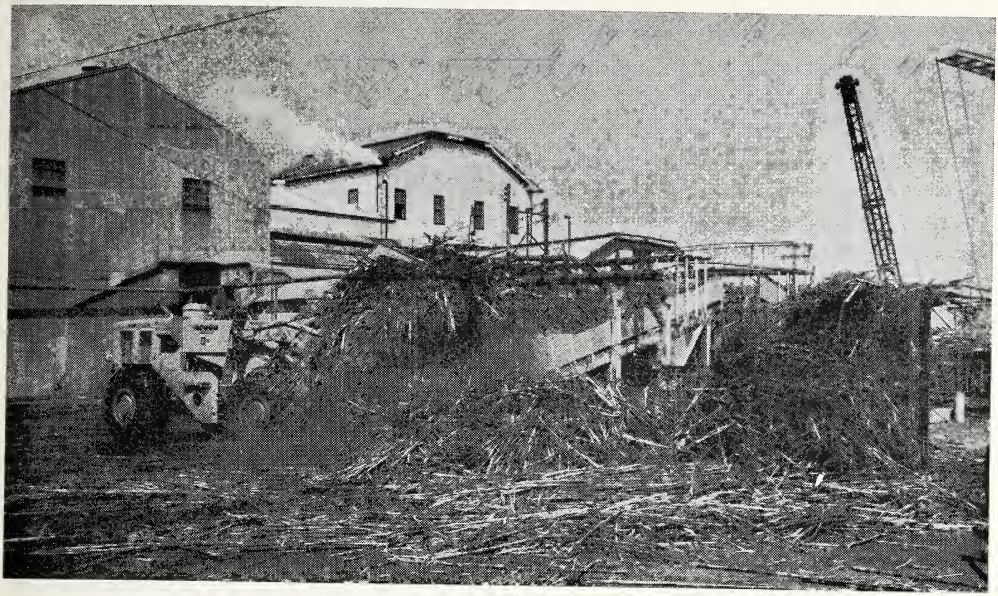
INNOVATIONS IN CANE HANDLING

By Glenn R. Timmons, Economist, American Sugar Cane League

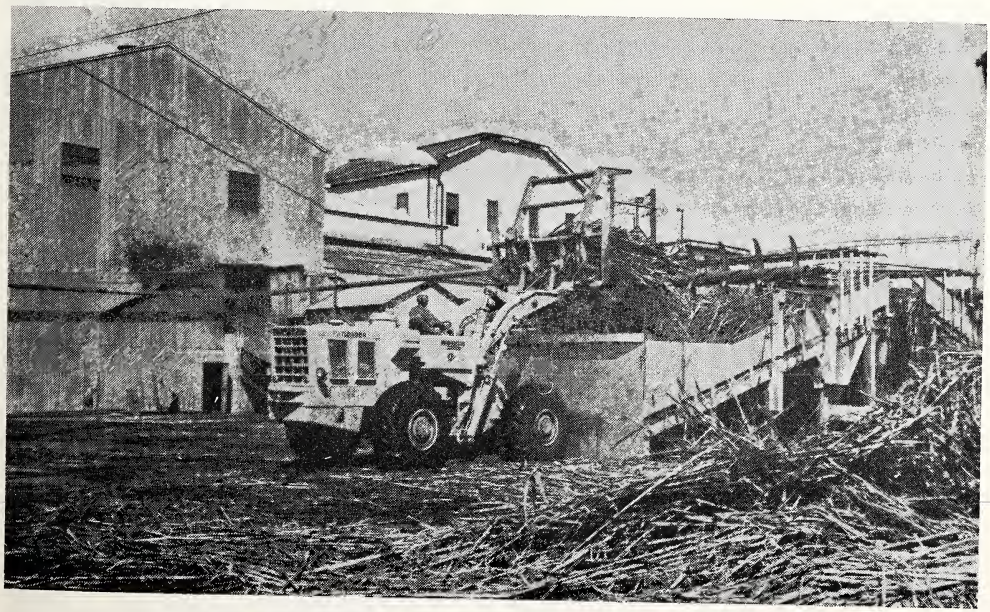


This is a new piece of equipment designed to handle bulk cane in the mill yard. It is being tried at Supple's Factory, and if successful it will replace the yard derrick which cost between 3 and 4 times the price of this unit. This unit is a Hough Payloader fitted with a special bulk cane grab.

The driver literally drives the grab into the cane after it is unloaded from the carts or trailers. The upper tines are then lowered to hold and compress the cane.



The driver then lifts the grab which holds between 4 and 5 tons and backs away from the unloading area. He has two options, he can go direct to the feeder table with his load, or he can stack the cane for grinding at night.



In this case the cane is being dumped directly onto the feeder table.

Here cane is being added to the storage stack for night grinding.

Preliminary indications are that this unit will handle 3 to 4 tons of bulk cane per minute.

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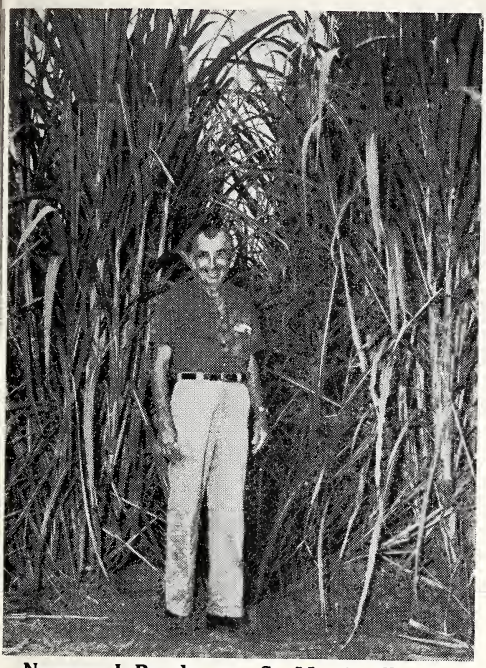
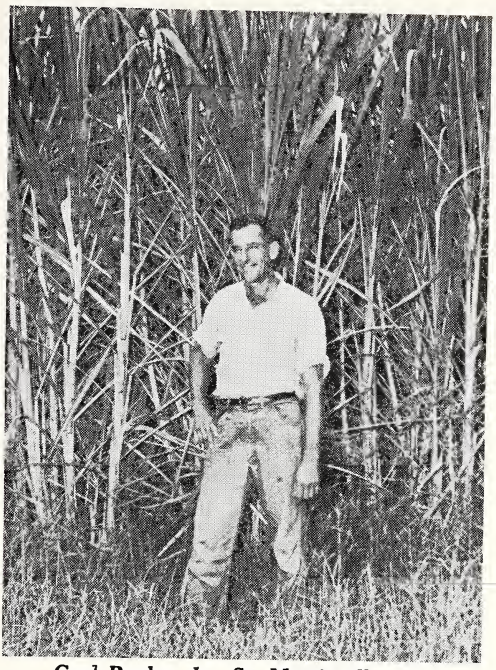


Norman J. Boudreaux, St. Martinville, La.
43.2 tons per acre on 23.9 acres.



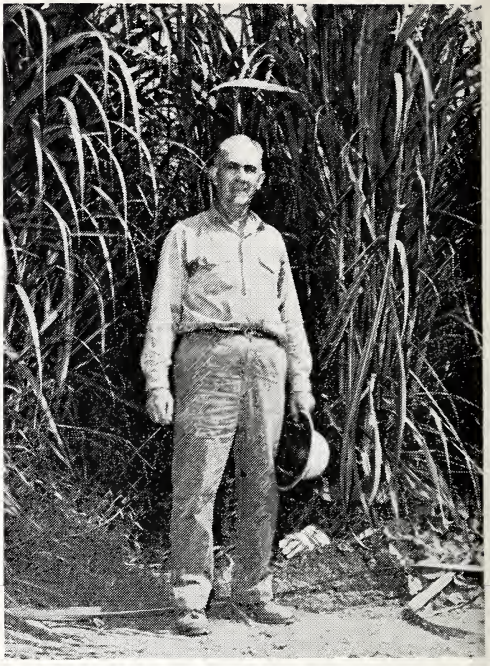
Carl Poche, Jr., St. Martinville, La.
37.9 tons per acre on 57.8 acres

Bernard Laviolette, Adam Laviolette, Sr.,
Adam Laviolette, Jr., St. Martinville, La.
38.3 tons per acre on 112.6 acres

Claude and Louis Comb, Breaux Bridge, La.
40.3 tons per acre on 299.4 acres

1967 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS

Shirley Rodriguez, Franklin, La.
52.06 tons per acre on 17.1 acres



Collins Blanchard, New Iberia, La.
42.6 tons per acre on 86 acres

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

their itineraries. Messrs. Patton and Hupfer will also work the mill area around Houma and Thibodaux. When in this area they may be contacted through the Terrebonne Parish ASCS Office, Houma, Louisiana. Telephone: 504-872-1591.

"Mr. Ben Legenre will work in the West Baton Rouge-Pointe Coupee area. Mr. Legendre is a regular student at Louisiana State University and will be available on a part-time basis three or four days per week. His itinerary may be obtained by contacting the West Baton Rouge Parish ASCS Office. Telephone: 504-348-0181, Extension: 4310. Mr. Legendre's home telephone is 342-8456 - Baton Rouge."

Quotas Increased

The following is the official news release of the U.S.D.A. regarding the latest increase in the over-all U. S. Sugar consumption estimate for 1968.

Washington, Oct. 16, 1968

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today an increase of 100,000 tons in the determination of domestic sugar requirements (total quotas) to 11 million tons for this calendar year.

The beet sugar area's share of the increase, 47,666 tons was declared as an additional deficit for that area and prorated to Western Hemisphere countries able to supply the sugar. Today's action assigns 82,666 tons of additional raw cane sugar to foreign countries. The quota for the mainland cane sugar area is also increased by 17,334 tons.

This action will provide adequate supplies of quota sugar to cane sugar refiners and food processors in the event they increase their operating rates and stockpile sugar and sugar-containing products in anticipation of a possible waterfront work stoppage as of December 20.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 4)

at the Louisa Cooperative this year. This diffuser is not like the big diffusers used elsewhere in the world, but is a smaller piece of equipment which will be sandwiched in between the conventional mills being used at Louisa. No report has been received on this operation at this writing.

Growers around the belt have modified cane wagons in many ways this year. Some larger capacity wagons have been purchased. Some wagon beds have been lengthened but this should be done only with the full knowledge of the mill where the cane is to be ground. Longer than normal length bundles can cause feeder table problems. Growers have cooperated with factories on scheduling of cane de-deliveries to the factory. This has materially reduced waiting time for unloading at the factory. It has also materially reduced the equipment needed to do the job.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 5)

beet Growers Federation; Red River Valley Sugarbeet Growers Association, Inc.; Southern Minnesota Beet Growers Assoc.; and Texas-New Mexico Sugar Beet Growers Assoc., Inc. These organizations represent sugar beet growers in all producing states except Arizona and Maine. They have retained Mr. Norman Kraeft as Administrative Assistant to report on routine sugar matters.

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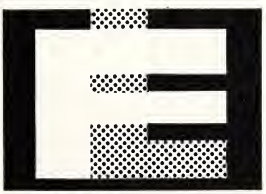
2. Used INSLEY K-12, s/n K11002, GM 2-71 Diesel, 24" shoes, 35' boom, Fairlead, double-boom point. Condition Fair. B.R., La.
3. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS M100 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 238, Enclosed Cab, Scarifier, New Tires, Hydraulic Shift Moldboard, Diesel Engine. Condition Good. B.R., La.
4. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD6B-E Tractor, s/n 3316, Diesel Engine, 20" shoes, canopy, straight bulldozer blade. Condition Good. B.R., La.
5. Used LIMA 34 s/n 3355-1 DRAGLINE, GM 4-71 Diesel, 40' Boom, 30" Shoes. Condition Good. N.O., La.
6. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS AD-4 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 2528, GM 4-71 DIESEL, Power Circle Turn and Steering, 12' Moldboard, Leaning Front Wheels. Condition Fair. L.C., La.
7. Used Northwest 25 Dragline, s/n 12330, Cat., D-318 Diesel, 28" shoes, 30' boom, Fairlead, double-boom point. Condition Fair. B.R., La.
8. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD11EC, s/n 7319, Diesel Engine, 22" Shoes, Carco Winch, Bulldozer Blade. Condition Good. B.R., La.
9. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS "D" MOTOR GRADER, s/n 5495, Cab, Front Wheel Lean, Power Circle, Gas Engine. Condition Good. Laf., La.



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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47—No. 4 NOVEMBER 15, 1968

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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Phone: 525-3956

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year.
Washington Office, 309 Universal Bldg., Washington, D. C.
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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Earlier Crop Estimate High

With this cane harvest about 45 percent completed it is now evident that a crop estimate made earlier of 27 net tons of cane per acre for the state average was high.

A late drought, fairly general over the belt, is probably the primary reason for the crop being lower in yield of cane per acre than was earlier estimated. Cane is being cut about one foot shorter in height than cane was cut last year. The tops of cane stalks did not fill out. Canes are small in diameter in the tops. Stalk weight is lower this year as compared to last year. Both plant and stubble cane stopped growing near the end of September and little or no growth took place in October. Drought and cool weather was responsible for this. These conditions reduced yields of cane per acre considerably around the belt.

According to reports and from observations, the Western part of the cane belt suffered more severely from the drought and yields are generally lower there than elsewhere in the belt. A small area on Bayou Lafourche in and around Napoleonville received adequate rainfall in September and the crop in that particular area seems better.

Most growers around the belt report yields of cane per acre in stubble to be substantially below expectations. Little or no plant cane has yet been cut. Plant cane appears to be better in height and in size of stalk than stubble cane. Better plant cane yields will help increase the average overall cane yields, but there is now another factor which will tend to reduce yields of cane. Recent winds and rain have lodged a large amount of cane around the belt and this will cause a considerable amount of scrap to be left in the field. Before this period there was little or no scrap left in fields.

Sucrose is still good generally around the belt. Purity is still not good. It is still very hard to predict how this crop will turn out, but it now looks like the yield of cane per acre will not be as high as most growers thought. One thing seems evident, however, Louisiana will probably set an all time high in sugar per net ton of cane produced.

Safety And Public Image

Every cane grower and processor can do much during the harvest season to improve the public image of the industry. This can be done in several ways. Trucks can be loaded neatly without stalks sticking out or hanging over the side. Bundles should not protrude over the side. Bundles have fallen off trucks and have created safety hazards. Even though a bundle may be safely placed, if it appears to be hanging from the rear or the side it will create a poor image. Growers and processors are urged and encouraged to load more carefully and trim off hanging canes. These suggestions also apply to wagons on the highway. This will do much to improve the image of the industry in the area.

There has been an increase in the number of cane wagons on the highway in the last three years. These slow moving vehicles tend to cause traffic congestion. When a long line forms back of a tractor for more than a short while the drivers and occupants of the cars in the line are irritated and these people do not think kindly of our industry. But if the driver of the tractor will pull off the highway onto the shoulder to allow the line to pass, then the image of the industry will improve and actually be cited for its courtesy to the motoring public. An example not too far removed from this is the big trucks and trailers used by other industries on the highway. These vehicles have a good public image because they have practiced courtesy an goodwill. They have helped cars pass them and helped motorists in trouble on the highway. The sugar industry can profit from this. We can improve our image.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

What Now For The U.S.A.?

In this question all of us now have a crucial stake and no certain answer. Even computers have not been perfected to the point where they can analyze a President-Elect in advance. News commentators and political analysts will have a field day forecasting this and predicting that. All of the wiseacres, however, will now have to start from scratch because the vote was so evenly divided between the President-Elect and the current Vice-President. Actually the vote was a kind of double talk; it indicated a dislike of what they have but, except for a new face in the White House, it did not indicate what kind of a change the voters wanted.

The congressional vote resulted in very little change in membership in the Congress although it would appear to move in the direction of more conservatism. There were no election casualties in the leaderships of the House and Senate. No important changes in committee chairmanships will be due to the election. Representative Bob Poage (D-Texas) Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture and Page Belcher, the Republican leader on the committee were both re-elected. The only changes in the make-up of the committee due to the election were the defeat of Representative John Dow (D-N.Y.) and the election of Bob Dole of Kansas to the Senate to replace Mr. Carlson who did not stand for re-election.

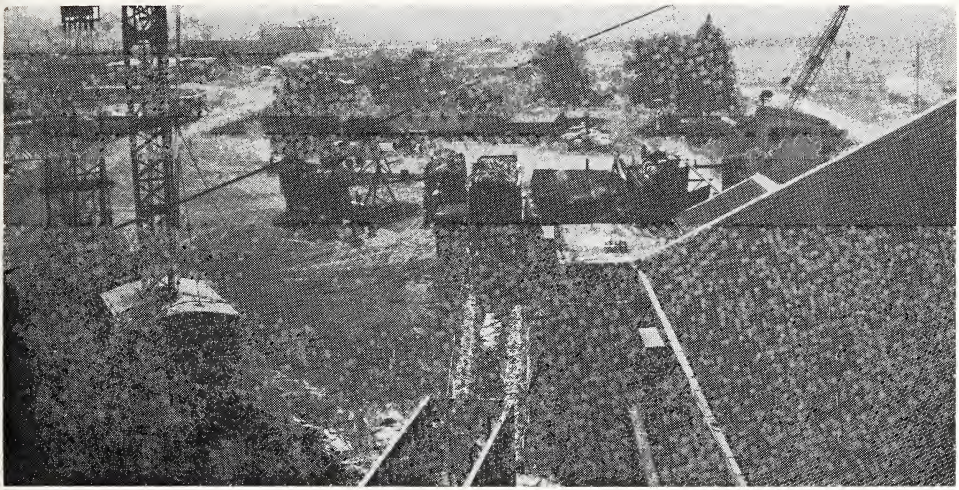
The Senate Finance Committee remains under the Chairmanship of Senator Russell Long (D-La.) but the number two Democrat on the committee, Senator George Smathers of Florida, did not stand for re-election. Senator Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. Mexico) will move up to the number two Democratic spot on the committee. Senator Smathers successor in the Senate, but not necessarily on the Finance Committee, is Edward Gurney (R-Fla.) who moves up from the House of Representatives. Senator Thurston Morton (R-Ky.) who did not stand for re-election will be succeeded in the Senate by Senator-Elect Peden (R) who may or may not be assigned to the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator John J. Williams (R-Del.) remains as ranking Republican member of the Committee.

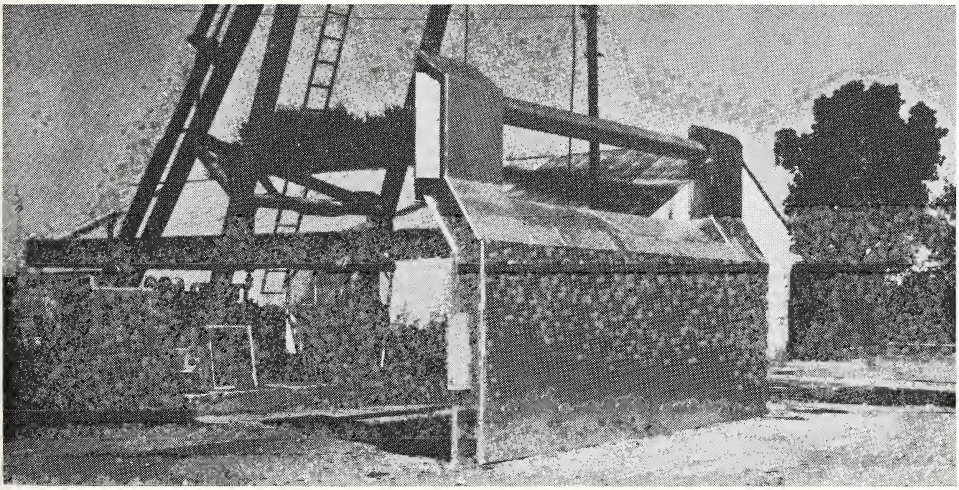
It appears that President-Elect Nixon will have a Democratic controlled Senate and House of Representatives. As Vice-President to Eisenhower, Nixon had experience in dealing with a Congress controlled by the opposition party. About the only mandate the voters gave Nixon was that they wanted some changes made. Because of the lack of a tide in any direction, Mr. Nixon is virtually free to act as he sees fit. Also he is less encumbered by campaign promises and commitments than most successful candidates. He has fully earned the opportunity to deal with the problems of the Presidency. We believe he is entitled to our cooperation and support and a sincere prayer that any changes he makes will strengthen the security and enhance the welfare of the United States.

INNOVATIONS IN CANE HANDLING

By Glenn R. Timmons, Economist, American Sugar Cane League



The above picture was taken on October 23, 1968 at 10:30 in the morning in the St. James mill yard. On that day St. James factory received 4,557 tons of cane with virtually no waiting line at the factory. Use of daily quotas as well as limitation on the number of hauling units has kept the waiting time to a minimum.



Mr. Louis Arceneaux and Mr. G. C. Daigle at Smithfield factory have designed and installed an unloading wall for carts and trailers. The wall can handle either trailers or field carts. As pictured above the wall is ready for unloading of chain net trailers. The top of the wall at both ends, in combination with the crossbar, supports the upper portion of the trailers. When chain net field carts are unloaded the crossbar is easily removed.

The lower part of the wall is inset to allow all vehicles to get close to the wall without rubbing the tires. This also reduces the tipping of the vehicle being unloaded.

SUGARCANE VARIETY OUTFIELD EXPERIMENTS IN LOUISIANA IN 1967

By Hugh P. Fanguy[1]

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League have cooperated for 12 years in maintaining outfield variety trials on cooperating plantations. The primary purpose of this program is to evaluate and release superior varieties of sugarcane for commercial production.

The variety subcommittee, operating under the three-way agreement released C.P. 61-37 for commercial production during 1967. It is a high tonnage variety with sucrose approximating that of C.P. 52-68. A major advantage is its degree of resistance to the mosaic disease. C.P. 61-37 compares favorably with C.P. 48-103 in this respect.[2]

Experimental Techniques

The procedures for planting, cultivating, fertilization and sampling the variety experiments were the same as in past years.[4] Changes in harvesting and in the analysis of experimental data were put into effect.

A major change in the harvesting procedure was that all of the outfield experiments were cut by plantation owned mechanical harvesters. The main reasons for changing to machine harvesting were: the scarcity of plantation labor; the expanded breeding and testing program at both the infield and outfield levels; and the need for brittleness ratings in new varieties before their release for commercial culture. Previous experiments comparing machine vs. hand cutting indicated that little efficiency was lost by the change to machine harvesting.[1]

A new approach for presenting the data involved a combined analyses of all the experimental data where the same varieties were present. Normally, when several experiments from different areas are combined, the variety x location interaction is significant. The variety x location interaction for sugar per acre was not significant for the experiments combined during 1967. This does not rule out the possibility that the variety x location interaction will be significant in the future for different areas. For this reason, we must continue to evaluate varieties in different areas and at several locations.

Seasonal Conditions

The 1967 growing season was excellent for sugarcane production. The last spring freeze occurred at Houma on February 25. This enabled the crop to get off to an early start, and it grew well except for 2 weeks in June when moisture was not adequate at the Houma Station. The first freeze in the fall was 32° on November 7, but the first damaging freeze occurred on December 24 when 26° was recorded at Houma.

Since the seasonal conditions for the outfield locations were generally the same as at Houma, sugarcane grew well in all areas. This could be part of the reason why there was no significant variety x location interactions in the combined analyses. With the growing season of approximately 307 days plus adequate moisture, Louisiana growers produced the second largest crop on record.

RESULTS

Light Soil Tests

The results from the combined light soil experiments are found in Tables 1-6. C.P. 52-68, the most widely grown commercial variety in Louisiana[3] was used as the standard in all of the outfield experiments during 1967.

[1]Research Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana. Based on results obtained cooperatively with T. J. Stafford and Mike Giomalva, Associate Professors, Louisiana State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The highest yielding commercial variety in sugar per acre was L. 60-25. It was higher than the standard in the plant cane, first and second stubble experiments (Tables 1, 3 and 5). The main advantage of L. 60-25 is its high sugar per ton of cane. It was higher than standard in all crops in this respect. The main disadvantage of L. 60-25 is its susceptibility to the mosaic disease.

C.P. 61-37 was higher than the standard in tons of cane per acre (Tables 1, 3 and 6). It was lower than C.P. 52-68 in sugar per ton of cane in both the first and second stubble experiments. It was higher than standard in sugar per acre in plant cane and first stubble.

C.P. 48-103 was equal to the standard in tons of cane per acre in plant cane, and in first and second stubble experiments (Tables 2, 3 and 5). It was higher in sugar per ton of cane in plant cane and in first stubble, and equal in second stubble. In sugar per acre it was equal to the standard in plant cane and second stubble and higher in first stubble experiments.

(Text continued on next page)

Table 1. Plant Cane combined analysis from 8 USDA and LSU outfield locations on light soil during 1967.

Variety	Yield of cane per acre 1/	Yield of Sugar per ton of cane	Yield of Sugar per acre
	Tons	Pounds	Pounds
L. 62-96	33.84 a	224.7 b	7604 a
L. 61-67	29.65 c d	245.0 a	7264 a
L. 60-25	31.09 b c	219.6 b	6827 b
C.P. 61-37	34.32 a	192.2 d e	6596 b c
L. 62-86	31.97 b	198.6 d	6349 c d
C.P. 60-16	29.35 d	207.5 c	6090 d e
C.P. 55-30	32.66 a b	185.1 e	6045 d e
C.P. 52-68	31.49 b	191.4 d e	6027 d e
C.P. 62-258	28.55 d	208.1 c	5941 e
C.P. 44-101	34.24 a	169.5 f	5804 e
C.P. 62-250	29.50 c d	193.2 d e	5699 e

1/ Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level of probability according to the Duncan Multiple Range Test.

C.P. 55-30 continued to give good results in tons of cane per acre by exceeding the standard in first and second stubble experiments (Tables 3 and 5). Unlike other years, it was lower than standard in sugar per ton of cane in first and second stubble and equal in plant cane.. It exceeded standard in sugar per acre in first stubble and equal in plant cane and second stubble experiments.

C.P. 44-101 was higher than standard in tons of cane per acre but lower in all crops in sugar per ton of cane (Tables 1, 3 and 5). It was not different from C.P. 52-68 in sugar per acre in plant cane, first and second stubble.

The varieties C.P. 60-16 and L. 61-67 have been dropped from the testing and increase programs because they were not as good as L. 60-25 and C.P. 61-37. Several disadvantages of C.P. 60-16 were: susceptibility to herbicides and borers; excessive breakage in machine harvested plots; and erratic in tons of cane per acre. The main advantage of C.P. 60-16 was its resistance to mosaic. L. 61-67 main disadvantage was its susceptibility to mosaic disease. L. 61-67 was also intolerant to mosaic, since it yielded significantly less cane per acre when 100% mosaic seed was compared to healthy in pathology yield trials. It was also lower than standard in tons of cane per acre in plant cane and second stubble. The main advan-

Table 2. Plant Cane Supplementary Test combined analysis from 5 USDA and LSU outfield locations on light soil during 1967.

Variety	Yield of cane per acre 1/	Yield of Sugar per ton of cane	Yield of Sugar per acre
	Tons	Pounds	Pounds
L. 62-68	41.26 a	223.0 a b c	9201 a
C.P. 63-361	34.06 b c	234.0 a	7970 b
C.P. 63-321	34.60 b c	230.0 a b	7958 b
C.P. 63-309	36.12 b	205.6 d e	7426 b c
L. 62-114	33.82 b c	213.0 c d	7204 b c
C.P. 48-103	32.24 c d e	213.7 c d	6890 c
L. 63-23	31.18 d e	218.1 b c	6800 c
C.P. 52-68	33.46 c d	198.8 e	6652 c
L. 63-124	30.28 e	219.1 b c	6634 c

1/ Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level of probability according to the Duncan Multiple Range Test.

tage of L. 61-67 was its very high yields of sugar per ton of cane. It had the highest sugar per ton yields of any variety tested during 1967.

The five varieties remaining on the secondary increase stations are C.P. 62-250, C.P. 62-258, L. 62-68, L. 62-86 and L. 62-96. Some of these show promise as possible commercial varieties.

C.P. 62-250 was lodged very badly in all experiments during 1967. It is doubtful whether this variety could be harvested by the machines presently used in Louisiana. It was equal to standard in sugar per acre in plant cane and first stubble (Tables 1 and 4).

C.P. 62-258 was lower than the standard in tons of cane per acre in plant cane but equal in the first stubble experiments (Tables 1 and 4). It was higher in sugar per ton of cane in plant cane and first stubble tests. In sugar per acre it was equal to the standard in plant cane and higher in first stubble. The main advantage of C.P. 61-258 seems to be its strong stubbling ability and moderate susceptibility to mosaic disease.

L. 62-68 exceeded standard in tons of cane per acre, sugar per ton of cane, and sugar per acre in plant cane and first stubble experiments (Tables 2 and 4). The variety is susceptible to mosaic; and the spread of the disease is as rapid as in C.P. 52-68. Some brittleness has been noted in the variety in

(Text continued on next page)

Table 3. First Stubble combined analysis from 8 USDA and LSU outfield locations on light soil during 1967.

Variety	Yield of cane per acre 1/	Yield of Sugar per ton of cane	Yield of Sugar per acre
	Tons	Pounds	Pounds
L. 60-25	31.64 c	227.2 b	7189 a
L. 61-67	28.22 d e	250.4 a	7066 a
C.P. 61-37	35.81 a	192.2 e	6883 a
C.P. 55-30	34.05 b	188.9 e	6432 b
C.P. 48-103	29.35 d	215.0 c	6310 b
C.P. 44-101	35.06 a b	168.4 f	5904 c
C.P. 60-16	27.02 e	215.4 c	5820 c
C.P. 52-68	28.62 d	203.0 d	5810 c

1/ Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level of probability according to the Duncan Multiple Range Test.

outfield tests.

L. 62-86 was equal to standard in sugar per acre in plant cane and higher in first stubble (Tables 1 and 4). The main advantage of L. 62-86 is its moderate susceptibility to mosaic. The major disadvantage of L. 62-86 is its relatively high fiber.

L. 62-96 was better than the standard in tons of cane per acre, sugar per ton of cane, and sugar per acre in both plant cane and first stubble (Tables 1 and 4). It is a very erect variety which is well adapted to mechanical harvesting. It is rated moderately susceptible to mosaic but can be rogued under most conditions.

Plant cane data was obtained on the 1963 series varieties (Table 2). C.P. 63-309 was the only variety in this group to exceed the standard in tons of cane per acre. All of the varieties, with the exception of C.P. 63-309, were better in sugar per ton of cane. C. P. 63-361 and C.P. 63-321 were the only varieties which exceeded the standard in sugar per acre.

RESULTS

Heavy Soil Tests

Two new heavy soil locations were established during 1967. One is located in the Bayou Teche area on the A. V. Allain Farm near Baldwin, and the other is in the Mississippi River area on Milley Plantation, near Plaquemine, Louisiana. These experiments should be of great value in obtaining more data on heavy soils in the future.

The results from plant cane heavy soil experiments can be found in Table 7. First stubble results were not included because differences among varieties were not significant in the combined analysis.

Three commercial varieties, L. 60-

(Text continued on page 12)

Table 4. First Stubble Supplementary test combined analysis from 7 USDA and LSU outfield locations on light soil during 1967.

Variety	Yield of cane per acre 1/	Yield of Sugar per ton of cane	Yield of Sugar per acre
	Tons	Pounds	Pounds
L, 62-96	33.13 a b	225.7 a	7477 a
L. 62-68	35.27 a	207.0 b	7301 a
C.P. 62-258	30.09 c d	208.0 b	6259 b
L. 62-86	31.04 b c	200.4 b c	6020 b
C.P. 52-68	27.71 d	193.9 c	5373 c
C.P. 62-250	28.31 c d	184.7 d	5229 c

1/ Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level of probability according to the Duncan Multiple Range Test.

Table 5. Second Stubble combined analysis from 6 USDA and LSU outfield locations on light soil during 1967.

Variety	Yield of cane per acre 1/	Yield of Sugar per ton of cane	Yield of Sugar per acre
	Tons	Pounds	Pounds
L. 60-25	29.97 a	220.8 a	6617 a
C.P. 52-68	27.30 b	196.5 b	5364 b
C.P. 48-103	26.03 b	203.4 b	5295 b
C.P. 60-16	25.83 b	204.1 b	5272 b
C.P. 55-30	29.73 a	169.2 c	5030 b
C.P. 44-101	30.91 a	161.7 c	4998 b

1/ Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level of probability according to the Duncan Multiple Range Test.

Table 6. Second Stubble Supplementary test combined analysis from 7 USDA and LSU outfield locations on light soil during 1967.

Variety	Yield of cane per acre 1/	Yield of Sugar per ton of cane	Yield of Sugar per acre
	Tons	Pounds	Pounds
L. 61-67	25.21 c	243.7 a	6144 a
C.P. 61-37	32.53 a	179.4 c	5836 a b
C.P. 52-68	27.80 b	195.7 b	5440 b

1/ Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level of probability according to the Duncan Multiple Range Test.

25, C.P. 61-37, and C.P. 55-30, were higher in sugar per acre than C.P. 52-68 in the combined plant cane experiments. L. 60-25 continues to yield very well and should occupy acreage on heavy soils because of its early maturity.

The experimental varieties L. 62-96, L. 62-86, C.P. 62-250 and C.P.62-258 exceeded standard in sugar per acre in these experiments.

Summary

The variety C.P. 61-37 released during 1967 should be of great value to sugarcane growers in Louisiana. This variety should replace some of the acreage presently occupied by varieties such as C.P. 44-101 an N.Co. 310.

L. 60-25 should complement the present varieties by adding higher sugar per ton of cane yields early in the season, especially on heavy soils.

The three most promising varieties on the secondary increase stations are C.P. 62-258, L. 62-86, and L. 62-96. These varieties will be considered for

Table 7. Plant Cane combined analysis from 3 USDA and LSU outfield locations on heavy soil during 1967.

Variety	Yield of cane per acre 1/	Yield of Sugar per ton of cane	Yield of Sugar per acre
	Tons	Pounds	Pounds
L. 62-96	36.31 a	228.9 b	8311 a
L. 61-67	31.89 b c d	253.7 a	8090 a b
L. 60-25	33.50 a b c	224.6 b	7524 b c
C.P. 60-16	32.19 b c d	223.0 b	7178 c d
C.P. 61-37	35.36 a	202.8 d	7171 c d
L. 62-86	33.66 a b c	201.9 d	6796 c d
C.P. 55-30	33.54 a b c	198.1 d	6644 d
C.P. 62-250	31.96 b c d	208.2 c d	6654 d
C.P. 62-258	29.64 d	216.2 b c	6408 d e
C.P. 44-101	34.51 a b	170.7 e	5891 e f
C.P. 52-68	30.92 c d	179.2 e	5541 f

1/ Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level of probability according to the Duncan Multiple Range Test.

release during 1969. Besides its good yields, the main advantage of C.P. 62-258 is its mosaic resistance and strong stubbling ability. L. 62-86 has good mosaic resistance and it yields well on light and heavy soils. L. 62-96 produces large tall stalks and is very good in yields of sugar per ton of cane.

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2. Used INSLEY K-12, s/n K11002, GM 2-71 Diesel, 24" shoes, 35' boom, Fairlead, double-boom point. Condition Fair. B.R., La.
3. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS M100 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 238, Enclosed Cab, Scarifier, New Tires, Hydraulic Shift Moldboard, Diesel Engine. Condition Good. B.R., La.
4. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD6B-E Tractor, s/n 3316, Diesel Engine, 20" shoes, canopy, straight bulldozer blade Condition Good. B.R., La.
5. Used LIMA 34 s/n 3355-1 DRAGLINE, GM 4-71 Diesel, 40' Boom, 30" Shoes. Condition Good. N.O., La.
6. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS AD-4 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 2528, GM 4-71 DIESEL, Power Circle Turn and Steering, 12' Moldboard, Leaning Front Wheels. Condition Fair. L.C., La.
7. Used Northwest 25 Dragline, s/n 12330, Cat., D-318 Diesel, 28" shoes, 30' boom, Fairlead, double-boom point. Condition Fair. B.R., La.
8. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD11EC, s/n 7319, Diesel Engine, 22" Shoes, Carco Winch, Bulldozer Blade. Condition Good. B.R., La.
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November 15, 1968

Mr. Sugarcane Farmer
South Louisiana

Dear Sir:

The recent cut in acreage allotments on sugarcane has, no doubt, left many cane farmers in a dilemma. What substitute crop can be grown on this acreage that will be profitable and fit into a cane grower's program without competing with the cane for time and labor? Let me suggest that you take a look at corn as a cash crop. Corn grown for the cash market has several good features to offer.....

1. Corn is a proven crop that is familiar to cane farmers.
2. New, strong standing, high yielding, Funk's G-4949 variety of hybrid corn has revolutionized corn growing in South Louisiana. Plant thick for top yields and it stands until harvest.
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6. Plenty of available markets in all areas of South Louisiana. Feed mills, livestock feeders and grain elevators are all anxious to purchase locally grown corn.
7. When planting on narrow rows (36-42") with Funk's G-4949 variety of seed corn (G-4949 produces vigorous foliage that stays green until harvest), competitive weeds and grasses will be almost completely shaded out until harvest.

Our agronomists have many years of valuable experience in growing corn in Louisiana. They will be glad to work out a corn growing program for you. If you are interested in additional information, please contact us. We will be happy to assist you.

Sincerely yours,

LOUISIANA SEED COMPANY, INC.

Jim Percy

J. F. Percy
GENERAL MANAGER

JFP/bb

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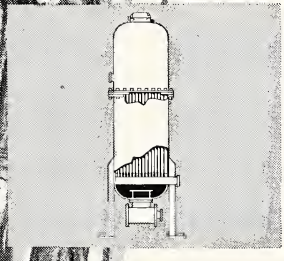

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47 — No. 5 DECEMBER 1, 1968

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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Phone: 525-3956

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year.
Washington Office, 309 Universal Bldg., Washington, D. C.
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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

1969 Sugar Requirements

On November 8, 1968, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman announced the proposed new sugar requirements for 1969. He said that he was "considering" the following:

(1) A determination that the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for calendar year 1969 is 10.6 million short tons, raw value;

(2) The establishment of annual quotas for domestic areas and foreign countries totaling that amount; and

(3) The authorization of charges to the quotas for foreign countries of 1.9 million tons of raw sugar during the first half of the year, of which quantity the sum of 750,000 tons, plus the quantity of sugar imported this year for refining and storage under bond, may be charged to quotas during the first quanter of the year.

In a separate paragraph discussing quarterly quotas the Secretary stated:

"All applications for set-asides of quota for importation of sugar from various countries in the first quarter and in the second quarter of 1969 received on or before dates to be announced in the final order would be considered by giving first priority to average importations in the first quarter and the first half of the four years 1965 to 1968 inclusive, and second priority to permitting importations from a country with insufficient history of up to 20 percent of its annual quota in the first quarter and charges to its quota of up to 50 percent in the first half of the year. Sugar imported under bond during the current year and chargeable against a 1969 quota would be deducted from the entitlement each of the countries would have for importations during the second quarter of 1969—not from its entitlement for importations during the first quarter."

Checking back through the record we find that last year the first announcement by the Secretary regarding 1968 Sugar requirements was issued at the start of the third week in November and called for an over-all quota of 10,400,000 tons with 700,000 tons for the 1st quarter and 1,400,000 tons for the first half of the year. This was followed by a series of increases in the quarterly quotas that finally culminated in the complete lifting of the restrictions on April 5, 1968. At this writing, the over-all quota for 1968 is 10,900,000 short tons, raw value.

"Sweet Motoring in Holland"

We are indebted to Thruston Greene and Company, the "Nationwide Sugar Brokers," who, in turn, are indebted to the magazine "Confection News" for the following interesting report.

A new road safety slogan in Holland is "A cube of sugar goes a long, long way." On a recent busy week-end, with thousands of Dutch motorists leaving

(Continued on page 10)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

New Wild Canes To Be Used

The commercial canes of Louisiana, like many of the commercial canes of the world, are the offspring of several generations of crosses and back crosses between a very few large sized, soft, sweet, noble canes and a very few very small sized, hard and not sweet at all, wild canes. Canes like C.P. 52-68, C.P. 48-103, L. 60-25 and C.P. 61-37 are the result of many years of cane breeding between canes whose germ plasm came from limited source material. Even though it is probable that more new canes for Louisiana will be developed by the continuation of making crosses using the same germ plasm, the advent of the rapid spread of mosaic disease in Louisiana caused the U.S.D.A. to begin evaluating a large number of new wild canes in the hopes of finding higher levels of mosaic resistance. An article, entitled "Evaluation of Germ Plasm in the U.S.D.A. Sugarcane Program-Louisiana," by Mr. Preston Dunckelman and Dr. R. D. Breaux of the U.S.D.A. Houma Station, published in the November issue of The Sugar Journal and presented at the last meeting of the International Society of Sugarcane Technologists, gives a full report of this work.

It is interesting to note that 71 wild canes tested and repeatedly artificially inoculated have resisted mosaic disease. Of more interest is the fact that 13 of these wild canes have already been used in crosses and back crosses at the U.S.D.A. Canal Point Station in recent years. The plant breeders hope to combine the mosaic resistance, insect resistance, cold tolerance, stooling ability as well as erectness of the wild cane with the better qualities of the present varieties.

Since 1960, many crosses have been made using these wild canes and approximately 45,000 seedlings were tested for mosaic resistance. Of this number 13,602 were replanted to the fields. Some of these canes will be used to cross with other C.P. and L. canes in the future.

In examining some of the canes from the first cross between a wild cane and a C.P. variety with Mr. Preston Dunckelman this fall, the writer was particularly encouraged by the size and weight of the stalks as well as the sucrose and the number of stalks per stool. Some of these canes had 3 or more times the number of stalks per stool as C.P. 52-68. Mr. Dunckelman, who has been in the cane breeding program for more than 20 years, is very encouraged with the progress made thus far. This work is being continued at Houma and more effort will be spent in this type cane breeding.

It should be pointed out that the conventional type commercial cane breeding now done at the U.S.D.A. and at L. S. U. will not suffer as a result of this basic type cane breeding work. Both Stations, L. S. U. and the U.S.D.A. are testing many thousands of new varieties each year. In the writer's opinion, the variety development program is better now than at any time in the past. There are three new and promising unreleased varieties being rapidly increased for possible release to the industry in 1969. Two of these were bred and selected at the Louisiana State Experiment Station and the other was bred and selected by the U.S.D.A. There are also more than 50 other new unreleased varieties being tested on the outfield plots and being increased on the primary stations. From a variety standpoint the future looks good.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Farmer Playboys

The 90th Congress, according to officials of the National Farmers Union, was "hostile" to farmers. It is true that Congress did not act on numerous recommendations made by the Johnson Administration thereby incurring the wrath of L.B.J. who charged that most of the farmers' gravest problems were swept under the rug by the legislators.

But the tough 90th did soften up a little bit when it exempted the Commodity Credit Corporation from spending cuts. The CCC could not have made the cuts anyway but it is probable they would have had to have been made within the Department of Agriculture, thus seriously hampering some of the Department's activities which are indispensible to farmers.

Another apparently sympathetic gesture by the 90th increased the lending limit of the Farmer's Home Administration to farmers who want to diversify their operations. Now, if a farmer wants to convert his farm into an outdoor recreation center or set up a farm-based small business, he can borrow up to $60,000 for that purpose and take 40 years to pay off the loan. The interest rate is 5%, and in addition, he can borrow from the same agency, Farmer's Home Administration, another $35,000, payable over 7 years at 5.5% interest for the purchase of equipment and operating expenses.

There is a feeling in some quarters that in the case of the Farmer's Home Administration, that the hard-boiled urban-minded 90th instead of going "soft" actually increased this lending limit as a means of getting farmers "off the farm" and into "show business." The 90th Congress, just like all other Congresses will be accused of many things but the majority of its members certainly believe in establishing playgrounds for the nation's ever increasing crop of playboys.

Sugar Man Of The Year

We are reminded by Danny Dyer, President of B. W. Dyer & Company, Sugar Economists and Brokers, that they would be pleased to receive nominations for the 11th Dyer Memorial Award to the "Sugar Man of the Year."

The purpose of the Sugar Man of the Year award is to bring recognition to some individual making a significant and meritorious contribution to the sugar industry in the United States. "By conferring such recognition in memory of our founder, we hope to stimulate new ideas and improvements to help the sugar industry directly and the sugar user and sugar consumer indirectly," writes Mr. Dyer. We would like to have nominations on or before January 13, 1969.

The basic award is a large sterling silver trophy with the winner's name and year-of-award engraved thereon. This trophy will be lent to the owner for exhibition during approximately ten months at his office or home and returned to Dyer & Company for rotation among the next winners. Each winner will receive a miniature engraved trophy for his permanent possession.

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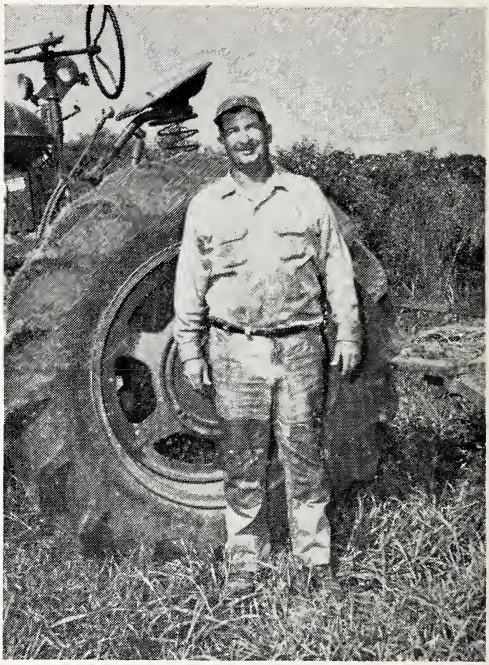
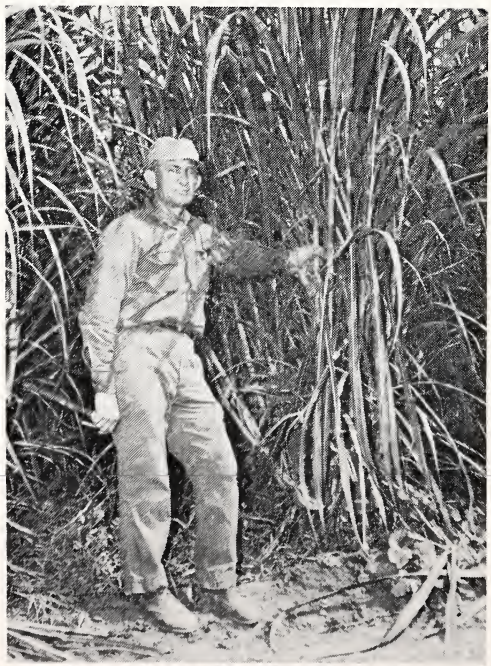
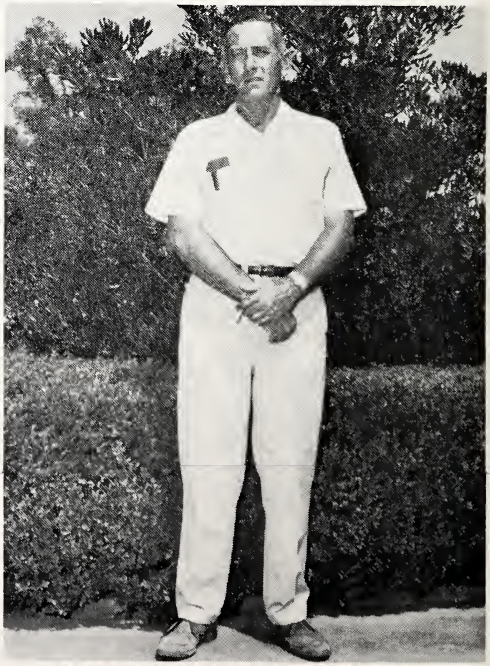
Andrew Gonsoulin, New Iberia, La.
43.1 tons per acre on 421.1 acres



Alfred Rodrigue, New Iberia, La.
41.8 tons per acre on 136 acres.



Daniel Gonsoulin, New Iberia, La.
43.1 tons per acre on 421.1 acres



Ronald R. Hebert, Jeanerette, La.
41.4 tons per acre on 526.6 acres

1967 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS

Robert and Bryan Allain, Jeanerette, La.
39.76 tons per acre on 1,215 acres

Lubin Raymond, Cut Off, La.
41.6 tons per acre os 64.3 acres

Gibber Aucoin, Thibodaux, La.
47.7 tons per acre on 7.4 acres

Francis J., J. C., Clarence, Jr., and Kirlin Matherne, Raceland, La.
41.1 tons per acre on 141.3 acres

1967 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS

Wesley Monson and Kellis Buckland,
Napoleonville, La.
44 tons per acre on 286.4 acres

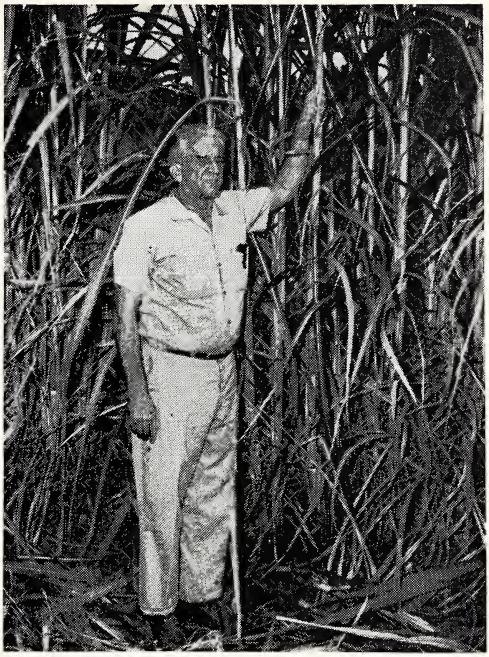
Robert, Willie and Jerry Matherne,
Thibodaux, La.
42.3 tons per acre on 509.1 acres

Edward David, Oscar, La.
44.97 tons per acre on 26.8 acres

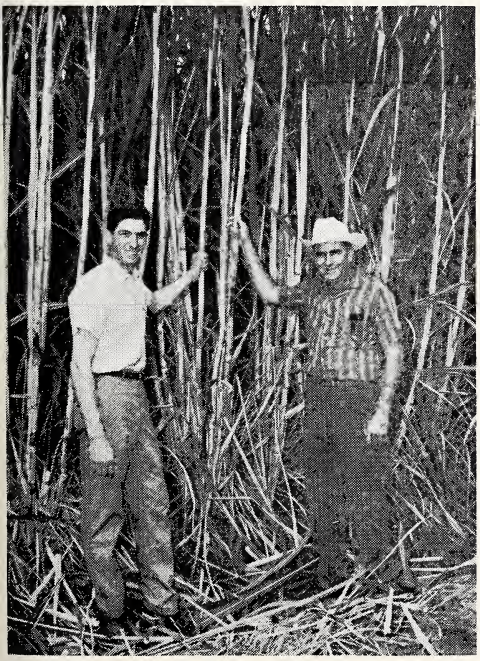
Elton Torres, St. James, La.
42.5 tons per acre on 54.6 acres

1967 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS

Eugene, F. A., and Marcel Graugnard,
St. James, La.
42.8 tons per acre on 953.4 acres



Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
43.03 tons per acre on 1,476.5 acres



Cyril Waguespack Jr., and Sr., St. James, La.
44.11 tons per acre on 122.4 acres

Jack and Frank Noel, Donaldsonville, La.
45.3 tons per acre on 239 acres

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

the country for vacations abroad, one million cubes of sugar were handed to drivers by pretty girls. The idea is that of a Dutch safety organization, which is alarmed by the large number of road accidents involving Dutch motorists on foreign roads. Entire families have been killed in traffic accidents enroute to their vacation spot. Safety experts think the cause is that Dutchmen often drive 12 to 14 hours without a break to reach their destinations. Meals are forgotten. This eventually affects the drivers' power of concentration and makes them prone to an accident. That's where the cube of sugar comes in. By eating a cube while behind the wheel, the driver's body is replenished with its proper sugar content and he becomes a safer driver. Dr. G. T. Haveveld, a Dutch specialist in nutrition, said sugar keeps the mind active, "Always keep several cubes on the dashboard when you are driving", he advised.

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2. Used INSLEY K-12, s/n K11002, GM 2-71 Diesel, 24" shoes, 35' boom, Fairlead, double-boom point. Condition Fair. B.R., La.
3. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS M100 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 238, Enclosed Cab, Scarifier, New Tires, Hydraulic Shift Moldboard, Diesel Engine. Condition Good. B.R., La.
4. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD6B-E Tractor, s/n 3316, Diesel Engine, 20" shoes, canopy, straight bulldozer blade Condition Good. B.R., La.
5. Used LIMA 34 s/n 3355-1 DRAGLINE, GM 4-71 Diesel, 40' Boom, 30" Shoes. Condition Good. N.O., La.
6. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS AD-4 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 2528, GM 4-71 DIESEL, Power Circle Turn and Steering, 12' Moldboard, Leaning Front Wheels. Condition Fair. L.C., La.
7. Used Northwest 25 Dragline, s/n 12330, Cat., D-318 Diesel, 28" shoes, 30' boom, Fairlead, double boom point. Condition Fair. B.R., La.
8. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD11EC, s/n 7319, Diesel Engine, 22" Shoes, Carco Winch, Bulldozer Blade. Condition Good. B.R., La.
9. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS "D" MOTOR GRADER, s/n 5495, Cab, Front Wheel Lean, Power Circle, Gas Engine. Condition Good. Laf., La.

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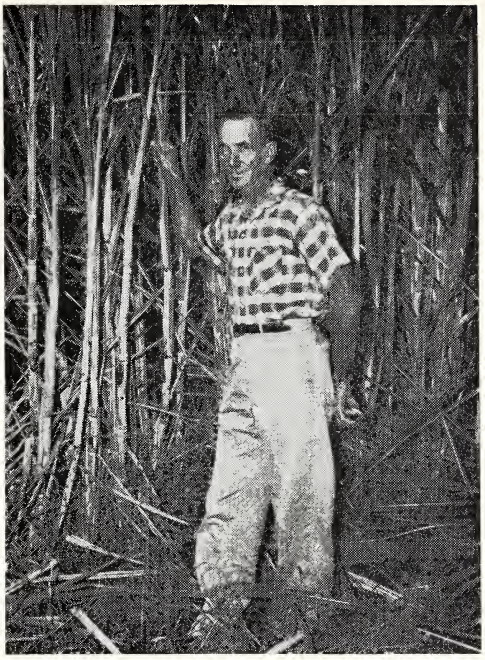
Arthur Bourgeois, Raceland, La.
4-H Club Winner
49.5 tons per acre on 1.4 acres



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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47 — No. 6 DECEMBER 15, 1968

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

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Phone: 525-3956

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
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Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year.
Washington Office, 309 Universal Bldg., Washington, D. C.
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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Peru Again

On November 27th, the U.S.D.A. announced another proration of sugar quota deficits. This one was the reallocation of 6,913 short tons of raw sugar that the French West Indies (226 tons), Panama (371 tons), Haiti (6,058 tons), and Bolivia (258 tons) could not use in 1968. The additional 1968 quota went to Mexico (1,395 tons), the Dominican Republic, (1,557 tons), Brazil (1,365 tons), **PERU** (1,088 tons), British West Indies (480 tons), Ecuador (199 tons), Argentina (168 tons), Costa Rica (161 tons), Columbia (144 tons), Guatemala (136 tons), El Salvador (100 tons), Venezuela (69 tons), British Honduras (35 tons), and Honduras (16 tons).

It will be recalled that on October 3rd of this year, the Peruvian government confiscated a $200,000,000 oil refinery owned by the International Petroleum Corporation, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey. This hostile act could have resulted in an immediate crackdown by President Johnson under the Sugar Act. Peru, however, is still getting it's share of our sugar deficit reallocations.

We seem to recall that back in November 1965, when Southern Rhodesia had its big squabble with England, President Johnson lowered the boom on Rhodesia in nine days. Fifty-six days after the Peruvian government seized our two-hundred-million-dollar oil refinery, the U.S.D.A. gives Peru a 1,088 ton increase in its U.S. sugar quota. It's a crazy, mixed up world for sure.

The Philippine Plan

The following item is from the December 3rd issue of the Wall Street Journal under a Manila date line.

"The Philippines, normally an exporter of sugar, has ordered the import from Japan of 20,000 tons of refined sugar. The directive was issued to prevent an acute shortage in the home Philippine market this year and spiraling prices.

"Philippine industry officials attributed the threatened home shortage to the fact the government had diverted additional Philippine production so that the country could fill its export quota share for 1968 in the U. S. market.

"Only two weeks ago it was announced the Philippines had filled its U. S. quota of 1,126,000 tons of raw sugar. The prices for sugar in the U. S. are much higher than those obtainable in the so-called world free market."

A. J. Isacks Dies

It is with sincere regrets that we record the death of Mr. A. J. Isacks, on December 1, 1968, after a prolonged illness. He was in his 79th year at the time of his death.

Mr. Isacks was a graduate of Louisiana State University. He served in the tropics before joining the Southdown organization in 1940 as Vice-President in charge of operations. He remained an officer and director of this big Louisiana sugar enterprise until illness forced his retirement two years ago. He was Chairman of the Industrial Committee of the American Sugar Cane League in the late 1940's an early 1950's.

Mr. Isacks was a gentleman of the old school and the writer is grateful for having enjoyed the privilege of knowing him. To the members of his family we extend our deepest sympathy.

Sugar Cane Short Course

The 5th Biennial Sugar Cane Short Course at L.S.U. is scheduled for the week of January 13-17. Details will follow in the January 1st issue of The Sugar Bulletin.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Muddy Fields

Harry Webre said he will never again complain about dusty fields. This about expresses the feeling of most growers following the seige of mud in the fields over the last two weeks. Fields and headlands are badly cut all over the belt, not only in the heavy lands but on the sandy lands as well. Recently harvested fields now look like those of 1957 when fields were badly cut during that very wet harvesting season.

Many growers had difficulty delivering their daily cane quota for about one week during the muddy period. A number of mills also had mud problems. Some mills had to reduce the grinding rate to handle the mud. Other mills stopped grinding for several hours to handle the mud. Most growers complained of the high percent of trash received on cane. Mills complained about the high percent of trash that carried plenty of mud. Mill rolls became slick or smooth. Yields of sugar per ton of cane ground went down during the muddy period. Labor complained about mud. This period was not good for anyone in the Louisiana sugar industry. The several mills which planned to finish grinding during the first two weeks in December will now be delayed more than a week because of the wet muddy conditions of the fields. This was costly to both the grower and the processor. Each had to spend more money to harvest and process about the same or a smaller amount of cane and received less for their efforts.

How much sugar Louisiana will produce from this crop and how many tons of cane per acre the State will average is still a big puzzle. Estimates made in this column at different times have not been the same. A before harvest estimate in this column placed the crop at 26.5 net tons of cane per acre for the State average. After a week of harvest this estimate was raised to 27 tons. Later during the harvest and during the period of drought this column stated that 27 net tons per acre was too optimistic. Stubble cane was light and growers said cane had dehydrated.

Growers then began to harvest plant cane and about that time most of the belt received a very welcomed rainfall. Yields of cane got better and purity improved. Many growers then said that average yields had materially improved because of heavy plant cane yields. When questioned, these grokers said many of these 35 and over tons of cane per acre fields did not look any heavier than many 24 ton fields cut during the drought. Then the wind came and this was followed by too much rain. These two conditions caused more scrap to be left in the field.

All the foregoing is really nothing more than a hedge. The writer has an estimate in mind but is just too cowardly to put it in print.

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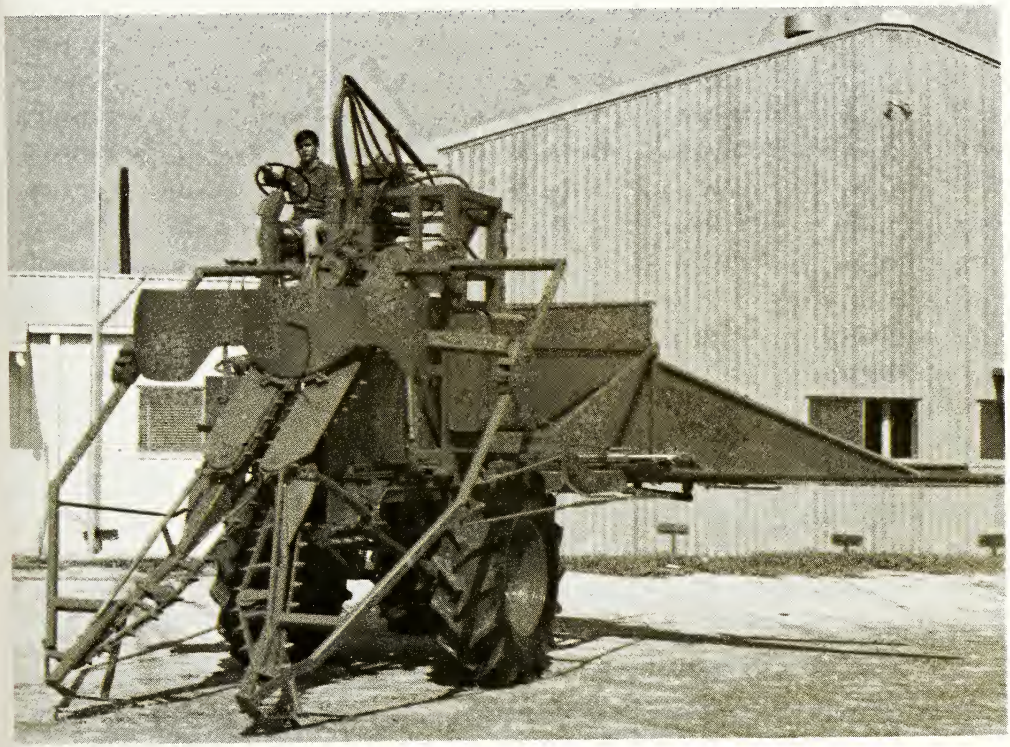

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It cuts down cane — straight cane and short cane. It only weighs 12,00 lbs. Three cutting gears are provided to give perfect speed selection for all conditions of cane & soils.

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Differential	Short coupled enclosed brakes	
Working Range	3 cutting 2 travel	
Tires	Front 18.4/30 R & C Rear 13.6/24	Front & Rear various to suit conditions
Row Spacing	5′-10″	5′-0″ to 6′-0″
Stubble Blade	Mechanically Driven	Automatic Height Control
Topper	Sliding, All Hydraulic	
Topper Range	4′-6″ Minimum 9′-0″ Maximum	4′-0″ Minimum 9′-6″ Maximum
Steering	Rear Wheel All Hydraulic	
Piler	1 to 6 Rows Hydraulically Controlled	
Weight	12,000 lbs.	Varies

Also for Next Year:

A two row Harvester that will be made up of another half of our Model 7069. It will cut & pile 4 rows into one and will not have to run over cane.

RECEIPTS OF OFFSHORE RAWS AT NEW ORLEANS (LONG TONS)

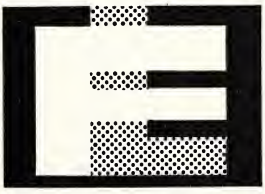
	American	Godchaux Henderson	Colonial	South Coast	Southdown	Supreme	Totals	Cumulative*
1967	496,208	211,379	323,339	58,431	51,554	81,194		1,222,105
1968								
January	None	2,000	33,193	None	3,610	None	38,803	38,803
February	45,603	None	21,865	None	None	None	67,468	106,271
March	49,123	5,887	27,257	None	2,902	None	85,169	191,440
April	59,328	32,134	36,682	None	9,971	7,350	145,465	336,905
May	52,714	34,747	39,668	9,083	10,253	14,000	160,465	497,370
June	69,185	35,695	32,863	10,187	9,300	19,103	176,333	673,703
July	45,930	41,994	36,279	10,712	6,060	11,042	152,017	825,720
August	68,759	41,070	47,817	8,086	12,254	11,950	186,936	1,015,656
September	45,545	20,487	27,933	8,120	5,400	8,915	116,400	1,132,056
October	62,772	33,091	27,430	9,938	None	1,120	134,351	1,266,407
November	5,000	23,948	22,179	None	7,802	None	58,929	1,325,336

*Does not include offshore raws transloaded from ships to barges in the Mississippi River for Industrial Sugars, Inc., and Sucrest. These shipments amounted to 139,320 long tons in 1967.

The January through November 1968 total is 179,614 long tons.

Used Equipment for Cane Fields

1. Used KOEHRING 304, s/n 8586 DRAGLINE, Cat D318 Diesel, 35' Boom, 30" Shoes. Condition Fair. N.O., La.
2. Used KOEHRING 405, s/n 12008, Dragline, GM 4-71 Diesel Engine, 40' Boom, 36" Shoes. Condition Good. B. R., La.
3. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS M100 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 238, Enclosed Cab, Scarifier, New Tires, Hydraulic Shift Moldboard, Diesel Engine. Condition Good. B.R., La.
4. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD6B-E Tractor, s/n 3316, Diesel Engine, 20" shoes, angledozer blade. Condition Good. Laf., La.
5. Used LIMA 34 s/n 3355-1 DRAGLINE, GM 4-71 Diesel, 40' Boom, 30" Shoes. Condition Good. N.O., La.
6. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS AD-4 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 2528, GM 4-71 DIESEL, Power Circle Turn and Steering, 12' Moldboard, Leaning Front Wheels. Condition Fair. L.C., La.
7. Used Northwest 25 Dragline, s/n 12330, Cat., D-318 Diesel, 28" shoes, 30' boom, Fairlead, double-boom point. Condition Fair. B.R., La.
8. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD11EC, s/n 7319, Diesel Engine, 22" Shoes, Buldozer Blade. Condition Good. B.R., La.
9. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS "D" MOTOR GRADER, s/n 5495, Cab, Front Wheel Lean, Power Circle, Gas Engine. Condition Good. Laf., La.



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NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT—PARTS—SERVICE—RENTALS

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Sugar Program In Jeopardy

Representative W. R. "Bob" Poage (D-Texas), Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee said the federal sugar program is in "grave danger."

"The same threatening circumstances imperil the entire farm program," he said, "and if I feel justified in making any kind of prediction as to the future, it must be to suggest that the sugar program will in the future never stand alone."

"It is a part of our agricultural program and if our government withdraws from all involvement in general agriculture it is certain to withdraw from the special sugar program which we have known and relied upon for the past generation. I, therefore, call upon you to give heed to and support the broad program which recognizes the needs of all agricultural producers for a parity income," Poage said.

"Farm products as a whole have not brought parity since 1952," according to the Congressman.

Representative Poage made the above statements and those which are quoted below in an address to the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association.

Chairman Poage said, "The retirement of land to bring about a rough balance between supply and demand is often misunderstood." "Clearly, if we are going to maintain a land retirement program, and we are at the same time going to limit payments to large land owners to the extent that they are not going to participate in the program, we are going to have to retire more land belonging to small operators," he said.

Poage told the group that, "If we recognize the desirability of maintaining a profitable agriculture, I think we will quite likely agree that we should maintain a sound sugar industry but if we decide to take the government completely out of the agricultural picture, as some people suggest we should, then it seems to me to be unlikely that we will continue any effort to stabilize either the supply or the price of sugar."

"Many urban congressmen can't seem to understand there is no basic difference between taking property for the farm program and taking it for a slum clearance program," he said. "I don't need to tell you sugar people what a limitation on payments would do to the sugar program. It would of course, completely destroy it. On the Mainland this threat of limitation of payments does not often seem to worry small beet or cane producers, but when the demagogues get through talking about it they will have convinced so many honest but uninformed congressmen that the sugar program as we know it will be but a pleasant memory."

"I know of no greater threat to the farm program as a whole, or to the sugar program as the present hysteria about the size of agricultural payments," Mr. Poage said.

On the bright side, Congressman Poage's remarks seem to indicate that he still believes the sugar program is one of the best.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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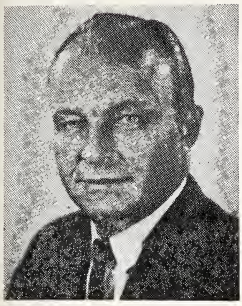

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For this reason, we wish to state that we will work even harder to continue to merit your confidence . . . with improved products and even better service. Our manufacturing and service facilities in Louisiana will continue to provide a constant supply of innovations and ideas that will increase your profits and improve your overall operations.

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In Washington 7

Little Change In USDA Policies In 1969

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Sugar Cane Short Course At L. S. U.

A sugar cane short course is being offered during the week of January 13 through the 16, 1969 on the L. S. U. Campus at the Continuing Education Center (Pleasant Hall) in Baton Rouge, La.

The course is designed mostly for growers, managers, and overseers but it is open to anyone interested in learning more about making a cane crop. The subject matter will be the discussion of many technical practices used in the production of sugar cane. Although this course will be similar in structure to courses held before, the discussions will differ enough so that anyone attending will benefit from the course.

Housing accommodations will be available at reasonable prices at the University. Meals can be obtained at the Union or at one of the University cafeterias.

County Agents will have registration forms for the short course. A fee of $7.00 will be charged for the course and this fee will also cover supplies and the cost of one luncheon and coffee. Check with the County Agent regarding classes, registration and other details of the course.

Nicholls Offering Sugar Cane Course This Year

Dr. Donald J. Ayo, Dean Division of Sciences, Francis T. Nicholls State College announces that the Sugar Cane Pests course (Plant Science 408) will be offered again this year. The course will deal specifically with the identification and the practical control of diseases, insects and weeds.

Professor Calvin Viator who is exceptionally competent in these fields will again teach this course this year. In addition to his professional training, the Professor has had extensive experience in consultation work in the sugar industry. The course will be offered in the early spring and will be held in the late afternoon. The course can be audited or taken for credit. Those interested should contact Dr. Ayo or Professor Viator early in the new year. The address is Box 2031 College Station, Thibodaux, La. 70301.

Muddy Fields

Mud was with the harvest to the end. Fields are badly cut. Headlands are cut worse. Expenses went up toward the ene of harvest. Mill rolls got slick. Growers had difficulty delivering their daily quota. Mills did not grind to capacity on all days. Percent trash in cane was high and both growers and processors complained.

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DISTRIBUTION OF SUGARCANE VARIETIES IN LOUISIANA

Rouby J. Matherne[1]

Before 1920 the high-yielding "Noble type" sugarcane varieties were grown in Louisiana for many years.[6] Creole, the first major variety, was grown approximately 100 years, Otaheite about 30 years, Louisiana Purple and Louisiana Striped about 100 years, and D. 74 approximately 30 years.

Varieties of this type were eliminated by the disease problem that reached a peak in 1926. Sugar production in Louisiana dropped from 324,000 tons in 1921, to only 47,000 tons in 1926. This decline in yields, or "running out," was attributed primarily to red rot, Phythium root rot, and mosaic diseases.[2, 3, 5]

Since 1926, varieties seldom remain in cultivation for more than 15 years in Louisiana. Although 6-8 varieties are usually available, only 2-3 are planted extensively. Every year approximately one third of the acreage is planted. Growers are anxious to grow new varieties and there is the fear of declining yields of older varieties, which accounts for the rapid changes in varieties in Louisiana.

Extensive yield losses are not likely to happen again, when variety recommendations are followed.[1] Also, current breeding programs insure a constant flow of high yielding varieties. Commercial canes could be replaced very rapidly should they show a tendency to "run out." Many agriculturalists believe that the problem of sugarcane varieties "running out" may be caused by unidentified factors; and variety yield decline is being investigated through team effort.[4]

Rapid changes in acreages of varieties in Louisiana during 1954-68 are shown in Figure 1. Co. 290, C.P. 29-320, C.P. 29-116, and C.P. 34-120 were grown extensively before this period. They were replaced by 1959. The acreage of C.P. 36-105 was also on the decrease during this period, and it is now a minor variety. C.P. 44-101 reached a peak of 53 percent of the state acreage in 1957 but is now grown on only about 7 percent of the acreage (Table 1). C.P. 44-155 was never a major variety. A major variety is considered to be one with a minimum of 15 percent of the State acreage.[6]

Distribution of varieties varies with areas (Table 1). C.P. 52-68 occupies the greatest acreage in the southwestern area (68 percent). N. Co. 310 is also

(Continued on page 6)

TABLE 1.—Results of the 1968 Sugarcane Variety Census In Louisiana.†

Variety	Southeastern Area (1) Percent	Southwestern Area (2) Percent	Northern Area (3) Percent	Louisiana (Total)‡ Percent
C.P. 52-68	37	68	40	49
C.P. 55-30	24	6	8	15
C.P. 48-103	19	1	16	12
N. Co. 310	6	14	9	10
C.P. 44-101	7	7	9	7
L. 60-25	3	2	2	2
Others§	4	2	16	5

†Parishes included in each area are as follows:
(1) Area consists of the following parishes: Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John and Terrebonne.
(2) Area consists of the following parishes: Iberia, Lafayette, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Vermilion.
(3) Area consists of the following parishes: Avoyelles, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, and West Baton Rouge.

‡Weighted averages.

§Small acreages of the following varieties are being grown: C.P. 36-13, C.P. 36-105, C.P. 43-47, C.P. 44-155, C.P. 47-193, and C.P. 61-37.

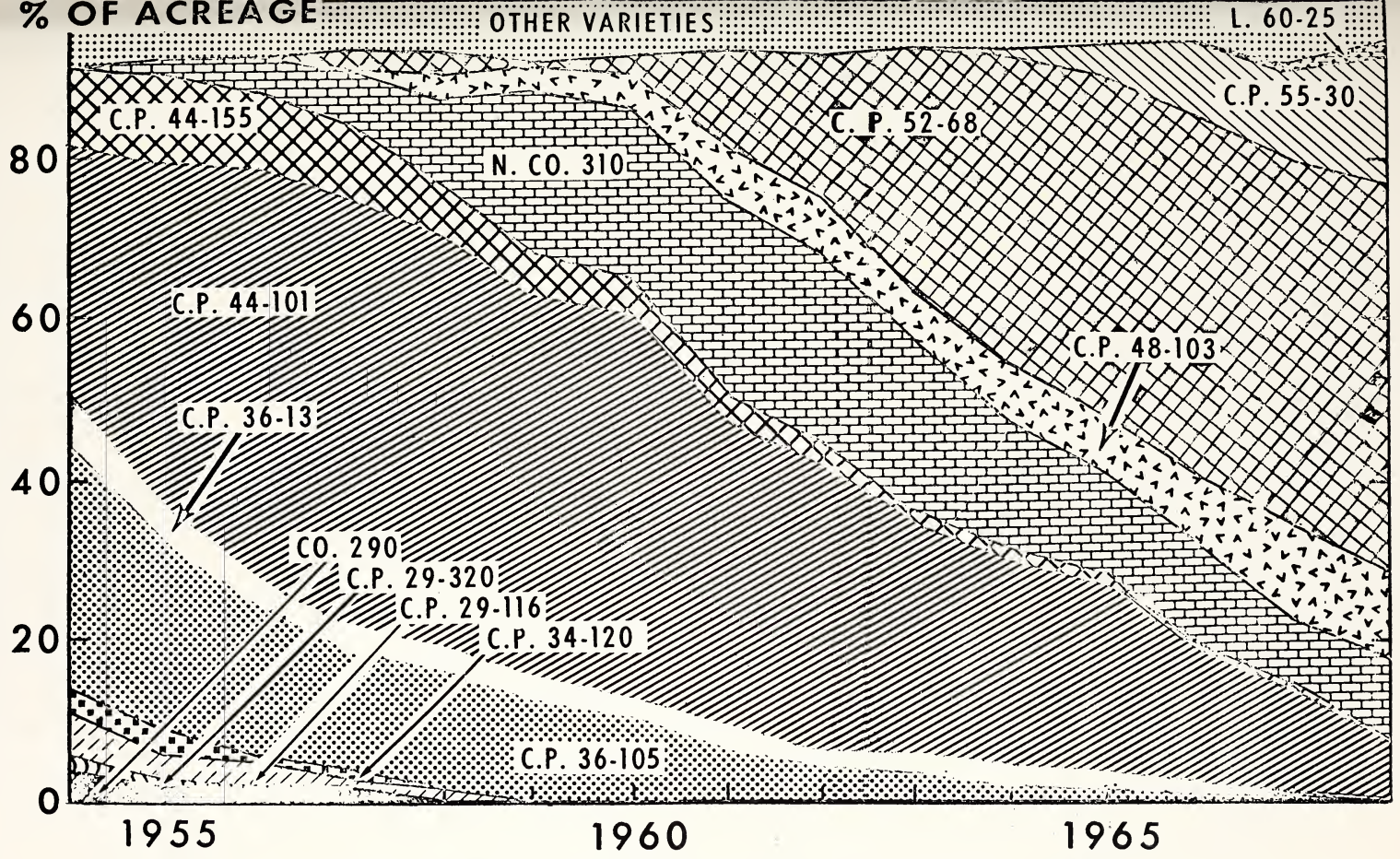

FIGURE 1.—Utilization Of Sugarcane Varieties In Louisiana From 1954 - 1968.

(Continued from page 5)

grown more in this area (14 percent) than in other areas. The two varieties grown most extensively in the southwestern area, C.P. 52-68 and N. Co. 310, are highly susceptible to mosaic. Mosaic cannot be effectively controlled in moderately resistant varieties when grown next to fields highly infected with mosaic. It is very likely that these growers will be unable to take full advantage of some new high yielding varieties with moderate mosaic susceptibility.

Three major varieties, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 55-30, and C.P. 48-103 are grown in the southeastern area. Although 37 percent of the acreage is in C.P. 52-68, the more disease resistant varieties C.P. 55-30 and C.P. 48-103 are grown on 24 and 19 percent of the acreage, respectively. Mosaic can be controlled in these varieties.

In the northern area 40 percent of the acreage is in C.P. 52-68 and 16 percent in C.P. 48-103. Since fields in this area are not highly infected with mosaic, growers should make a special effort to prevent further spread of the disease.

C. P. 52-68 is grown on 49 percent of the state acreage. This is an increase of 4 percent over last year (data not shown). About 80 percent of plants of this variety have mosaic at some of the test field locations.[7] C.P. 55-30 is grown on 15 percent of the State acreage with the greatest gain in acreage in the southeastern area. C.P. 48-103 has retained about the same acreage (12 percent), increasing somewhat in the southeastern area but decreasing in the southwestern area. N. Co. 310 decreased in acreage in the northern area. Because of its higher susceptibility to mosaic, N. Co. 310 is not recommended for replanting. C.P. 44-101 decreased in all areas. L. 60-25, released in 1966, and C.P. 61-37, released in 1967, will be increased in acreage as seed cane becomes available.

Emphasis on resistance in the selection program at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana, has resulted in several new high-yielding, moderately resistant varieties now in various stages of evaluation. Every effort should be made to keep mosaic infection to the minimum until high-yielding, resistant commercial varieties are available.

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Little Change in USDA Policies In 1969

The new year has arrived with many new faces and names in the Washington area, but with it there seems to be little change in store for the nation's agricultural programs in 1969, as indicated by the Secretary of Agriculture-designate Clifford Hardin.

Everything we hear bears out our feeling that not only the sugar program but many other commodities will more than likely be in jeopardy, when once again Congress attempts to cut the price-support payments.

The Nixon Administration's farm proposals promise to go far beyond a mere reworking of the direct crop subsidies and "supply management" techniques that have marked the Johnson period, though these features are likely to be retained for some time.

In Mr. Hardin's view, "the problem of low farm prices and inadequate return on investment and labor faced by perhaps one million "commercial" farmers must be dealt with separately from the problem of scratching a living from the land."

Present crop supports and payments are inadequate for marginal and subsistence farm families, he believes, and only encourage them to remain in the rural poverty cycle. Mr. Hardin said he believes in the Eisenhower-era soil-bank plan under which land is withdrawn from production for periods up to 10 years in return for Federal payments scaled to crop value, but that it must be improved to assure that whole counties are not de-populated.

Government aid for the major crops — cotton, feed grains, soybeans and wheat — should continue, Mr. Hardin said. This aid should be offered with the commercial farmer in mind, the new secretary believes. This means lower direct subsidies than at present and support prices structured to insure against rampant price breaks, yet allowing the freest possible market movement. Theoretically, market prices then would displace Government program adjustments as the main production regulator.

Secretary-designate Hardin believes the question on payment limitations should be left up to Congress and not determined by the Secretary. Mr. Hardin said, "as I understand it, I would have no opportunity, even if I wanted to, to change the law until 1970."

He added that he did not know the amount of administrative leeway he might have. He said the question is, "can you get the acres out of production without payments and I do not know the answer."

Mr. Hardin said he intends to spend the time between now and inauguration day "soliciting opinions, views and new ideas" on the needs of farmers, to find out what they want and then meet with farm leaders to bring their views back to the President and Congress.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47—No. 8 JANUARY 15, 1969

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year.
Washington Office, 309 Universal Bldg., Washington, D. C.
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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

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By Lloyd L. Lauden

Standing Water In Fields

The last four weeks of the 1968 cane harvest left fields badly cut and mangled. Water is still standing in many fields all over the belt. Although it is virtually impossible to drain all fields, many fields can be helped by spending some time on quarter drains. A few growers have operated tractors without tools through fields merely to splash water out of the middle of rows. If this is helpful, it would appear that a rapid speed would be more effective. However, in badly cut fields, it is almost impossible to operate a tractor at a fast speed. Nevertheless it is important to drain fields wherever possible.

Inspection of seed pieces made in recent years by the writer has shown that seed cane was either hurt worse or started to show deterioration symptoms from the cold and wet condition during late January, February and March. However, it has been many years, possibly during the 1957 harvest, since wet conditions prevailed as badly as during the late part of the 1968 harvest. It is hoped that this wet condition will not badly affect plant cane or stubble cane stands for the 1969 crop. Although a large part of the over quota stubble has been plowed out it would be wise not to plow out all over quota stubble too early just in case there is some damage from the wet condition.

Southern Farm Forum In New Orleans

The Southern Farm Forum meeting will be held in the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans January 23-24, 1969 beginning at 8:30 a.m. on the first day. The theme of the meeting will be "New Vistas in Southern Agriculture". This meeting is sponsored by the Chambers of Commerce of the New Orleans and Memphis areas, and is co-sponsored by the American Sugar Cane League, the Farm Bureau, and a number of other farm organizations This is its twenty-second annual meeting. There will be a number of very interesting subjects presented. Although sugar cane will not be discussed, a list of the subjects to be discussed will show how interesting this meeting will be. "New Opportunities in Southern Agriculture", "Collective Bargaining Power for Farmers", "Role of Agriculture in A Changing Economy", "Private vs. Government Land Use Planning", "Poverty in Rural America", "Projection for the Next Decade", and "Why Not Emancipation for the Southern Farmer" are all interesting and thought provoking topics. Everyone in, or interested in, agriculture is invited to attend the Forum.

Freeze Hurts Florida

The 1968 Louisiana cane crop is over, but, Florida, the other half of the Mainland Cane Area, is still grinding the 1968 cane crop. Florida has had some hard freezes. A low of 22°F was reported in some fields. In some areas temperatures were below freezing for as long as nine hours. Most all cane located outside of a two to three mile distance from Lake Okeechobee suffered some freeze damage.

According to Nelson Fairbanks, Manager of the Florida Sugar Cane League, it now appears that the Florida crop will be reduced by about 100,000 tons of sugar as a result of the freeze. Prior to the freeze, the Florida cane crop had been estimated to produce about 659,000 tons of sugar, raw value.

THE MONOVARIETAL VERSUS THE POLYVARIETAL CONCEPT

St. John P. Chilton And R. J. Steib—Department Of Plant Pathology, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

In any breeding program designed to produce new varieties of sugarcane, it must be decided what criteria are to be used in releasing a variety or varieties for commercial use. For convenience, the terms monovarietal concept and polyvarietal concept are used to describe the two basic philosophies, (a) that few varieties should be released and they should have certain properties or characteristics which make them superior to those previously released, and (b) a relatively large number of varieties should be released, since the criteria used for evaluation do not always take in the unknown factors as type of operator of a farm or plantation, a disease or diseases not yet known to be present in the industry, but which could be introduced into Louisiana, and the extremes of environment as early freezes, heavy freezes, etc.

This paper gives what is considered to be the polyvarietal viewpoint and the reasons for it.

Table 1 gives the increase in acreage by percent of the total acres of the last three major varieties from the time they were released to the time that each covered 30% or more of the total acreage. No matter how good a variety happens to be, it is of little value unless it is used to produce a considerable portion of the cane milled. It may be seen from this table that 5 years were required for C.P. 44-101 and C.P. 52-68 to go to 30% of the acreage and six years for C.P. 36-105. The average increase by years is remarkably similar and covers a large number of years as C.P. 36-105 was released in 1945, C.P. 44-101 was released in 1949 and C.P. 52-68 in 1958. The data given in Table 2 shows that as late as the 1967 crop C.P. 52-68 covered nearly 45% of the acreage. It is not until the third year that the variety covers about 10% of the acreage (average = 11%) which means that two more years must elapse before it becomes a major vaviety. The 2nd year after release it only covers 3 to 5% of the acreage and 3 more years must elapse before the variety covers 1/3 of the acreage.

All in the business of raising sugarcane know that varieties react differently according to the cane operator of the farm. Some can grow C.P. 48-103 and get very high tonnages while others

TABLE 1—Increase in acreage after release of three major cane varieties in Louisiana. (In Percent of total acreage.)[1]

Date	No. years after release						
Released	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
			C.P. 36-105				
1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	—	4%	11%	17%	25%	32%	38%
			CP. 44-101				
1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	—	5%	10%	20%	31%	43%	51%
			C.P. 52-68				
1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	—	3%	13%	18%	31%	38%	41%

[1]Taken from papers in the Sugar Bulletin by L. P. Hebert and R. J. Matherne.

TABLE 2—Results of the 1967 sugarcane variety census in Louisiana.

Variety	Louisiana Total percent	Change 1962-67 percent	Change 1966-67 percent
C.P. 52-68	44.24	+26.07	—0.85
C.P. 44-101	12.77	—25.34	—3.93
C.P. 48-103	11.70	+ 5.88	+2.58
C.P. 55-30	11.64	+11.64	+2.66
N.Co. 310	8.99	—15.97	—3.33
Others	10.66	—	—
Percent of total acreage:	100.00		

seem unable to do so. This applies to other varieties. Also canes lodge more in some areas than others.

While of unknown importance, the Louisiana Sugar Industry faces the threat of leaf scald. It is in Florida and with the promiscuous movement of cane to Louisiana, even with the present quarantine on the movement of cane into Louisiana, it is possible the disease has been brought in or will be brought into Louisiana. The reaction to leaf scald of our newer varieties is unknown. It is known that Co. 281, C.P. 29-320, parents in the production of C.P. 52-58 and L. 60-25 are susceptible. C.P. 48-103, also a parent, is reported in other areas as susceptible.

Two varieties came up for release (C.P. 60-16 and L. 61-67) this year and were discarded. Among the reasons given were that C.P. 60-16 was about equal to C.P. 52-68 and L. 61-67 was equal to L. 60-25 in sugar per acre. However, C.P. 60-16 (resistant to mosaic) must be compared with C.P. 52-68 with mosaic) and L. 61-67 must be compared with L. 60-25 on erectness (it does not lodge as much as L. 60-25).

Also it is not known what the disease reaction of any of these varieties is to leaf scald. The sugar industry should have a number of varieties covering 3-4% and up of the acreage so that in the event the Leaf Scald disease appears in Louisiana, any resistant varieties, if satisfactory, can be increased to the status of a major variety in two to three years rather than five to seven years.

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Suspended Animation

"Let's wait until after the inauguration and see what happens in USDA when its new bosses, Richard M. Nixon, Clifford Hardin, Phil Campbell and Clarence Palmbry have taken office." That about sums up the reaction to the agricultural appointments. No one questions the caliber of the appointees but farm organization leaders are in a state of suspended animation until they know more about them. Some key members of Congress—Republicans too — are skeptical of so many college professors at the helm of the agricultural ship of state. Mr. Hardin told the press that President-elect Nixon will "take his time" developing a farm policy. Hardin said that he did not expect the program to fully evolve before 1970 and only after months of "scholarly" research.

Freeman's Final Report

In his swan song as a lame-duck Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman's report to President Johnson strongly defends the current program of payments which he said was designed for a commercial agriculture not as a rural poverty program. Freeman's report forecast a necessary 50 to 60 million acre diversion from crop production in the foreseeable future to avoid excessive market supplies. This could not be accomplished he said if payment limitations were imposed. "I don't favor any limitation on payments," the Secretary said.

Jim Guirard

The many friends of Jim Guirard, formerly Secretary to Ed Willis, will be glad to know that he has been appointed Administrative Assistant to Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana. We wish Jim the best of luck in his new position.

Herman F. Mertens

With deep regret we report the death of Herman F. Mertens, Director of Information and Public Relations, U. S. Beet Sugar Association, Washington, D.C., who died suddenly on December 25, at the age of 57.

Born in Omaha, Nebraska, Herman Mertens was a graduate of Creighton University. He spent virtually all of his working life in the field of public relations. For the past fourteen years Mr. Mertens had been actively engaged in the sugar industry, having joined Western Beet Sugar Producers, Inc., in 1954 and the U. S. Beet Sugar Association in 1961, when he was made Director of Information and Public Relations.

Active in The Sugar Club, Mr. Mertens served as Vice-President in charge of the Club's public relations.

To his family, friends and business associates we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

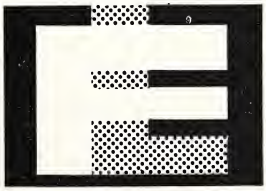
RECEIPTS OF OFFSHORE RAWS AT NEW ORLEANS (LONG TONS)

	American	Godchaux Henderson	Colonial	South Coast	Southdown	Supreme	Totals	Cumulative*
1967	496,208	211,379	323,339	58,431	51,554	81,194		1,222,105
1968								
January	None	2,000	33,193	None	3,610	None	38,803	38,803
February	45,603	None	21,865	None	None	None	67,468	106,271
March	49,123	5,887	27,257	None	2,902	None	85,169	191,440
April	59,328	32,134	36,682	None	9,971	7,350	145,465	336,905
May	52,714	34,747	39,668	9,083	10,253	14,000	160,465	497,370
June	69,185	35,695	32,863	10,187	9,300	19,103	176,333	673,703
July	45,930	41,994	36,279	10,712	6,060	11,042	152,017	825,720
August	68,759	41,070	47,817	8,086	12,254	11,950	186,936	1,015,656
September	45,545	20,487	27,933	8,120	5,400	8,915	116,400	1,132,056
October	62,772	33,091	27,430	9,938	None	1,120	134,351	1,266,407
November	5,000	23,948	22,179	None	7,802	None	58,929	1,325,336
December	23,044	3,096	18,269	1,757	None	None	46,166	1,371,502

*Does not include offshore raws transloaded from ships to barges in the Mississippi River for Industrial Sugars, Inc., and Sucrest. These shipments amounted to 139,320 long tons in 1967. The January through December 1968 total is 179,614 long tons.

Used Equipment for Cane Fields

1. Used C-450 Schield Bantam Hydraulic Backhoe, s/n 526, 30" Backhoe bucket. Condition Good. B.R., La
2. Used KOEHRING 405, s/n 12008, Dragline, GM 4-71 Diesel Engine, 40' Boom, 36" Shoes. Condition Good. B. R., La.
3. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS M100 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 238, Enclosed Cab, Scarifier, New Tires, Hydraulic Shift Moldboard, Diesel Engine. Condition Good. B.R., La.
4. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD6B-E Tractor, s/n 3316, Diesel Engine, 20" shoes, angledozer blade. Condition Good. Laf., La.
5. Used LIMA 34 s/n 3355-1 DRAGLINE, GM 4-71 Diesel, 40' Boom, 30" Shoes. Condition Good. N.O., La.
6. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS AD-4 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 2528, GM 4-71 DIESEL, Power Circle Turn and Steering, 12' Moldboard, Leaning Front Wheels. Condition Fair. L.C., La.
7. Used Northwest 25 Dragline, s/n 12330, Cat., D-318 Diesel, 28" shoes, 30' boom, Fairlead, double-boom point. Condition Fair. B.R., La.
8. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD11EC, s/n 7319, Diesel Engine, 22" Shoes, Buldozer Blade. Condition Good. B.R., La.
9. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS "D" MOTOR GRADER, s/n 5495, Cab, Front Wheel Lean, Power Circle, Gas Engine. Condition Good. Laf., La.



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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47—No. 9 FEBRUARY 1, 1969

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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Overhaul City Government—Overhaul Sugar Act

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

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By A. W. Dykers

Refiner Insurance

Information from New York is to the effect that, at this writing, Sucrest is the only sugar refinery in the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore area that is still operating, and that it is scheduled to shut down before the end of January. The reason is, of course, the dock strike which has made it impossible for Eastern-seaboard refiners, except one in Boston, to get offshore raws.

On the other hand, all refiners in Louisiana have been operating comfortably on raw sugar produced by Mainland cane farmers.

We think the lesson here is as plain as the well known "nose on your face". It is that depending on offshore raws in times of turmoil is risky business. Mainland cane sugar production, instead of being curtailed, should be increased for, among other protective measures, refiner insurance.

Dr. Thomas J. Stafford

Dr. Stafford Dies

It is with sincere regret that we record for history the passing of Dr. Thomas J. Stafford on January 2, 1969, in Baton Rouge, La., after a protracted illness. Dr. Stafford was an associate professor of agronomy at Louisiana State University where he had served with distinction since 1954. He was in charge of the Louisiana State Experiment Station's outfield sugar cane variety test fields and represented that Station in the sugar cane variety testing program conducted throughout the cane belt by L.S.U., the U.S.D.A., and the American Sugar Cane League.

Dr. Stafford was a highly respected scientist and his efforts contributed materially to the cane varietial program in Louisiana. His untimely death at the age of 49 years has brought an end to his very promising career and he will be sorely missed by his colleagues in the sugar cane program.

We join with them and his many personal friends throughout the Louisiana sugar district in extending deepest sympathy to his family.

Dupont Appointed

John H. Hickman, chairman of the board of the Thomson Machinery Co., has announced the appointment of John M. Dupont, Jr., as general manager of the Company. Mr. Hickman also announced the appointment of William Bolton as general manager of Thomson International, Inc.

Mr. Dupont is a native of Thibodaux, and a graduate of Louisiana State University. He has been with Thomson since 1945. He is, of course, well known in Louisiana sugar circles.

(Continued on page 10)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Other Crops, Corn

The additional 15 per cent restriction in cane acreage for the 1969 cane crop has caused many growers to consider planting some other crop in the unused cane acreage. Several alternative crops have been mentioned. Some of these are wheat, grain sorghum, soybeans, and corn. There are already several cane growers who have planted some acreage of wheat and or soybeans for oil for a few years.

Corn had been planted extensively for many years in the cane belt, particularly during the period when mules were used for cultivation. However, during recent years, corn has almost completely faded from the cane belt. Johnson grass and the sugar cane borer are primarily responsible for corn not being continued in the cane belt.

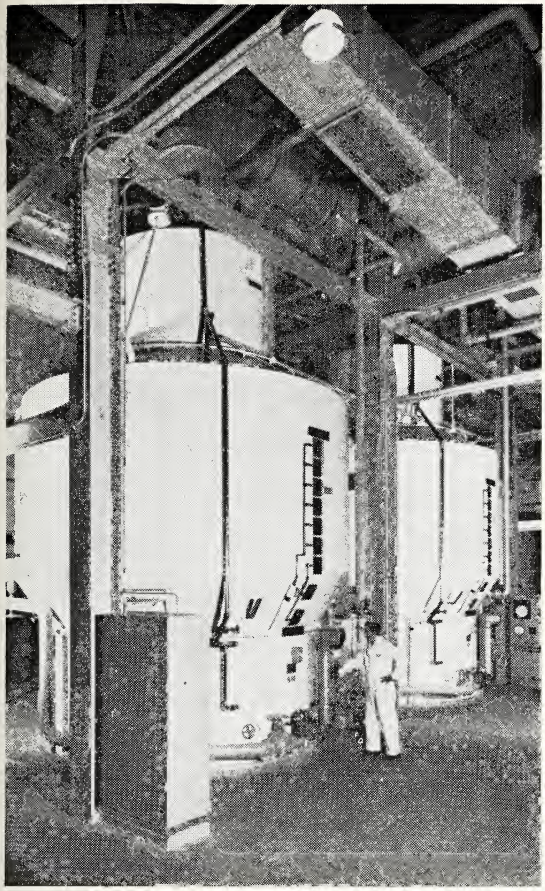
Recently, more growers have asked questions about corn. The possible reason why corn is being considered to a greater extent now as an alternative crop is that most cane growers are more familiar with this crop than with some of the other crops mentioned. Growers are asking, how much corn can be made per acre and what are the particular problems in growing corn. What effect will growing corn have on the cane crop is also being asked. These same questions are being asked of County Agents throughout the belt. A discussion of many of these questions and the problems of growing corn are being considered at County Agents meetings now being held in most sugar cane parishes.

According to Mr. Lee Mason, Professor, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment, Baton Rouge, La., good yield can be made in the cane belt with corn even on 6 foot rows. Recent tests made in New Roads, La. show some yields with several of the better adapted varieties to be as high as 111 bushels per acre. Other varieties in the same test went as low as 41.5 bushels per acre. There were 12 varieties out of 18 varieties tested which yielded above 70 bushels per acre and 7 varieties out of the 18 which average 80 bushels or better per acre. These tests were on 66 inch rows using 14,840 plants per acre. Plants were spaced in a single drill 6 inches apart on 5.5 foot rows in one test and in a double drill 15 inches apart with a 12 inch spacing between plants in each drill on 5.5 rows in another test. The corn was fertilized with 144 lbs. of nitrogen and 24 lbs. each of P_2O_5 and K_2O.

There are some disadvantages to growing corn in the cane belt. Corn can increase the Johnson grass control problem. Corn has been discouraged in the cane belt in past years for this reason. Land planted to corn, where Johnson grass is a problem, should not be planted to cane the same year. This land should be fallowed the next year before cane is again planted to the land. These are the recommendations of Mr. E. R. Stamper, Weed Control expert at L.S.U. There are chemicals that can be used in corn for the control of grass and recommendations are available from the County Agent.

Large scale plantings of corn can also increase the sugar cane borer problem in the belt. The sugar cane borer also attacks corn and develops more rapidly in corn. This will probably cause heavier borer infestations earlier in the year in cane and may make it necessary to begin insecticide applications earlier than usual. Guthion cannot be used in corn because there is no U.S.D.A. label for its use in corn. According to the manufacturer of Guthion there is no chance of getting a label

(Continued on page 11)



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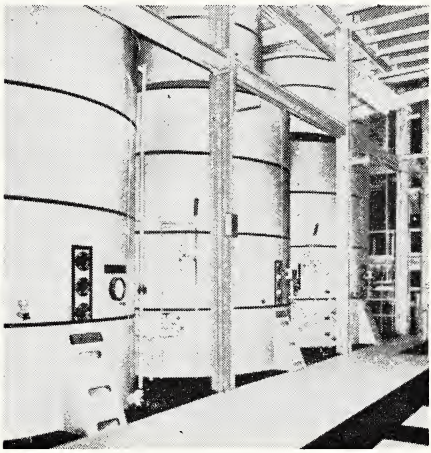

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Overhaul City Government

After the inaugural ceremonies, Washington is settling down to business as usual — bank robberies, yoking, rapes, arson, mayhem and murder.

For the first time in history, the President of the United States and his wife were subjected to personal indignities during the inaugural parade. The automobile carrying President and Mrs. Johnson from the Capitol to the White House was stopped by hoodlums who threw filth, screamed obscenities and made obscene jestures at its occupants. Although there were more police on duty than at any other time in the history of the Capital, no arrests were made at the scene of the attack on the Presidential car. Later some seventy-five or eighty so-called "demonstrators" were arrested for that attack. The police were praised by Washington's negro mayor, Walter Washington, for their "forbearance."

Numerous other disgraceful incidents marred the inaugural festivities, some of which including the incident of the President's car might have been avoided had the police placed known agitators in confinement prior to instead of after the disturbances. Press, radio and television newsmen appeared to purposely play down the shocking and uncalled for disturbances. When city administration and law enforcement have reached such a low level that the President of the United States and his wife cannot drive on the streets of the Capital city unmolested, the people of this nation should demand a thorough clean-up. Let us hope and pray that our new President will see to it that the Nation"s Capital is made safer for residents and visitors.

Overhaul The Sugar Act

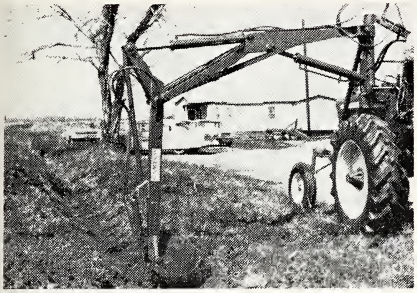
General overhaul of the Sugar Act was advocated by S. E. Spencer, Jr., Vice-President of Purchasing for General Foods Association in a speech to the Sugar Club, January 22. Mr. Spencer suggested the formation of a new organization to examine the present Sugar Act. He said that separate efforts by present associations such as canners, beverage manufacturers and confectionary manufacturers can no longer deal with the specific problem of sugar legislation as effectively as a new association of industrial sugar users. Mr. Spencer said he did not question the intent of the original Sugar Act or the intent of the men carrying out its provisions for what they believe to be its purposes but in his opinion a general overhaul is due.

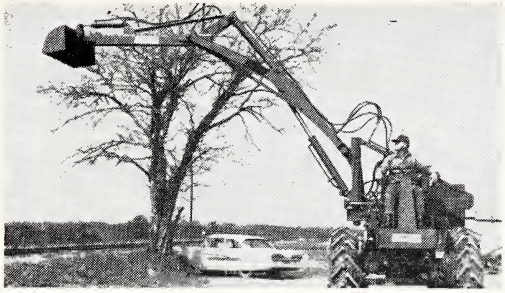
Mr. Spencer's theme is not an unusual one. According to most buyers for big industrial sugar users, no matter what the price of sugar is, it should be lower. To illustrate his point, Mr. Spencer used the worn-out example of the lower price in the world sugar market.

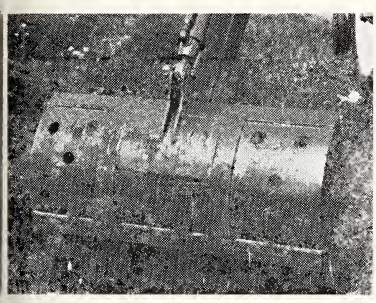
If price alone were the paramount factor in the U. S. sugar program, Mr. Spencer may have made a point. There are however, several other provisions of the Sugar Act which are of equal or greater importance in our national sugar policy than price. Such provisions no doubt are well known to Mr. Spencer and most of his fellow sugar buyers so we won't attempt to enumerate them here. He would not pay any attention to them anyway. This brings to mind the old adage that "you can take a horse to water but you can't make him drink."

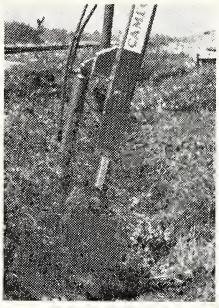
SIDE HOE DITCHER

by Cameco









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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

Mr. Bolton is a native of Memphis, Tennessee, and a graduate of Mississippi State University. He is an agricultural economist with many years experience in foreign agriculture having lived in Panama, Mexico, Costa Rica and Brazil. He has been with the Thomson organization since 1967.

The Thomson Machinery Company is owned by Seilon, Inc., formerly the Seiberlin Rubber Co.

Duea Joins Pacific

We are in receipt of a press release signed by James M. Ferguson, President of the Pacific Molasses Co., which states, in part, that Paul E. Duea, has been appointed Assistant Gulf Area Manager of Pacific. The announcement was released by Rudd G. Seim, Vice-President and Gulf Area Manager of the big molasses distributing company.

Mr. Duea will be located in the New Orleans office of the Company and will be engaged in the Gulf Area sales and distribution of molasses to the livestock and poultry feed industry and the other industrial users of molasses, such as pharmaceutical and yeast manufacturers. Mr. Duea comes to Pacific from Cargill, Inc.

Pacific has also announced the appointment of Leith H. Plunkett as manager of its "new and expanded" molasses terminal at Westwego, Louisiana. Mr. Plunkett has been with Pacific for fourteen years. He comes to New Orleans from Phoenix, Arizona.

Delta Commodities, Inc.

January seems to have been a month of announcements. We have before us a communication from Charles F. Gibbins, who has been Mr. "Barry Sales" for a long time, which says that, effective January 31, 1969, the Barry Sales and Distributing Company, Inc., is going out of business. Having known this concern since it was formed by Emmett Barry many years ago, this made us feel like we were losing an old friend.

It is noted, however, that this is just a name change and that Mr. Gibbins will now head Delta Commodities, Inc., which will continue all the present activities of Barry Sales plus expanded

Used Equipment for Cane Fields

1. Used C-450 Schield Bantam Hydraulic Backhoe, s/n 526, 30" Backhoe bucket. Condition Good. B.R., La
2. Used KOEHRING 405, s/n 12008, Dragline, GM 4-71 Diesel Engine, 40' Boom, 36" Shoes. Condition Good. B. R., La.
3. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS M100 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 238, Enclosed Cab, Scarifier, New Tires, Hydraulic Shift Moldboard, Diesel Engine. Condition Good. B.R., La.
4. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD6B-E Tractor, s/n 3316, Diesel Engine, 20" shoes, angledozer blade. Condition Good. Laf., La.
5. Used LIMA 34 s/n 3355-1 DRAGLINE, GM 4-71 Diesel, 40' Boom, 30" Shoes. Condition Good. N.O., La.
6. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS AD-4 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 2528, GM 4-71 DIESEL, Power Circle Turn and Steering, 12' Moldboard, Leaning Front Wheels. Condition Fair. L.C., La.
7. Used Northwest 25 Dragline, s/n 12330, Cat., D-318 Diesel, 28" shoes, 30' boom, Fairlead, double-boom point. Condition Fair. B.R., La.
8. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD11EC, s/n 7319, Diesel Engine, 22" Shoes, Buldozer Blade. Condition Good. B.R., La.
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UP FRONT

activities to, and we quote, "meet adequately the challenges of the present, and more particularly the future".

Cuba Rations Sugar

The one thing we thought would never happen, has happened. Sugar is now rationed in Cuba. A news dispatch from Havana states "Prime Minister Castro marked his 10th year of Government Thursday by announcing sugar rationing for Cuba's eight million people." A Castro Cuban may now eat only six pounds of sugar per month. Unbelievable, isn't it?

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 4)

for corn within the next two years.

There are other things to be considered before going into a new crop. The method of marketing should be considered. Some reports show there is no market for whole ear corn in the area and corn must be shelled to be marketed locally. There are other things of importance to be looked into before going into a new crop and it would be wise for growers to discuss any new crop with the County Agent before the new venture.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47— No.10 FEBRUARY 15, 1969

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year.
Washington Office, 309 Universal Bldg., Washington, D. C.
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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Horace Godfrey Joins League Staff

The American Sugar Cane League and The Florida Sugar Cane League are pleased to announce that Horace D. Godfrey, will join the Washington office of the two Leagues and will be associated with Josiah Ferris as representative of the Mainland Cane Sugar Area.

Mr. Godfrey was born August 22, 1915. He graduated from Charlotte Business College, Charlotte, North Carolina, and later attended North Carolina University. He has worked with federal farm programs from 1934 to 1969.

Mr. Godfrey was North Carolina State Executive Officer of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) from December 1949 to January 1961 and National Administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service from January 1961 to January 1969. During this time he also served as Executive Vice-President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, a board member of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and a member of the U.S.D.A. Advisory Committees on cotton, tobacco and peanuts.

From 1964 through 1968, Mr. Godfrey was chairman of the International Cotton Committee which is composed of representatives from 43 nations. In 1964, he received the U.S.D.A. Distinguished Service Award, which is the department of Agriculture's highest award, and in 1967, he was one of only ten persons in the United States to receive an award from the National Civil Service League. This is a non-government group.

Mr. Godfrey lives in Alexandria, Virginia. He is married and has three children.

Marketing Hearing February 27th

The U. S. Department of Agriculture had announced that a public hearing to determine the method of allotting full 1969 sugar marketing quotas for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (Louisiana and Florida) will be held on February 27, 1969, in room 300 of the Whitney Bank Building, New Orleans, beginning at ten o'clock in the morning.

Louisiana and Florida mills at present are operating under a preliminary marketing allotment issued by the U.S.D.A. at the end of 1968. Evidence obtained at the February 27th, meeting will supply the necessary information to arrive at a final formula for allotting 1969 marketing quota to all mills in the Mainland Cane Area.

Lloyd Lauden Ill

We are very sorry to report that Lloyd L. Lauden is in the hospital and will be unable to write his "In The Field" column for this issue of The Sugar Bulletin.

Lloyd was rushed to Touro Infirmary about two weeks ago where he finally lost his gall bladder to the surgeon's scalpel. Now he is feeling much better and, hopefully, will soon be able to resume his field activities, which will be a happy occasion for all of us.

Contact Committee Meeting Thursday March 20th

The Louisiana State University meeting of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League will be held in the Cortillion Baldroom of the L. S. U. Union on Thursday, March 20th, beginning at 9:30 in the morning Mr. Louis Arceneaux, Chairman of the Committee, will preside over the following activities.

PROGRAM

MORNING

9:30-9:45 Seed Production in Louisiana —S. J. P. Chilton
9:45—10:00 Sugar Cane Breeding Program —L. Anzalone
10:00—10:30 Sugar Cane Genetic Studies —1968—M. T. Henderson
10:30—10:45 Coffee Break
10:45—11:00 Report on New Sugar Cane Varieties—E. C. Simon
11:00—11:15 Results of New Sugar Cane Varieties in Outfield Tests in 1968—M. J. Giamalva

(Continued on page 16)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Famine In The Midst Of Plenty

The current dock strike dramatically emphasizes the need for larger quotas for domestic sugar producers in the continental United States.

A considerable quantity of raw sugar produced in Florida and Louisiana is now in storage there. That sugar is badly needed by refiners, food processors, and U. S. consumers but because of a technicality in the Sugar Act which designates it as "over-quota" sugar, it cannot be made available to those users who are in short supply.

A revision of the quota section of the Sugar Act could and should provide for greater sugar production in the continental United States. More sugar production on the mainland would prevent a repetition of the almost ridiculous situation which exists in Atlantic and Gulf ports where the stevedors are on strike. In practically every major port there are at anchor numerous ships loaded with sugar. The striking dock workers refuse to permit a pound of that sugar to be brought ashore until their strike, now nearly two months old is settled. Fortunately the United States is theoretically at peace but in the event of war a situation which borders on the ridiculous could quickly become tragic.

The desperate plight of cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors throughout the nation is graphically illustrated in notices to their customers similar to the ones reproduced here which were published on February 6, 1969.

"Since our refinery has now been closed for approximately two weeks, our inventory of sugar has been depleted and we are now forced to pay freight and other additional costs to obtain sugar from many different parts of the United States. We are now faced not only with the problem of the increased cost of sugar but the more basic problem of obtaining sufficient sugar to supply all of our customers. We have no indication as to how long the strike may continue nor do we know how long we will be able to obtain sugar from other parts of the country even at additional cost.

"Accordingly, we are forced to increase our selling prices to $11.45 basis for #76 invert and $11.55 basis for #67 sucrose, effective for all deliveries made after February 7, 1969.

"These prices shall prevail only as long as our sugar costs are not increased further and all orders for liquid sugar are subject to confirmation and our ability to ship on a day to day basis."

"In Rocky Mountains and East Territory at opening of business April 1, 1969 we will advance our effective selling prices of sugar by 25c per cwt.

"'Increased cost of beets due to advancing raw sugar prices on which our beet purchase contracts are based, make this action necessary.

"All orders are subject to confirmation by this office and our ability to ship or deliver and having necessary assortments available.

"Other terms and conditions remain unchanged."

We are not anti-labor but we do strongly feel that the dock strike has continued too long and at this moment there does not appear to be anything that can be done to bring it to an end quickly.

The Sugar Act is generally concluded to be one of the finest pieces of agricultural legislation ever drafted, but even so, it has one or two weak points which could and should be cured quickly by simple amendment.

TRI-FENE FOR SURE PROTECTION AGAINST SUGAR CANE WEEDS

(treated with 10 inch band of TRI-FENE)

(untreated)

Tenneco's TRI-FENE® herbicide can give you control of Johnsongrass seedlings and other germinating annual weeds for an entire season with a single application. In fact, the carry-over effect of TRI-FENE has been shown to control weeds in the following year's stubble cane. TRI-FENE is a concentrated, water soluble liquid formulation designed for use as a selective, pre-emergence herbicide. Ask your local dealer for TRI-FENE and get the cleanest cane possible.

For more information call or write:

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FERTILIZER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOUISIANA SUGARCANE, 1969

Lester G. Davidson [1], and Laron E. Golden [2], and Ray Ricaud [2]

Plant Cane

For plant cane, use 80 to 120 pounds of N per acre by applying any of the common N materials. Where available soil P and/or K are "low," use 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and/or 80 pounds of K_2O per acre from either solid or liquid sources.

Stubble Cane

For stubble cane, use 80 to 120 pounds of N on coarse-textured (light) soils, and 120 to 160 pounds of N on fine-textured (heavy) soils. Any of the commonly available sources of N may be used.

For stubble cane on Mississippi recent alluvial soils, use 40 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre where soil tests show the available soil P to be no higher than the upper limit of the "medium" range. In some areas on alluvial soils, particularily on finer textured soils, profitable increases from use of 40 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre have been obtained when soil tests for available P have been "high." When soil tests show the available soil K to be no higher than the intermediate level of the "medium" range, apply 80 pounds of K_2O per acre.

For stubble cane on the coarse-to-medium textured soils of the Mississippi terraces west of Bayou Teche, and the older alluvial soils generally along Bayou Teche, use 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 80 pounds of K_2O per acre. On fine-textured soils, use results from local fertilizer experiments and soil tests as guides for use of P and K.

Split applications of N to stubble cane, where 120 or more pounds of N are applied by ground and/or aerial means, are beneficial in many cases. If the second application is made as late as July 15, satisfactory sucrose may be obtained by harvesting at a date later than normal.

Seed Cane

For seed cane, use fertilizers at or near the highest levels within rates recommended.

Lime Requirements

Where the soil pH is below 6.0, lime should be used according to soil test recommendations.

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[1] Research Agronomist, Crop Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, La.
[2] Department of Agronomy, Louisiana State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La.

THE BARTLETT TANNIN PRODUCTS COMPANY
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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF JOHNSON GRASS AND OTHER WEEDS IN LOUISIANA SUGARCANE, SPRING 1969[1]

Weed control is an integral part of a complete sugarcane production program. For maximum yields of sugarcane in Louisiana, growers should also follow sound agronomic practices such as insect control, fertilization, disease control and variety selection.

Chemical herbicides are expensive, and unless they are properly applied at the right time, maximum control of weeds will not be obtained. Spray equipment should be in good condition and carefully calibrated (several times during a season) to deliver the proper dosage. Measuring or weighing the chemical used is equally important and should be accurately done.

When ground equipment is used, herbicides should be applied 24- to 30-inch band over the top (center) of the row (1/3 to 5/12 of the row width). All suggested rates of herbicides are based on band or drill applications; broadcast rates are indicated where suggested.

JOHNSON GRASS CONTROL

Fallow Plowing

Fallow plowing is essential for the control of Johnsongrass. Effective fallow plowing reduces the population of seed in the soil by promoting germination and destroys rhizomes (underground stems). Initiate fallow plowing in the spring, and replow whenever new Johnsongrass growth is approximately 10 inches tall. Six or more plowings may be required during a growing season. Late fall and winter plowing following early harvested stubble has little or no effect in killing Johnsongrass rhizomes or germinating seed in the soil.

At present, there are no chemicals economically feasible to substitute for fallow plowing. Some chemicals alone or in combinations have shown promise, therefore work on this phase of Johnsongrass control is continuing.

Plant Sugarcane Treatment

Stubble sugarcane that was infested with Johnsongrass will probably have a Johnsongrass seedling infestation in the plant cane, even though the land was fallow plowed. Therefore, a complete chemical control program is recommended.

A. Removal of Winter Weeds:

To be effective, preemergence herbicides must be sprayed evenly over a weed-free soil surface; therefore, winter weeds should be removed from the row before preemergence herbicides are applied in the spring. Winter weeds are usually not a major problem in fields that were sprayed with a residual herbicide in the fall after planting.

Winter weeds may be removed or controlled in two ways:

1. Mechanical control. Remove weeds from the top of the row with a shaver, mechanical hoe, or other mechanical implements.

a. Shaving—the removing of excessive soil covering the seed cane, all weeds and grasses, and top growth of sugarcane killed by winter freezes.

Note: This operation is a judgement decision that must be made by the management of each plantation and should be based on conditions present each spring. Actual measurements of the soil over the plant cane should be made and excessive soil removed. Data have shown that most

(Continued on next page)

[1]Prepared for distribution by the Cooperative Extension Service, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana based on data and information of:
E. R. Stamper, Louisiana Agricultural Experimental Station, Baton Rouge, La.
Dr. Rex Millhollon, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Houma, Louisiana.

plant cane has excessive soil over the mother stalk in the spring of the year.

b. False shaving—the removing of all vegetation but little or no soil from the top of the row.

2. Chemical control. Spray the top of the row, approximately 30 inches wide, with either:

a. Silvex—1 lb./A (1 quart), **or with**

b. A mixture of 2/3 lb./A of silvex and 1/2 lb./A low volatile ester of 2, 4-D.

Application of either of these should be made as early in the season as practical.

NOTE: When applying these herbicides by airplane, use the same rates, but allow at least 10 percent additional material for ditchbanks and headlands.

B. Application of Preemergence Herbicides

Fields that are shaved or false shaved early and off-barring is delayed, the top of the row should be sprayed with **silvex** as described above to provide temporary control of Johnsongrass seedlings. The preemergence herbicide programs described below would then be applied after the row is off-barred and rebuilt. **Do not** delay the preemergence application longer than necessary however, since silvex may not be effective for longer than two or three weeks.

Observations made in the last several years show that the placement of our present herbicides as high on the row as possible has given the best weed control with the least injury to the sugarcane. Preferably, the row should be off-barred and rebuilt (either in one operation or in successive operations) just prior to the application of preemergence herbicides described below.

1. TCA Program

When the plant sugarcane is off-barred, or when the first cultivation is made by chopping the sides, and the row is rebuilt, apply either of the following treatments:

a. A mixture of 4 lb./A of TCA (sodium **salt** formulation) and 1 lb./A (1 quart) of silvex on a 24- to 30-inch band with ground equipment.

b. A mixture of 5 lb./A of TCA and 1 lb./A (1 quart) of silvex with aerial equipment.

Repeat either one of these treatments after the cane is fertilized. This repeat and timed second application is extremely important to the success of the TCA program.

2. Fenac Program

This year, three commercial formulations of 2, 3, 6,-trichlorophenylacetic acid (fenac) will be sold in Louisiana, these are:

1) Fenac—1 1/2 pounds per gallon of sodium salt of 2, 3, 6-trichlorophenylacetic acid.

2) Tri-Fen—2 1/2 pounds per gallon of sodium salt of 2, 3, 6-trichlorophenylacetic acid.

3) Fenacplus—1 1/2 pounds per gallon of the dimethylamine salt of 2, 3, 6—trichlorophenylacetic acid—plus 1 pound per gallon of the dimethylamine salt of 2, 4-D.

The primary difference in Fenac and Tri-Fen is that one formulation is more concentrated than the other; therefore, different quantities of each product would be required to obtain the recommended rate of the chemical. A table is presented in the back of this report which shows the quantity of each product that is required to give a specific rate of chemical by volume.

Fenacplus contains a more effective formulation of fenac acid than Fenac alone and also contains 1 pound per gallon of the same salt of 2, 4-D as the fenac formulation.

SPRING APPLICATION OF FENACPLUS

Apply in the spring after the rows have been cleaned of winter weeds (by one of the methods previously described) and the rows have been off-barred and rebuilt.

A. Where Fenacplus, Fenac, Tri-Fen or Sinbar was used in the fall apply Fenacplus at 3 quarts per acre (on a

30-inch band) where seedling Johnsongrass is a problem.

B. Where the residual herbicides were not used in the fall, use from 3 to 4 quarts of Fenacplus per acre on a 30-inch band. Use the higher rate on light textured soils and the lower rate on mixed to heavy soils.

C. Use 2 to 3 quarts of Fenacplus per acre for annual weed control where Johnsongrass seedlings are not a problem. The lower rate should be used if a fall application was made and the higher rate if no residual herbicides was used in the fall.

Fenac and Tri-Fen are both preemergence chemicals and have no effect, if used alone, on weed seedlings that have germinated or emerged from the soil. Thus, these materials should be applied early in the year before the temperature is warm enough to germinate weed seeds. Mixing Fenac or Tri-Fen with silvex or the low volatile ester of 2, 4-D increases their effectiveness for both preemergence and early postemergence control of weeds.

a. Sugarcane planted in late summer or fall that was sprayed with Fenac or Tri-Fen and silvex should have a repeat application of a mixture of fenac at 1.1 lb./A (3 quarts of "Fenac" or 2 quarts of "Tri-Fen") and 1 lb./A (1 quart) of silvex should be applied to a 30-inch band in the spring.

b. If Fenac or Tri-Fen was not applied in the fall, a mixture of fenac at 1.5 lb./A (4 quarts "Fenac" or 2 1/2 quarts "Tri-Fen" and 1 lb./A (1 quart) of silvex should be applied to a **clean** 30-inch drill.

3. Terbacil (Sinbar) Program

a. Areas treated with sinbar at 2/3 lb./A on newly planted sugarcane in late summer or fall, should have a repeat application at 2/3 lb./A in the spring on a 30-inch band.

b. Fields not treated with sinbar or other long residual herbicides in the fall, should be sprayed with sinbar at 1 1/3 lb./A in the spring on a 30-inch band.

NOTE: Injury to plant sugarcane on light sandy soils in the Meeker-Bunkie area, some parts of the Teche and lower Mississippi River area have been observed from the above mentioned rates of both the materials, fenac ("Fenac" and "Trifen") and terbacil (Sinbar). Lower rates of these materials should be used in these areas until the safety of these compounds are determined by individual growers.

Varieties C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 36-13 may be injured by Sinbar on sandy soil.

It is suggested that not more than .8 lb./A of fenac (2 quarts of "Fenac" or 1 1/4 quarts of "Tri-Fen"), or 1/2 lb. of Sinbar be used on these varieties **or on** the sandy soils mentioned above.

4. Alternate Method of Applying Fenac, Fenacplus, Tri-Fen, or Terbacil (Sinbar)

Johnsongrass seedlings and annual weeds that have emerged and are growing will not be killed by an application of these chemicals alone; therefore, one of the following methods may be used to destroy these seedlings:

a. Apply a mixture of 5 lb./A of TCA and 1 lb./A of low volatile ester of 2, 4-D with aerial or ground equipment, or

b. Use a "rotary pick" or wide hoe to completely "tear" the top of the bar and remove or kill all existing grass seedlings.

Following these treatments, the residual herbicides should be applied as suggested above.

NOTE: Do not mix Fenac, Fenacplus or Tri-Fen in the same tank with either TCA or Dalapon.

STUBBLE CANE TREATMENT

A. Where Fenac or Terbacil (Sinbar) was used in Plant Cane

1. If the level of weed control in plant cane was good and very little rhizome Johnsongrass is expected in the stubble, Sinbar may be used in first stubble cane **only** at a rate of approximately 3/4 to 1 lb./A.

2. Where Johnsongrass rhizomes

(Continued on page 12)

For the best weed control

Controls seedling Johnsongrass

Once Johnsongrass forms rhizomes, as shown above, it becomes well established. Left unchecked, it can take over your sugar cane crop. The most effective way to prevent this from happening is to control seedling Johnsongrass with "Sinbar".

Keep your sugar cane fields free of seedling Johnsongrass, as well as annual weeds and grasses, with a single application of Du Pont "Sinbar" in the spring. Or use a split application (fall plus spring).

No additives to "Sinbar" are needed. It kills germinating seedlings up to one inch tall. Also replaces multiple treatments usually necessary with other chemical herbi-

in cane, spray SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

Gives you higher yields

Higher yields of sugar cane result when you control weeds and grasses with "Sinbar". This Louisiana field was treated with "Sinbar" in the fall. Picture taken in March shows the excellent control of winter annual weeds in the row.

cide programs. This reduces your application costs.

"Sinbar" is labeled for use in first-year stubble cane as well as in plant cane. It's an easy to use wettable powder that mixes readily with water. Get the most weed control for your money. Order your supply of Du Pont "Sinbar" from your local dealer today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DU PONT
REG U S PAT OFF

Better things for better living
...through chemistry

CONTROL

(Continued from page 9)

are expected, both shaved and unshaved stubble should be treated with 7 lb./A of TCA plus 1lb./A of silvex. This application should be made after off-barring or off-barring and rebuilding the row.

In fields or individual cuts where Johnsongrass is still a problem, apply either 7 lb./A of TCA plus 2 lb./A of dalapon or dalapon alone described in the next section.

B. Where Fenac or Terbacil (Sinbar) was Not Used in Plant Cane

1. Stubble Shaved and Off-barred

Shaved stubble cane should be off-barred as soon as possible. Follow immediately with an application of 11 lb./A of TCA and 1 lb./A of silvex if the area is known to have a heavy infestation of Johnsongrass rhizomes. Adjust the equipment so that the spray pattern covers the sides of the bar-furrow, or the plowed loose soil if the row is rebuilt at the time of off-barring, as well as the top of the row. TCA is more effective when followed by rains and warm weather than in dry, cold weather. Thus, shaving, off-barring and TCA application is more effective when done in late February and March.

When Johnsongrass is still a problem after the TCA application, apply dalapon at the rate of 2 to 4 lb./A with a ground sprayer. (See part C for aerial application.) The ground application should be made as a directed spray to keep the chemical off the sugarcane shoots. Some varieties of sugarcane are more susceptible to injury from dalapon than others, especially C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 47-193. Dalapon applications should not be made later than **May 20** on any variety.

2. Stubble - Not Shaved.

Stubble that was **not shaved,** or if it was shaved early and off-barring is delayed, and the grass is growing, an application of 7 lb./A of TCA plus 2 lb./A of dalapon plus 1 lb./A of silvex should be made. Mix these three chemicals together and spray in one application over the sugarcane and the grass. This application should be made in warm weather (temperature over 70° F). The grass should be actively growing and not over 10 inches high. This application should be made after the cane has been fertilized and the grass has recovered from burn or shock from the fertilization.

C. Aerial Application in Stubble Cane

Under some conditions it may be advisable to apply dalapon to stubble cane with an airplane. The amount of grass, its vigor, the age of the grass and general environmental conditions will determine the feasibility of the application. From 2 1/2 to 4 lb./A (broadcast) of dalapon are suggested depending on the grass infestation and the growth of the grass. Ten percent should be added to the acreage for ditchbanks and headlands. Dalapon is more effective in low volume water applications than in high volume water applications. Some visible injury may occur on the more susceptible varieties of sugarcane; however, yields of cane have not been reduced in the past from these applications of dalapon.

Dalapon applications should not be made on sugarcane later than **May 20.**

The use of an airplane in applying herbicides to sugarcane is very precise. A good ground crew that mixes the chemical well and in the correct proportion is essential. **Flagmen and the proper placement of the flags are absolutely necessary.** If these crews are not available it is suggested that the application **not** be made to the sugarcane.

CONTROL OF ANNUAL WEEDS, RAOULGRASS AND BERMUDAGRASS

Annual Weeds and Grasses

Some areas and individual properties in the Louisiana sugarcane belt have little or no Johnsongrass. These properties are usually infested with annual weeds and grasses. The follow-

ing chemical programs are suggested for use in these areas.

1. TCA Program—Shaved or Not Shaved Plant and Stubble Cane.

a. Apply 1 lb./A of silvex early in the season on the top of the rows of both plant cane and stubble. If an airplane application is made, use 1 1/4 lb./A of silvex. If the sugarcane in shaved or false shaved, the application of silvex should be made immediately after shaving.

b. After the sugarcane is fertilized and the rows are rebuilt apply 2 to 4 lb./A of TCA plus 1/2 to 1 lb./A of silvex. One application after fertilizing is usually sufficient. In some cases a repeat application of 2 lb./A of TCA plus 1 lb./A of dalapon plus 1/2 lb./A of silvex should be made.

2. Terbacil (Sinbar) Program— 1/2 lb./A should be applied to a mechanically or chemically cleaned row after the row is off-barred and rebuilt.

3. Fenac, Fenacplus and Tri-Fen are registered for use on plant cane but are not registered or labeled for use in stubble sugarcane. Two quarts of fenac plus 1 quart of silvex, 2 quarts of Fenacplus or 1 1/4 quart of Tri-Fen plus 1 quart of silvex should be applied to a mechanically or chemically cleaned row after off-barring and rebuilding of the row.

RAOULGRASS

Raoulgrass is known to occur in several of the sugarcane growing parishes. The growth of this plant is different from Johnsongrass in that it grows from seed only and does not reproduce from rhizomes. One of the first steps in controlling this weed is to reduce the population of seed in the soil. This can be done by fallow plowing before sugarcane is replanted, and by eradicating plants from ditchbanks and other noncropped areas by chemical or mechanical means. Secondly, all newly planted sugarcane should be treated with a herbicide. These herbicide treatments should be supplemented with hand-hoeing and/or flaming during the growing season. Growers should strive to eradicate this weed from their property.

1. TCA Program for Plant and Stubble Sugarcane

a. Apply 4 lb./A of TCA plus 1/ lb./A of silvex to a clean row early in the spring.

b. Approximately four weeks later or after fertilization **repeat** this treatment, or if Raoulgrass is growing, apply a mixture of 2 lb./A of TCA, 2 lb./A of dalapon, and 1 lb./A of silvex as a **directed** spray.

c. A lay-by application may be desirable in heavily infested areas. A broadcast application (directed to the base of the cane and middles) of a mixture of 12 lb./A of TCA and approximately 2 lb./A of amine 2, 4-D should be made immeditaely after the lay-by cultivation.

2. Flame Cultivation

Flaming has been used successfully in experimental plots to control weeds that survive the chemical treatments, both in the spring and after lay-by. Flaming effectively kills weeds that are less than four inches tall; thus flaming must be timely to be effective.

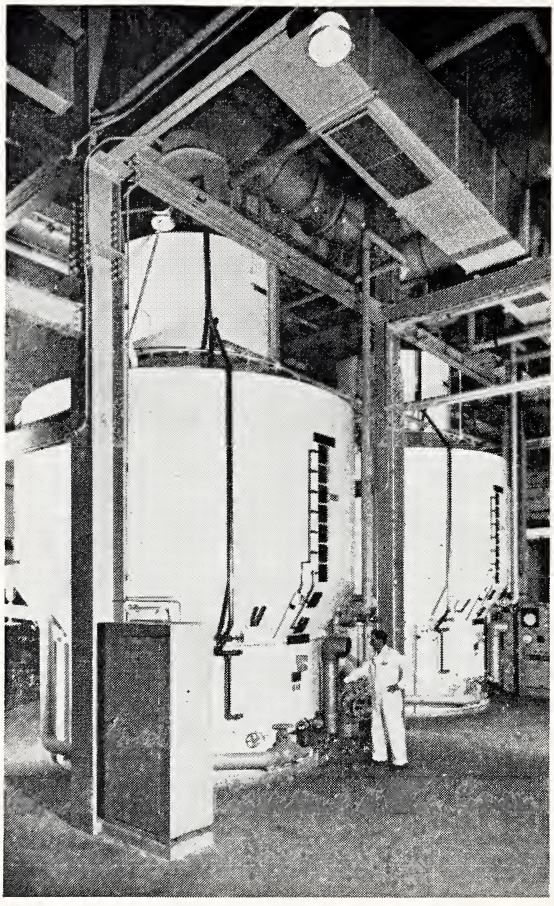
BERMUDAGRASS

Fields infested with Bermudagrass (blue or wire grass) should be sprayed with two applications of a mixture of 2 lb./A of TCA plus 1 lb./A of dalapon plus 1/2 to 3/4 lb./A of silvex.

EQUIPMENT AND APPLICATION

Most herbicides used in the sugarcane belt during the past several years have been water-soluble compounds; therefore, spray equipment with ordinary by-pass agitation could be used effectively. However, terbacil (Sinbar) is a wettable powder and vigorous agitation must be provided during mixing and spraying to keep this herbicide in suspension. Mechanical agitation or sufficient by-pass agitation must be provided to insure proper application.

(Continued on page 15)



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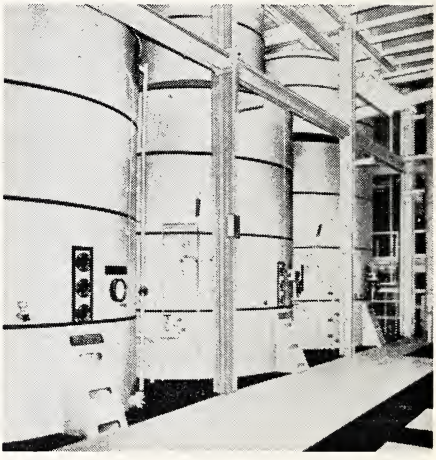

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Honiron low head vacuum pans combine the advantages of low graining volumes, high heating surface to strike volume ratios, optimum circulation and efficient entrainment separation. The Honiron design makes possible a uniform high quality grain, decreased boiling time and increased pan yields.

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Branches: New York City, Hong Kong, throughout Hawaii and the Philippines.

CONTROL

(Continued from page 13)

Sinbar should be applied in 12 to 15 gallons of water per acre (on the drill). Less volume may cause nozzle clogging and unnecessary delays in the field.

Quantity of two commercial formulations required to give a specific rate of fenac.

Pounds of fenac per acre	Volume per acre for each product	
	Fenac[1]	Tri-Fen[2]
2.1	5½ qts.	3½ qts.
1.9	5 qts.	3 qts.
1.5	4 qts.	2½ qts.
1.1	3 qts.	2 qts.
.8	2 qts.	1¼ qts.
.4	1 qt.	1¼ pts.

[1]Sold by Amchem Products, Ambler, Pa.; contains 1½ pounds of fenac per gallon.

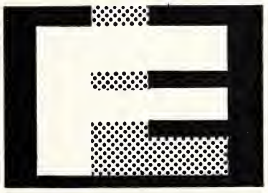
[2]Sold by Tenneco Chemicals, New York, N. Y., contains 2 1/2 pounds of fenac per gallon.

Chemicals Referred to in the Recommendations

Common Name	Chemical Name
2,4-D	amine or low volatile esters of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
Dalapon (Dowpon)	sodium salt of 2,2-dichloropropionic acid
Fenac (Fenac or Tri-Fen)	sodium salt of 2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid
Silvex	low volatile esters of 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid
TCA	sodium salt of trichloroacetic acid
Terbacil (Sinbar)	3-tert-butyl-5-chloro-t-methyluracil
Fenacplus	dimethylamine salt of 2,3,6,-trichlorophenylacetic acid plus 1 pound of dimethylamine salt of 2, 4-D

Used Equipment for Cane Fields

1. Used C-450 Schield Bantam Hydraulic Backhoe, s/n 526, 30" Backhoe bucket. Condition Good. B.R., La
2. Used KOEHRING 405, s/n 12008, Dragline, GM 4-71 Diesel Engine, 40' Boom, 36" Shoes. Condition Good. B. R., La.
3. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS M100 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 238, Enclosed Cab, Scarifier, New Tires, Hydraulic Shift Moldboard, Diesel Engine. Condition Good. B.R., La.
4. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD6B-E Tractor, s/n 3316, Diesel Engine, 20" shoes, angledozer blade. Condition Good. Laf., La.
5. Used LIMA 34 s/n 3355-1 DRAGLINE, GM 4-71 Diesel, 40' Boom, 30" Shoes. Condition Good. N.O., La.
6. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS AD-4 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 2528, GM 4-71 DIESEL, Power Circle Turn and Steering, 12' Moldboard, Leaning Front Wheels. Condition Fair. L.C., La.
7. Used Northwest 25 Dragline, s/n 12330, Cat., D-318 Diesel, 28" shoes, 30' boom, Fairlead, double-boom point. Condition Fair. B.R., La.
8. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD11EC, s/n 7319, Diesel Engine, 22" Shoes, Buldozer Blade. Condition Good. B.R., La.
9. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS "D" MOTOR GRADER, s/n 5495, Cab, Front Wheel Lean, Power Circle, Gas Engine. Condition Good. Laf., La.



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NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT—PARTS—SERVICE—RENTALS

RECEIPTS OF OFFSHORE RAWS AT NEW ORLEANS (LONG TONS)

	American	Godchaux Henderson	Colonial	South Coast	Southdown	Supreme	Totals	Cumulative *
1968	527,003	274,149	371,435	57,883	67,552	73,480		1,371,502
1969								
January	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

*Does not include offshore raws transloaded from ships to barges in the Mississippi River for Industrial Sugars, Inc., and Sucrest. These shipments amounted to 179,614 long tons in 1968. The January 1969 total is None.

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11:45— 1:00 LUNCH

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1:15— 1:30 Weed Control—E. R. Stamper

1:30— 1:45 Soil Fertility Studies—L. E. Golden

1:45— 2:00 Cultural Practices for Sugar Cane—Ray Ricaud

2:00— 2:15 Soil Treatments for Sugar Cane—W. Birchfield

2:15— 2:30 Physical Properties of Cane Stalks and Relation to Mechanical Harvesting—B. J. Cochran and F. E. Baker

2:30— 2:45 Coffee Break

2:45— 3:00 Changes in Land Prices in Sugar Cane Area—G. D. Sullivan

3:00— 3:15 Drainage Requirements of Sugar Cane Crops and Pesticide Research—C. Carter, J. Parr, G. Willis

3:15— 3:30 Sweet Sorghum for Sugar Production—Ray Ricaud

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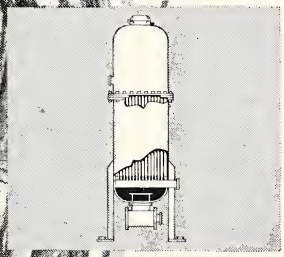

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47—No. 11 MARCH 1, 1969

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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Phone: 525-3956

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year.
Washington Office, 309 Universal Bldg., Washington, D. C.
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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

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By Josiah Ferris

Long Time—No Help

After 33 years of being the sole Washington Representative of Florida sugar producers and 18 years in the same solo capacity for Louisiana and the Mainland Cane area it is comforting and very pleasant to have an associate—Horace D. Godfrey.

Horace, former U. S. Department of Agriculture strong man, for eight years, as A.S.C.S. Administrator, bossed the sugar program in addition to other agricultural commodities. He always had a sympathetic ear to listen to our sugar problems and a strong, friendly hand to help us when the road was rough—as it usually was—and is today. For nearly a decade Horace Godfrey has been our true friend and wise counselor as far as his governmental duties would permit.

When the time arrives for us to be retired "to pasture" there is no one to whom we would rather hand the keys to the office.

Actions By Foreign Suppliers

Recent publicity has centered on the ruthless seizure of valuable American owned oil properties in Peru by the government of that country. News sources indicate that the Peruvians have no intention of paying the owners for the property expropriated, although such refusal will result in suspension of U. S. sugar quotas. This suspension is mandatory under the Sugar Act. Peru's President-General, Juan Velasco Alvarado said, "Peru is taking the necessary measures so that suspension of the U. S. sugar quota will affect the economy as little as possible."

Now comes Mexico, another of our erstwhile Latin American "good neighbor," recipient of the second largest U. S. foreign sugar quota allotment, with just the opposite tack.

In order to meet her sales obligations to the United States, the National Association of Sugar Producers of Mexico, a semi-governmental agency, has issued orders not to sell any more white sugar for home use, instead brown sugar will be made available to housewives and white sugar will be rationed to commercial users.

Under certain circumstances, Mexico's desire to meet her obligations to the United States would be highly commendable, however, we do not believe that the members of the 89th United States Congress which allocated a substantial sugar quota to Mexico in 1965, envisioned the rationing of sugar to Mexican housewives in order for Mexico to fill her quota.

This is another indication that a few minor changes should be made in the U. S. sugar policy which relies too much on foreign sources for too large a portion of our domestic sugar requirements.

It is strange, isn't it that Cuba formerly our largest foreign supplier, and now Mexico, presently our second largest supplier, are both rationing sugar to their people.

1969 SUGARCANE MOSAIC RECOMMENDATIONS CHANGED TO INCLUDE RECENT RESEARCH FINDINGS

R. J. Steib, Professor of Plant Pathology
S. J. P. Chilton, Head,
Department of Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La.

Losses due to sugarcane mosaic may be minimized by rogunig out diseased plants in commercial seed plots, or by buying seed relatively free of mosaic for planting or planting moderately resistant and resistant varieties. A combination of two or all three of the above methods of control may be used. The 1969 recommendations still include the above three methods of control. However, control by roguing has been changed somewhat in light of recent findings.

A need has existed for a better understanding of the mosaic problem under field conditions since mosaic became a problem in Louisiana in the late fifties. Studies were initiated in 1966 to determine time of spread and appearance of mosaic, effects of spring and mid-summer roguings on amount of mosaic in cane to be used for seed and the loss in yield when cane was planted with different percentages of mosaic in the seed cane.

Studies Of Mosaic Spread

Prior to the studies made by Steib and Chilton (2) and Zummo (4) in 1963 it was not known how mosaic, which spreads in the fall of the year, affects the spring roguing program. In tests conducted in 1963, 1964, 1966, and 1967 (Table 1) it was found that mosaic symptoms did not develop to any extent in the fall of the year after a susceptible variety was exposed to insect visitation from August 31 to December 18. Examinations of the same plots early in the next spring showed that mosaic had apparently spread in the fall but the symptoms did not show until conditions were favorable in the spring. The amount of mosaic which appeared in very early spring depended on the tem-

(Text continued on page 9)

Table 1. Spread of mosaic in early fall planted sugarcane in 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, and 1967-68.

Date Planted	No. days exam. after planting in early fall	Per cent mosaic in late fall		Per cent mosaic in early spring	
		Date	%	Date	%
Aug. 9, 1963*	78	11/26/63	0.0	5/9/64	7.4
Aug. 1, 1964**	80	11/22/64	0.0	4/13/65	0.9
Aug. 31, 1966**	-	-	-	4/17/67	19.2
Aug. 31, 1967**	108	12/18/67	0.4	5/1/68	38.4

*Test at LaPlace, La.

**Tests at Cinclare, La.

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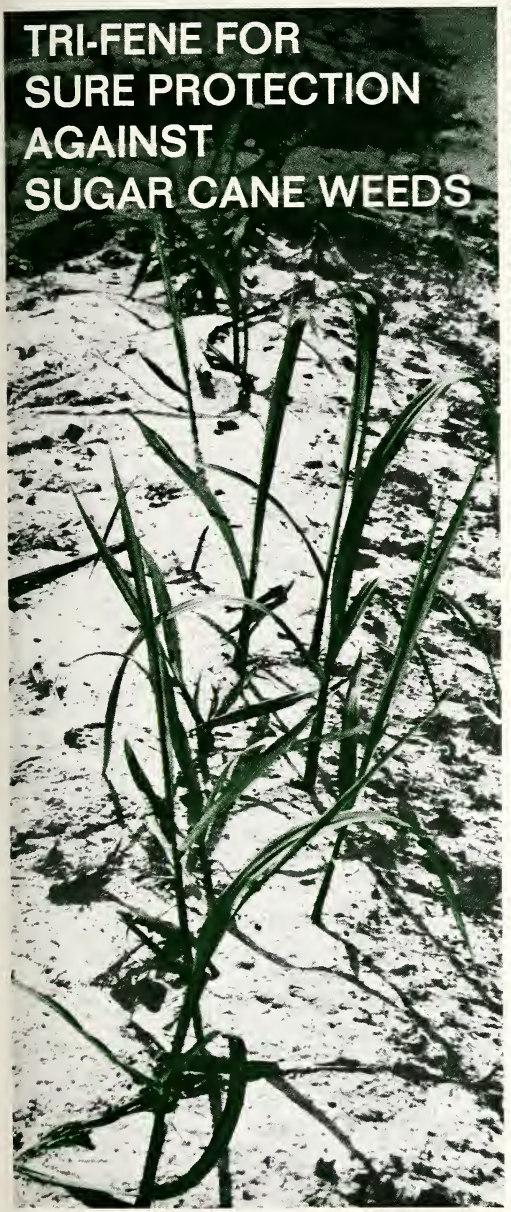

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Table 2. Results of screen cage tests in 1966-67 and 1967-68 to determine spread of mosaic in fall, spring and summer. Tests planted on August 31, for both years.

Treatments	L. 61-52 Mosaic Infection from Fall-Spring Spread Date Exam.	Fall-Spring Spread % Mos.	Mid-summer % Mos. on 6/15	Summer % Mos. on 7/25	Fall Date Exam.	Fall % Mos.
N. Cov. in fall Cov. in spr. 3/23	-	-	17.8*	26.5*	-	-
Cov. fall & spr.	Test 1 - 1967	-	0.0**	0.0	11/5	0.7
Cov. fall & spr.	Test 2 - 1968	-	0.0***	-	10/15	3.6
Ck N. Cov. 1966-67 (Test 1)	5/16	68.7	84.9	-	-	-
Ck N. Cov. 1967-68 (Test 2)	6/1	43.3	70.6	-	10/15	59.4

*Fall spread because plots covered in spring.

**Plots covered in fall and early spring uncovered on June 15, 1967.

***Plots covered in fal l and early spring uncovered on June 15, 1968.

Table 3. Results of one and two spring roguings (removal of seed piece) followed by a roguing of whole mosaic affected stools with a sugarcane knife in late June and early July. Average of two tests in 1967.

	Plant Cane L. 60-25			
Treatment	% Rog. in Spring	% Rog. in June-July	Total % Rogued	% Mos. Found in Stalks on Oct. 10
Two spr. Rog. + June 28	18.2 (Ave. 2 May Rog.)	7.2	25.4	4.2
One spr. Rog. + July 7	13.8 (One May Rog.)	17.7	31.5	4.8
One July 7 Rog. only	-	25.9	25.9	3.3
Ck N. Rog.	-	13.3 (count only)	-	17.7

NOTE: The above high per cent mosaic was rogued for purpose of the tests only. It is not suggested that such a high per cent mosaic be rogued in commercial seed plots.

Table 4. Losses which occurred when the seed cane was planted with different percentages of sugarcane mosaic. L. 60-25 was used as the test variety.

Per cent Mosaic in seed cane	Tons Per Acre: Test Years 1967	1968	Av. 2 Yrs.*	Av. Tons Diff.	Av. % Diff.	1st Stubble of 1967 Pl. Cane: 1968	Tons Diff.	% Diff.
Dis.-free	47.4	36.3	41.9 a[1/]	-	-	40.8	-	-
25	47.2	35.0	41.1 a	- .8	- 1.9	40.2	- .6	- 1.5
50	41.8	28.2	35.0 b	- 6.9	-16.5	37.5	-3.3	- 8.1
75	37.0	25.3	31.2 c	-10.7	-25.5	31.9	-8.9	-21.8
100	32.9	22.6	27.8 d	-14.1	-33.7	32.3	-8.5	-20.8

*Combined analysis of two plant cane years.

1/Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level of probability according to the Duncan Range Test.

NOTE; Difference between treatments was significant at the 1 per cent level except between Dis. Free and 25% mosaic.

NOTE; Due to variability within the 1st stubble differences were not significant at 5% level of probability.

(Continued from page 4)

perature and cane growth. At Cinclare, La., in 1964 on April 13, the level of mosaic in the plots was 0.9 per cent, while in 1966 on approximately the some date at the same location, mosaic infection was up to 19.2 per cent. Fifteen days later the next year (1967) using similar plots mosaic was up to 38.4 per cent. It seemed that by May 1, mosaic symptoms had probably appeared on most plants infected the previous fall. Results with screen cages in 1966-67 definitely confirmed fall spread (table 3).

If fall infection was removed in May (Table 3), the mosaic which appeared by mid-June was probably infection which had occurred when conditions were favorable in the spring.

Studies With Insect Proof Cages

Roguing experiments conducted by Steib and Chilton (2, 4) in 1966 and repeated in 1967 showed that one or two early spring roguings followed by a late June or July roguing reduced moasic to a low percentage. One July roguing was also very effective. The apparent reason why late knife roguings (2) was effective in reducing mosaic in given in Table 2.

A two year study with screen cages to determine time of spread and appearance of mosaic revealed the following.

The treatment—not covered in the fall but covered in early spring, confirmed the fact that mosaic spread was heavy in the fall and did not appear until the following year. The treatment-check not covered in the fall or following year also confirmed heavy fall spread plus an apparent early spring spread . The uncovered check in test 1 in 1967 had an infection of 68.7 on May 16, indicating a very heavy fall and possibly some early spring spread.

The most important observation made during the screen cage study was that L. 61-52 (very susceptible to mosaic) did not become infected to a great extent after June 15. This may be seen in Table 2. If mosaic does not spread to a great extent after June 15, then mid-summer knife roguing should be very effective. This was confirmed by results in Table 3. In order that it will not be too difficult to rogue in the mid-June and early July, it is urged that roguings be made once or twice in early spring to reduce the amount of mosaic in the seed plots.

Increasing Amount Of Mosaic In Seed Will Increase Losses

Tests conducted within the last two years have shown that the more highly infected the seed cane becomes the higher will be the loss from mosaic in plant cane and first stubble. Results in Table 4 with L. 60-25 showed that a significant loss in ton per acre was not evident until the seed used to plant the test was 50 per cent infected with mosaic. From an analysis of the plant cane data for two years it was also found that the loss in yield was highly significient between levels of mosaic used in the seed cane above 50.0 per cent. This may also be seen in Table 4. It should be noted that the loss continued to increase as the percentage of mosaic increased in the seed cane crop.

Present Mosaic Recommendations Reflect Recent Research Findings

The 1969 mosaic control recommendations for Louisiana (see this issue of Sug. Bul.) state very clearly in the second paragraph that recent research has shown that increasing percentage of mosaic causes increasing loss of yield. Part of the loss in yield results from reduction in germination of both plant cane and stubble cane. This is borne out by recent findings.

Early roguings in May to remove fall and possibly early spring spread is stressed in paragraph 3.

Recent findings have shown that mid-summer roguings are very effective in reducing mosaic. As a result, the following is included in paragraph 3. Late season roguings (mid-June and on) can be accomplished by cutting the mosaic-affected stool four to six inches above the ground level then spraying the cut stool with erbon/2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyl) ethyl 2,-2

(Continued on page 12)

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MOSAIC

(Continued from page 9)

Dichloropropionate/. Erbon is the accepted common name of baron. Baron is mixed with diesel oil at the rate of one gallon of baron to four gallons of diesel oil. The mixture is sprayed directly on the cut stool (1,3).

Use of seed with a minimum of mosaic is urged due to increase in losses as the mosaic percentage increases. Any seed with a high percentage of mosaic should not be used; purchase of new seed is recommended.

Roguing of the new more resistant varieties is recommended since they will be easier to rogue than some of the more susceptible commercial ones now being planted.

Since results in Table 1 and 2 showed that fall spread does occur and affects the roguing program the following spring, it is suggested that plots which will be used for commercial planting the following year be planted as late as possible in the fall. Just prior to the beginning of harvest is suggested. This will minimize fall spread.

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF MOSAIC DISEASE IN SUGARCANE IN LOUISIANA, 1969[1]

Mosaic is present throughout the sugarcane growing area of Louisiana, although only traces of infection occur in the northern area of the cane belt.

Recent research has shown that increasing percentage of Mosaic causes increasing loss of yield. Part of the loss in yields results from reduction in germiniation of both plant cane and stubble cane.

Mosaic is carried in seed cane that is taken from infected plants and is spread from diseased to healthy cane by aphids, or plant lice. Therefore, it is important that fields to be used for seed cane be relatively free of the disease.

The following are recommended for the control of Mosaic:

1. Learn to know the symptoms of Mosaic so you can identify the disease.

2. Survey in early spring the fields you expect to use for seed. This should be done as soon as stands are well established and the leaves show no cold injury or chemical injury. This may be anytime in April or as late as May, depending on the season. Choose fields for seed cane where there is a minimum of Mosaic.

3. Mosaic disease can be minimized by roguing seed plots and special emphasis should be placed on the newer varieties. The first roguing should be done as early as practical. Rogue the diseased plants by digging them out. In digging, remove the entire seed piece on which a diseased plant occurs. Carry these plants out and destroy them, or during dry conditions these diseased plants can be chopped and left in the middles. Repeat the inspection and roguing in such seed plots through May and June at about two week intervals. Late season roguings (mid-June and on) can be accomplished by cutting the Mosaic-affected stool four to six inches above ground level then spraying the cut stool with erbon[2] {2-(2,4,5-Trichloropheonxyl) ethyl 2, 2-Dichloropropionate}.

4. Mosaic-free seed should be planted as far removed as possbile from fields known to be infected with the disease. If this is not practical, isolate fields to be used for seed by surrounding this area with Mosaic-resistant cane.

5. If you are growing N.Co. 310 and it is highly infected with Moasic, **discontinue** planting this variety until Mosaic can be reduced considerably. Mosaic spreads more rapidly in this variety than in any other commercial variety, and growing it where Mosaic is prevalent makes it more difficult to control the disease in other varieties.

6. On properties where there is a very high percentage of Mosaic in all varieties, especially C.P. 52-68, obtain seed cane for planting with a minimum of Mosaic. Even though Mosaic will spread into a crop grown from healthy seed cane, losses will be much less in plant and stubble than would be the case where diseased cane is used.

7. The planting of resistant varieties will greately assist in controlling Mosaic.

8. It is very important that the heat treatment for the control of Ratoon Stunting Disease (RSD) be continued as the losses from Mosaic and RSD are cumulative.

9. Heat treating and planting of the more susceptible varieties should be done after treatment and planting of the more tolerant varieties is completed. Cane should be rogued at least once in the fall.

---

[1]Prepared jointly by Pathologists of the Louisiana State University Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana and the United States Department of Agriculture Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana, in cooperation with the Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

[2]Erbon is the accepted common name for Baron.

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Hearing Held

The Government Mainland Cane Sugar Area marketing allotment hearing was held on schedule in New Orleans, at 10 A.M., on February 27th. Approximately fifty interested parties were present to hear Mr. Elsworth De Masters, of the Policy and Program Appraisal Division of the U.S.D.A. present the Government's plan for allotting final 1969 marketing quotas to the Mainland Cane Area sugar mills.

This year the Louisiana and Florida industries had agreed beforehand to accept the Government formula for Mainland Cane marketing allotments and the meeting was an harmonious affair. The agenda consisted of the statement by Mr. DeMasters, the reading of the Louisiana brief by Mr. F. A. Graugnard, Jr., and the reading of a very short statement by Mr. John Boy for the Florida industry.

Charles O. Naquin, Office Manager, of the Lafourche Sugar Company, testified to have the record show that his people have recently purchased the mill and property of Little Texas, Inc., and to ask that most of the marketing quota scheduled for little Texas, be allocated to the Leighton factory, owned by the Lafourche Sugar Company.

Mr. Graugnard said, "The recommendations I shall make have been worked out and agreed to after full discussions, deliberations and negotiations between representatives of the Louisiana and Florida sugar cane processors. As a result of these discus sions, deliberations and negotiatior a representative of all of the eigh Florida processors and I, representin all of the 41 Louisiana processors, ar making identical recommendations a this hearing today."

"In obtaining agreement among a of the 49 Mainland Processors it ha been distinctly understood and agree by all of them that nothing containe in these recommendations, or any pa thereof, shall be considered as estab lishing a precedent for future quot years. Although in a few places, th language used in the Government pro posal is not identical to the languag used in the allotment method contair ed in the 1968 Allotment Order, th method is identical, except for yea dates, and a slight difference in th alternative measures of processing. I maintaining unity within the area— is our recommendation that the 196 quota for the Mainland Cane Suga Area be allotted in conformity with th method proposed by the Governmer representative."

In order to avoid any misunde standing among the readers of Th Sugar Bulletin, we hasten to point ou that the Hearing had nothing to d with the continuing efforts of th Mainland Cane Sugar Area represent tive to obtain a larger sugar quota fc Louisiana and Florida.

The hearing was simply to finaliz a formula for allocating the 1969 ma

keting quotas to the various Louisiana and Florida sugar mills. It had nothing to do with acreage allotments or area sugar quotas. The fight to obtain more quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area continues. If additional sugar is made available to Mainland Cane in 1969 it will be allocated under the formula approved at the February 27th, Hearing.

Pete Dornier Heads Technologists

The recent meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, held in Baton Rouge, resulted in the election of Jules "Pete" H. Dornier, of Convent, La., to head the Society as President during the current year.

Others elected were Minus J. Granger, Franklin, 1st Vice-President, F. A. Graugnard. Jr., St. James, 2nd Vice-President; Ramon Billeaud, New Orleans, Chairman of the Manufacturing Section; Dr. James Irvine, Houma, Chairman of the Agricultural Section, and Charles Savoie, Belle Rose, Chairman-At-Large.

Dr. Denver T. Loupe, hard working official with the Louisiana State University Extension Service, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Society.

SACC Elects

The stockholders or the State Agricultural Credit Corporation held their Annual Meeting in New Orleans, on February 11th, and elected sixteen gentlemen to serve on the Board of Directors. They are George P. Bywater, William S. Chadwick, F. Evans Farwell, Robert J. Monroe, L. C. Gerard, Will J. Gibbins, Jr., Milton F. Hilbert, John C. Holderith, Thomas B. Kennair, James H. Kepper, Richard McCarthy, Jr., Lionel G. Ott, Ivan A. Wells, and S. L. Wright, all of New Orleans, and J. J. Munson and Roland L. Toups, who live in Houma, La.

The Board of Directors met on February 20th, and re-elected Lester C. Gerard, President, F. Evans Farwell, 1st Vice-President, J. J. Munson, 2nd Vice-President, Geraldine E. Ehrhard, Secretary-Treasurer, and George P. Bywater, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

Lloyd Lauden Better

It is a pleasure to be able to report that Lloyd L. Lauden is out of the hospital and tells us, as we go to press, that he is feeling much better. Lloyd will be back in circulation before very long and will resume his very informative "In The Field" column for The Sugar Bulletin.

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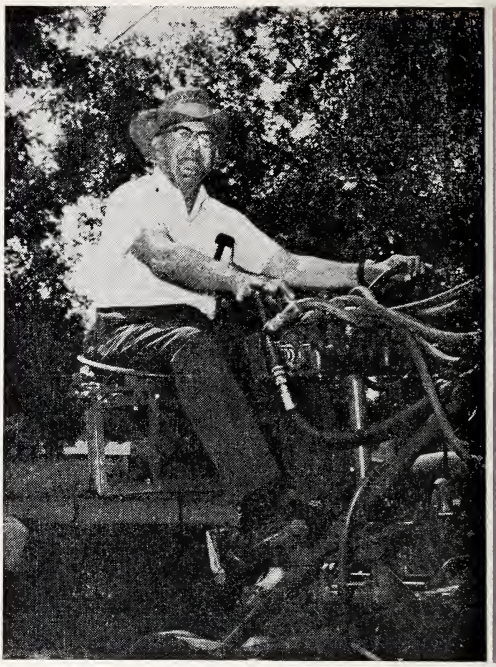

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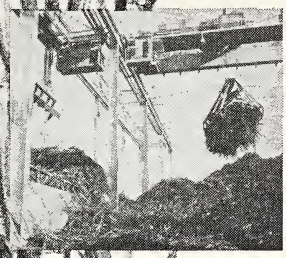

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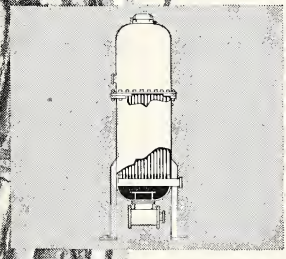

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47—No. 12 MARCH 15, 1969

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
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SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year

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Table 1. Sugarcane borer infestation data collected at mills in Louisiana during 1963-68 harvest seasons

Mills	Percentage of joints bored in					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Cora-Texas	8	10	13	14	20	18
Evan Hall	25	9	16	17	16	16
Lafourche Sugars	9	7	18	14	14	15
Erath	5	12	17	14	15	14
San Francisco	12	13	14	15	16	12
Southdown	11	12	21	18	15	12
Supreme	11	11	19	16	14	12
Valentine	14	14	20	16	18	12
Westfield	11	12	18	18	16	12
Billeaud's	7	7	19	7	17	11
Oaklawn	12	10	17	14	16	11
Iberia Co-Op.	16	16	21	14	15	11
St. John-Levert	13	8	27	16	20	11
Sterling	8	13	15	8	10	11
Alma	9	9	23	11	17	10
Armant	17	18	19	17	23	9
Myrtle Grove	13	11	14	10	13	9
St. James Co-Op.	14	12	19	20	23	9
Smithfield	18	14	16	8	13	9
Duhe-Bourgeois	12	8	18	11	12	8
Meeker	8	7	12	8	11	8
Lower Terrebonne	14	16	19	16	20	7
Averages	12	11	18	14	16	11

BORER INFESTATION AND LOSS IN THE 1968 LOUISIANA SUGARCANE CROP

Leon J. Charpentier, Ralph Mathes, and W. J. McCormick
Entomology Research Division, Agr. Res. Serv., USDA 70360

Harvesttime surveys to determine the degree of infestation by the sugarcane borer, **Diatraea saccharalis** (F.), and crop losses caused by this insect have been conducted annually in Louisiana since 1935. From that year through 1960, the surveys were conducted cooperatively by entomologists of the Entomology Research Division and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. From 1961 to 1968, they were conducted by USDA entomologists. During the 33 years (1935-67), the percentage of joints (internodes) bored (measure of infestation) has ranged from 5 to 28, with an average of 16 percent.

The 1968 survey, as have all harvesttime surveys the past several years, consisted of two examinations of 100 stalks each (twenty 5-stalk samples) at each of 22 representative mills located in 15 of the 16 Louisiana parishes that have mills (Charpentier and Mathes, 1962). Percentage of infestation was determined by counting the total number of joints and the number of joints showing external signs of borer injury.

The first examination in 1968 made during the period November 4-12, showed an 11.6 percent bored joint infestation and the second during December 2-10, showed a 10.7 percent infestation. It is reasonable to assume that the first examination consisted mainly of stubble (ratoon) and the second, plant cane. At the various mills, percentages of joints bored ranged from a low of 5.6 in the second examination to 20.3 in the first. Mill averages ranged from 7 to 18 percent with an estimated average of 11 percent for the 22 mills. The percentages of joints bored at each mill in 1968 and the percentages for 1963-67 are given in Table 1. (See page 4). Compared with 1967, the infestation was from 1 to 14 percent lighter at 19 of the 22 mills, 1 percent higher at 2, and the same at 1. The 1968 infestation was 5 percent lighter than in 1967, 3 percent lighter than in 1966, 7 percent lighter than in 1965, the same as in 1964, 1 percent lighter than in 1963, and 5 percent lighter than the 16 percent overall average for the 33-year period 1935-67.

The 4400 stalks examined in the 1968 survey had 57,596 joints or 3+ percent more than in 1967.

The crop loss is currently estimated to be three-fourths of the percentage of bored joints, that is, 8 percent for the 1968 crop and 12, 11, 14, 8, and 9 percent for the crop years 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, and 1963, respectively.

Acknowledgment

The cooperation of mill operators in the harvesttime survey program is greatly appreciated.

Reference Cited

Charpentier Leon J. and Ralph Mathes. 1962. Sugarcane borer infestation and loss in Louisiana. Sugar Bull., 40 (12): 132-3.

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Hunger In America

One of the major items for discussion and consideration for this session of Congress will be the Food Program for feeding needy people, as administered by the Department of Agriculture. Already there has been heated discussion and numerous newspaper articles and editorials as a result of hearings held by the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.

The problem of hunger was highlighted before recent committee hearings by Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina who stated:

"We should be ashamed of this hunger. I know as a public official I am late to this problem. But government is the art of the feasible, and financially it is impossible for the state to solve this problem. The federal government must cut through the bottlenecks and coordinate so that the food reaches the hungry."

One aspect of the hunger problem certain to receive considerable discussion is the question, "Are public aid food grants too high or too low?" Recently newspaper reporter Anthony Monahan with his family of two adults and two children tried living for a week on a welfare diet. It is significant that he stated, "Late in the week, my wife and I developed a strong urge for candy, or any **sweets.** Two adults, who rarely eat candy, were suddenly craving candy bars. During the week we had taken in very little sugar—no desserts, no soft drinks no breakfast rolls or jam, a cutback on coffee with **cream and sugar,** few coffee breaks at work (couldn't afford the 10-cent machine coffee)—and the sugar deficiency was showing."

It would appear that provision for inclusion of sugar and sugar containing products in the food programs should be made. The cane industry in Louisiana and Florida has sugar available in spite of the fact that it has been forced to cut back its cane acreage 28 per cent. Certainly a way should be found to use the sugar that has been produced and that which could be produced by the American cane sugar producers to feed our hungry people.

Payment Limitations

The battle of limiting farm payments is certainly to be revived again this year. Articles in key newspapers throughout the country have connected the "feeding the needy" with large farm payments. One editorial from a California paper stated:

"The revelation hungry South Carolina children exist on 800 calories a day, a nutritional level barely enough to sustain life, and are plagued with foot-long intestinal worms, is a terrible indictment against a nation which spends billions of dollars each year in subsidies for industry and agriculture, and generously supports the ill-fed abroad."

The Wall Street Journal recently revealed that a proposal was worked out by the Agriculture Department, before the change in administrations, on limiting payments at $5,000, $10,000 or $20,000 levels. The Journal further pointed out that the proposal never got beyond a draft proposal sired by the Undersecretary of Agriculture, John A. Schnittker. A Washington paper on March 10, quoted an interview with former Undersecretary Schnittker saying that he favored payment limtiations.

Many knowledgeable people believe that the adoption by other commodity groups of a system of "scale down" payments similar to those in effect for sugar would be an acceptable compromise.

There seems to be a definite correlation in the minds of many people with reference to farm payments and feeding needy people.

MURPHY FOSTER ON L.S.U. BOARD

Murphy J. Foster, long time resident of Franklin, La., former President of the American Sugar Cane League and a present Honorary Member of the League's Executive Committee, has been named by Governor McKeithen to succeed G. Frank Purvis, of New Orleans, as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University. Mr. Foster is a past President of the L.S.U. Foundation.

Among his many other business activites, Mr. Foster is President of the Maryland Company, and a vice-president of both Sterling Sugars, Inc., and the Shadyside Company. These organizations have large sugar cane holdings in the Franklin area. His father, the late Murphy James Foster, was governor of Louisiana from 1892 to 1900. Murphy is one of St. Mary Parish's leading citizens and we congratulate Governor McKeithen on his good judgement in selling him to serve on the L.S.U. Board of Supervisors.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Edward T. Supple, Bayou Geula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Louisa P. O., La.
Roland L. Toups, Houma, La.
James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonville, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
M. V. Yarbrough, Youngsville, La.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Exchange Holds Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., was held in New Orleans, on March 26, 1969, and elected fourteen of its members to serve on the Board of Directors. Those elected were: T. H. Allen, Franklin, La., Ramon Billeaud, New Orleans, W. S. Chadwick, New Orleans, Noel Edler, Mobile, Ala., Charles F. Gibbins, New Orleans, F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, J. C. Holderith, New Orleans, Malcolm Lambour, Jr., New Orleans, Charles A. Levy, New Orleans, M. D. McNamara, New Orleans, Clay Terry, Louisa, La., James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La., Roland L. Toups, Houma, La., and H. C. Vaccaro, New Orleans.

All of the gentlemen listed above, except Mr. McNamara, were elected to two year terms on the Board. Mr. McNamara, who is Vice-President of Colonial Molasses Company of New Orleans, a subsidiary of the SuCrest Corporation, was elected to fill the remaining one year term on the Board formerly held by Harold F. Saufley. Mr. Saufley, who has been on the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange and the old Louisiana Sugar & Rice Exchange for more than forty years, has retired.

Other members of the Board of Directors of the Exchange, who were elected last year to two year terms on the Board, are T. M. Barker, Lockport, La., F. Evans Farwell, New Orleans, Robert Fraser, New Orleans, Sedwick Howard, New Orleans, Louis LeBourgeois, New Orleans, S. H. Livaudais, Jr., New Orleans, S. J. Menard, New Orleans, Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La., John Thibaut, Napoleonville, La., J. Y. Whealdon, New Orleans, P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La., and H. L. Williams, Sugar Land, Texas.

Howard Elected President

The new Board of Directors of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., held its first meeting of the 1969-70 fiscal year immediately following the Annual Meeting and unanimously chose Sedgwick Howard President. Mr. Howard is Vice-President of J. Aron & Co., and is in charge of the Sugar Division of this big coffee and sugar organization which owns and operates the Supreme sugar factory and refinery.

Other officers elected by the Board are S. J .Menard, 1st Vice-President, James H. Thibaut, 2nd Vice-President, J. Y. Whealdon, 3rd Vice-President, Charles A. Levy, Treasurer, and A. W. Dykers, Executive-Secretary.

The annual report of the outgoing President, Robert Fraser, appears in full in this issue beginning on page six.

Sugar Requirements Increased

On March 14th, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced an increase of 100,000 tons in the determination of domestic sugar requirements (total quotas), to a total of 10.7 million tons for this calendar year. The department also declared a deficit of 300,000 short tons, raw value, in the sugar quota for Puerto Rico, and 15,000 tons in that for the Virgin Islands. Because the Republic of the Phillippines will be unable to participate in servicing deficits arising in other areas, the deficits declared have been reallocated in their entirety to western hemisphere countries.

The quota for the domestic beet sugar area has been increased by 47,667 tons and that for the mainland sugarcane area by 17,333 tons. The quotas and prorations of foreign countries has been increased by 350,000 tons. Foreign quotas now total 4,340,000 short tons, raw value.

Zapata

Zapata Norness, Inc., of Houston, Texas, in a stock buying blitzkreig, has taken over control of Southdown, Inc., Louisiana's second largest sugar producing enterprise. A recent announcement states that Mr. D. Doyle Mize, is now chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Southdown, a position which he formerly held with Zapata.

Mr. Mize, in becoming chairman of

(Continued on page 10)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

1969 Stands of Cane

Although it is somewhat early to evaluate general stand conditions of the crop, it is highly probable that stands around the belt will turn out well. Stands in the sandy soils are already (March 27) showing well and in some areas cane is from 6 to 8 inches tall. Stands in the black soils or the heavy back lands have not yet come back to a good showing since recent freezes. There is now enough showing, however, to indicate that stands will, in general, be satisfactory in these soils if cool weather does not continue.

There is a great desire on the part of all growers to begin working in the fields. Everyone is anxious to work. Some growers are making work for their labor. Growers should make every effort when making work for labor that the work is productive. The time has long passed when growers can afford to have several laborers using briar hooks on ditch banks that can be either chemically treated or V-plowed. Field labor can do many things on the farm other than field work if they are properly supervised.

Some fields are getting somewhat grassy and a number of growers are flying herbicides on these fields. It is hoped that warm weather and sunny days will now set in so cultivation and ground application of herbicides can get started. Some growers are worried about being late with cultivation. It is not late from the crop standpoint; only from a time standpoint. Growers should, certainly, not get into such a hurry that fields in wet conditions are worked. This is never good and it always creates other problems. Wait until the land is ready. The writer has seen dual wheels on two tractors, one pulling the other, putting out anhydrous ammonia in heavy land. How do you like that? The desire to get in the field to cultivate or to fertilize is great, and it is often done when it would have been far more desirable to put the job off for a few days.

A New Book, "Pests of Sugar Cane"

Mr. Ralph Mathes, Entomologist in Charge, U.S.D.A. Houma Station is one of the authors of a new book enentitled "Pests of Sugar Cane". Along with Mr. Mathes, Mr. J. R. Williams of Reduit, Mauritius, Mr. J. R. Metcalfe of Great Britain, and Mr. R. W. Mungomery of Australia teamed together to do this 580 page, 27 table, and 107 illustration volume on sugar cane pests throughout the sugar cane industries of the world.

According to the publisher, Elsevier, P. O. Box 211, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, **"Pests of Sugar Cane** is the outcome of a resolution passed by the 11th, Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists held in Mauritius in 1962. The resolution called for a book that reviewed pest problems of particular importance or general interest to the world's sugar cane industries."

"The volume deals authoritatively with pest problems and aspects of pest control concerning sugar cane. It contains 26 articles selected for their importance or interest to the world's sugar cane growers and industries, fourteen of which deal with pest insects, and the others with the equally important fungus, nematode and rodent pests. They are written by specialists in the particular fields and provide a survey of current knowledge. The many thousand bibliographic references contribute materially to the value of the book as a reference work."

The book should be of interest to Entomologists and other biologists connected with sugar cane industries in particular, and with pest control or general entomology in the topics. The price of the volume is $24.86.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Neil Kelly—"Sugar Man Of The Year"

Neil Kelly, retired President of The Sugar Association, Inc., Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., and Sugar Information, Inc., received the eleventh annual Dyer Memorial Award as "Sugar Man of the Year"—for 1968, at a luncheon at India House in New York, March 19. A beautiful silver bowl, the traditional award, was presented by Boyd MacNaughton, President of C. Brewer & Company, Ltd. (Hawaii) and a member of the selection panel of judges.

Mr. Kelly also received the following citation for significant and meritorious service to the sugar industry.

"Neil Kelly's leadership significantly helped in promoting a greater appreciation of the nutritional benefits of sugar among consumers and the worldwide community of science. Through organized research, advertising and public relations, he gave the sugar industry an authoritative voice. As the industry's spokesman, he was always heard and believed—because he spoke honestly with the facts, making no claims he could not substantiate. As such, he was never called upon to retract a single statement he made on behalf of sugar."

Neil Kelly began his careere in the sugar industry after having gained years of experience as a journalist for several leading newspapers in the country. In 1932, he became secretary-treasurer of the U. S. Beet Sugar Association in Washington, D. C. Later he served in the Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., Sugar Association, Inc., and Sugar Information, Inc. becoming president of all three corporations in 1963.

The award to the "Sugar Man of the Year" was established as a memorial to the late B. W. Dyer, Sr., founder of the B. W. Dyer & Company, sugar economists and brokers in New York.

Appropriation Action By Congress

A major action by the House of Representatives was taken recently in the passage of a supplemental appropriation request for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The supplemental request was in the amount of one billion dollars to re-imburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for expenses in connection with farm programs and foreign assistance programs under P. L. 480.

The United States Senate is expected to approve the supplemental also. The CCC was in serious difficulty in that they had used practically all of their borrowing authority and Congress had not re-imbursed them for expenses during prior years. Secretary Hardin testifying before the Senate sub-committee on Appropriations for Agriculture stated that the CCC would have to cease operations as of the end of March if the supplemental request was not approved.

There was speculation in Washington circles that an effort would be made to attach a farm payment limitation to the supplemental request in the House of Representatives. No such effort was made but the debate did involve a discussion of expenditures on farm programs.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF ROBERT FRASER OUTGOING PRESIDENT OF THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE, INC. MARCH 26, 1969

Members of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange and our distinguished guests.

When I finish the reading of this report, I will be only minutes away from the completion of my official duties as President of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange. I am happy to say that the two years during which it has been my pleasure to head this organization have been two of the better crop years for the Louisiana sugar industry. The weather, with no hurricanes and no bad freezes, has been most favorable and the two crops turned out to be second and third largest on record. The 1967 crop was the second with 740,000 plus tons of sugar, and the one just completed, despite an acreage cut of 5 percent, produced slightly more than 670,000 tons of sugar, raw value. This was the third largest Louisiana sugar production on record.

I hasten to point out, for the record, that I had nothing to do with keeping the weather goblins away from our fields, but I rejoice in the fact that they failed to show up.

The Louisiana cane farmers have demonstrated their ability to produce good cane crops if they enjoy halfway favorable weather. However, we find ourselves in a bind today because the Sugar Act will not allow us to sell the sugar we produce. We are in the rather ludicrous position of being taught by one branch of the Government how to produce bigger and better cane crops while another branch of our Government refuses to allow us to reap the benefits of our well learned lessons.

The Louisiana sugar mills have been forced to carry over more than 456,575 tons of sugar produced last year into 1969 because the 1968 mill marketing allotments would not allow it to be sold in 1968. To emphasize the size of this carry-over, let me say that it is more sugar than the annual Louisiana production in all but the three years beginning with the 1959 crop and moving backward to the time when Etienne DeBore produced his famous $12,000 batch of sugar 174 years ago.

Continuing in this same vein, we note that Louisiana's entire 1968 marketing allotment amounted to 572,652 tons of sugar raw value, and that the carry-over into 1969 amounted to 456,575 short tons, raw value. With this large part of our 1969 allotments already sold, it is obvious that all but a very few Louisiana sugar mills have already sold a substantial portion of their 1969 marketing allowables before the new 1969 cane crop is even showing on the rows. Unless quota relief is forthcoming this year, the great majority of our mills will be able to sell very little new crop sugar in 1969.

We know, of course, that the American Sugar Cane League is doing everything possible to find a solution to the quota and acreage problem of the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. It will be recalled that last year our Louisiana and Florida representative met with unanimous opposition from the other members of the Domestic Sugar Industry when they appealed for relief. There are signs, some say, that the climate for a revision is better this year. I, like all of you, will be anxiously awaiting developments.

At this point, I call attention to the sugar shortage that was caused by the protracted longshoremen's strike. It began on the twentieth of December and was not over in New Orleans until February 22nd. Refiners on the Eastern Seaboard, who are solely dependent on foreign countries for their raw sugar supplies, ran completely out of sugar and had to shut down their plants. Here in Louisiana, our refineries continued to operate using Louisiana raws that were close to home, along with trainloads of sugar from Florida. The lesson to be learned here

is that it is risky, and foolhardy, for the American people to depend on foreign countries for more than half of the sugar they use.

Now for the more pleasant part of my report. The price of sugar has held up extremely well since the beginning of the Louisiana Pricing Period on October 4, 1968. The average price of raw sugar for 24 weeks of the 29 week period to be covered is $7.6352 a hundred pounds. This is more than 27 cents a hundred pounds better than last year's season's average price. The market at this writing is strong. It is noted, however, that most of the Louisiana sugar purchased by the local refiners was bought under two separate contracts. The 1968 quota sugar was paid for at the simple average of the daily quotations beginning on either October 1st or October 4th, 1968, and ending on December 31, 1968.

The over-quota sugars were paid for at the simple average of various daily quotations, which seemed to have been "pulled out of the hat" with little rhyme or reason. Some of the dates appear to have no connection what-soever with any dates appearing in the Government Fair Price Determination. In previous seasons, the sugar contract dates were more or less in line with the period stipulated in the Fair Price Determination for use in cane settlements. This season, however, was different.

Also different this season was the blackstrap situation. For the past few years, practically all of the contemplated Louisiana blackstrap production has been commited before grinding began. This year several crops, which in previous years were committed, were not under contract.

The price of blackstrap has been lower than it has been for four or five years. Daily quotations began at 11¾ cents a gallon, f.o.b. plantation, and declined to 9½ cents on January 27th. The 9½ cents price prevailed through February 5th and it was during this low point in the market that approximately 2,359,000 gallons of Louisiana blackstrap were sold to various dealers.

On February 13, and 14th, 700,000 gallons of Louisiana blackstrap was sold at 10¼ cents a gallon and then on February 18th, the selling move was completed with the sale of 260,000 gallons at 10½ cents. This about cleared the market, except for small lots one of which sold at 11 cents on March 17th.

Perhaps I should point out that all quotations on blackstrap molasses issued by the Exchange are f.o.b. the mill **to dealers,** whereas the quotations issued each week by the Grain and Market Service of the United States Department of Agriculture (humorously referred to by some as "The Yellow Peril" because it is printed on yellow paper) are **dealer quotations f.o.b. New Orleans to the feed trade.** The difference in price represents the cost of handling incurred by the dealer, plus his selling profit.

The Louisiana Sugar Exchange is designated in the Government Fair Price Determination as the official quotation agency for cane settlement purposes. Millions of dollars change hands each year in South Louisiana based on the quotations issued by our Raw Sugar and Blackstrap Molasses quotations committees. This is a great responsibility which, I am happy to say, is taken care of day in and day out from the first Friday in October through the last Thursday in April by the members of our two committees. It is the main function of the Exchange.

During my two years in office, our Raw Sugar Quotations Committee has been headed by Sedgwick Howard. The other members are, W. S. Chadwick, Donald Cole, Noel Edler, F. Evans Farwell, Malcolm Lambour, Louis LeBourgeois, Ramon Billeaud, Chas. A. Levy, Sam H. Livaudais, Jr., Sidney J. Menard, W. M. Rodi, and James H. Thibaut.

F. Evans Farwell has been, and is, the Chairman of the Blackstrap Molasses Quotations Committee. The other members are, R. G. Seim, C. F. Gibbins, Louis LeBourgeois, Ramon Billeaud, Sidney Menard, Herbert C. Vaccaro, and J. Y. Whealdon.

I am sure that the entire Louisiana

(Continued on next page)

sugar industry joins with me in expressing gratitude to the seventeen men on these two committees. Our industry is lucky to enjoy the services of such experienced and dedicated men.

I repeat that it has been an honor and a privilege to serve as your President.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

Southdown, replaces Wallace Kemper, who will be a consultant until he retires in July. W. S. Chadwick remains President of Southdown, Inc.

Help Needed

In October of 1968 the executive Committee of the League decided there was a need for the League to become involved in the area of public relations, the primary purpose being to improve relations with the non-farm public.

Since last November, weekly news releases have been sent to all of the newspapers, radio and television stations in the South Louisiana sugar area. In addition we have sent these weekly releases to the U. S. Congressional delegation from Louisiana, and the State Representatives from Sugar Parishes as well as those on the Louisiana Agricultural Committees in the House and the Senate.

Acceptance of the news release has been good, but it could be improved if League Members would contact their local newspapers, and radio-television stations requesting that the releases be used every week. The releases are titled "From The Sugar Bowl".

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4. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD6B-E Tractor, s/n 3316, Diesel Engine, 20" shoes, angledozer blade. Condition Good. Laf., La.
5. Used Caterpillar D7, s/n 17A3263, 22" Shoes, Cab, Front end Cable Control Bulldozer. Condition Good, B.R., La.
6. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS AD-4 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 2528, GM 4-71 DIESEL, Power Circle Turn and Steering, 12' Moldboard, Leaning Front Wheels. Condition Fair. L.C., La.
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9. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS "D" MOTOR GRADER, s/n 5495, Cab, Front Wheel Lean, Power Circle, Gas Engine. Condition Good. Laf., La.

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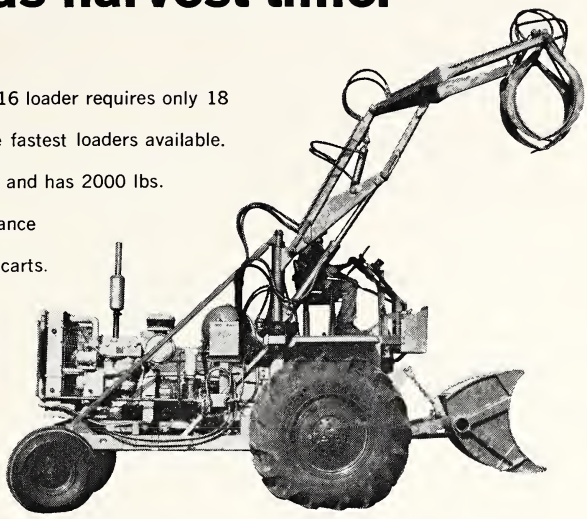

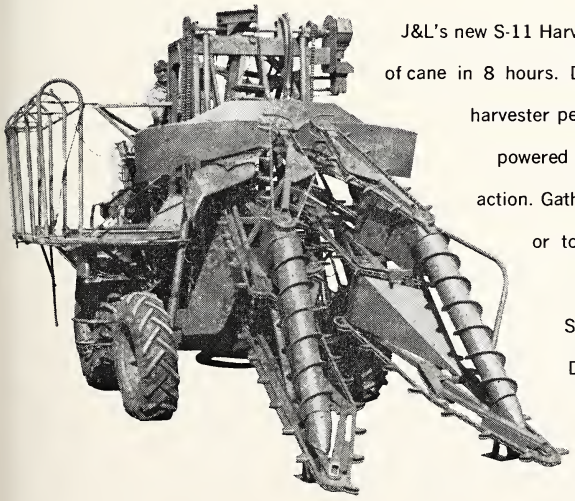

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47—No. 14 APRIL 15, 1969

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year

Washington Representatives: Josiah Ferris and Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

By A. W. Dykers

Gutekunst Head Western Group

The Western Louisiana Sugar Producers Association held its second meeting of the year on March 28th, and elected Octave O. Gutekunst, President. Mr. Gutekunst is Manager of the St. John factory of Levert-St. John, Inc., St. Martinville, La. Also elected at the meeting were Roland Hebert, who is Secretary-Treasurer of the Breaux Bridge Sugar Cooperative, Inc., Vice-President, and Gilbert J. Durbin, Vice-President and General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League, Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Gutekunst succeeds Clay Terry, the genial Vice-President and Manager of the Louisa Sugar Cooperative, Inc., who has headed the Western Louisiana Sugar Producers Association for two years.

Rain Making

The South Louisiana Agricultural Improvement Association, Inc., a group of cane interests in the "west of the Atchafalaya River" section of the sugar district of which M. V. Yarbrough is president, held a meeting in New Iberia on March 28th and decided to recommend that the cloud seeding activities by Irving P. Kirck, Inc., conducted in the Teche area for a number of years, be repeated again this summer. It is expected that the processors in five parishes of the Tech area will shortly get in touch with their growers relative to an assessment of 23½ cents an acre to finance the cloud seeding operation this summer at a total cost of $13,000.00

The assessment last year was 20 cents an acre. The increase to 23½ cents an acre this year is because the acreage in cane is fifteen per cent below that of last year.

Promotions

Southdown, Inc., has announced the election of Calvin O. Walters, Jr., to the office of Vice-President, Production, and of C. H. Burleigh to the office Vice-President, Agriculture.

Mr. Walters, a native of Savannah, Georgia, joined Southdown, Inc., in 1966 as Technical Director of its Houma Refinery. In 1968 he was appointed Plant Manager. Mr. Walters lives in Houma and will continue to operate from Southdown's Houma office.

Mr. Burleigh is a native of Biddeford, Maine and worked in the sugar industry in Puerto Rico. He joined the staff of Southdown, Inc., in 1960 and has, in recent years, served as field Manager of Southdown's Houma Division. Mr. Burleigh also resides in Houma and will operate from Southdown's Houma office.

Peru Again

News dispatches state that the United States Government has decided to extend the deadline for cutting off financial aid to Peru and that that country will still be allowed to ship sugar to this country as usual. Peru's sugar quota for 1969, including increases in the overall consumption estimates and re-allocation of deficits, now totals 442,886 short tons, raw value. The Peruvian Government, believe-it-or not, is said to be mad because our Government has decided to hold off on the sanctions. This is a crazy, mixed up world, for sure.

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., Honored

F. A. Graugnard, Jr., President and General Manager of the big St. James Sugar Cooperative, St. James, La., has been named "Man of the Year" by the Louisiana Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

Mr. Graugnard is a former President of the American Sugar Cane League and a present very active member of the League's Executive Committee. His selection of "Man of the Year" by the Council of Farmer Cooperatives adds still another honor to the long list of citations that he has received for his

(Continued on next page)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Stands Pretty—Grass Ugly

It can be said now without too much fear of contradiction that stands, in general, both in plant and in stubble cane are good. In fact, many growers report stands are better than last year and better than stands have been for a number of years in the past. All varieties seem to have made good stands. L. 60-25 is especially thick on the row. The only cane that appears to be somewhat weak in stand is that cane which was planted very late and a drouth followed. Fortunately there is only a very small amount of this in the belt.

The good stands of cane this year were not anticipated. In fact, many growers, as well as the writer were somewhat doubtful of stands because of the extreme wet weather received during the last part of grinding which persisted up until this very time. The whole area experienced extremely wet weather which usually hurts stands of cane.

In addition to the unusually wet weather during the harvest until the present time, plant cane in some areas underwent a drouth period following planting. This also usually hurts stands. Apparently this did some damage in areas where the drouth followed the late planted cane, but this did little or no damage to the early planted cane.

The writer has on many occassions stated that better drainage in recent years is probably the most important single factor contributing to higher yields during these years. Most of the belt has improved drainage conditions on the farm and in the area, and without this, stands would not have been nearly as good.

Recent rainfall and almost continuous wet weather have prevented very much cultivation and the application of herbicides. Some cane on many farms is grassy. There is more grassy stubble cane in the belt than plant cane and more airplane spray work will be done this year than ever before. Many growers have grass in plant cane under control but the stubble cane is grassy. Both Fenac and Sinbar apparently held the bar of cane in plant cane clean although some grass did lap over toward the middle of the bar from the side of the row. In some cases, this grass is left loose and without roots over the bar of cane after the cane has been off-barred. One grower in the Iberville Parish area used a side delivery hay rake to sweep this loose grass off the top of the row.

A recent circular from Dr. Denver Loupe, Sugar Cane Specialist from the L.S.U. Extension Service, recommends the control of Johnson grass and Raoul grass on ditch banks. The control of these grasses on ditch banks will help the infield control program by reducing the amount of seed produced which germinates and reinfests cane fields. The recommendations suggest the use of MSMA, dalapon and sodium chlorate. Growers are again reminded that MSMA, is not labeled for use in sugar cane fields. The chemical is good but it cannot be used except on the ditch banks. It is an inexpensive chemical to use.

Elsewhere in this issue are the specific recommendations for the control of these grasses on ditch banks. Follow these recommendations and get good control.

UP FRONT

good works during the past decade.' It is, of course, a pleasure for us to record this latest honor.

Misinterpreted

A U.S.D.A. press release on March 28 was misinterpreted by many people. The release stated that processor marketing allotments in the mainland cane sugar area had been increased 72,000 tons of sugar. Many people thought this meant that the area's quota had been increased; but that was not true. It merely meant that the 72,000 tons of the area's quota allocated on March

(Continued on page 14)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

Appropriation Committee Hearings

During the recent hearings in connection with appropriations for the Agricultural Stablization and Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the U. S. Senate, the Chairman, Mr. Holland, asked the Department of Agriculture witness, Mr. Brunthaver, Associate Administrator of ASCS, the following questions:

Mr. Brunthaver:

1. During the last dock strike which lasted for approximately sixty days, how was an adequate supply of sugar made available to the American housewife?
2. How has the American housewife fared price-wise in purchasing her needed supplies of sugar? I know that the cost of living has gone up considerably but just how have sugar prices been affected?
3. I am sure you are aware that our cane producers took a 5% acreage cut in 1968 and another 15% cut in 1969. Do you have any ideas or suggestions as to how some relief could be given to these sugarcane producers?
4. Being new on the job, I know that you may not be entirely familiar with programs for feeding the hungry people. Can you tell me if any sugar or sugar-containing foods are distributed through the direct distributing program?

It is evident from these questions that Senator Holland and his colleagues in the Senate are aware of the necessity of corrective action to assist domestic cane producers who have taken a 20% cut in acreage during the past two years. In addition to these questions, statements by Senators and Congressmen have appeared in the record supporting action to assist domestic cane producers.

A Step In The Right Direction

New labeling requirements for food products artificially sweetened with cyclamates have been proposed by the Food and Drug Administration.

"The FDA has recommended that consumers limit the use of the cyclamate sugar substitutes in their diets," said Fo odand Drug Commissioner Herbert L. Ley, Jr., M. D. "The labeling changes are intended to make it practical for them to follow that recommendation."

The proposed regulation would require on foods that contain cyclamates:

—A label declaration of cyclamate content in milligrams. For beverages, the label would list the total cyclamate content of the can or bottle. For other foods, the label would show the number of milligrams of cyclamate in a normal serving.

—A label statement that adults should not ingest more than 3,500 milligrams, or children more than 1,-200 milligrams, of cyclamate per day.

The regulation also would establish that cyclamates could not contain more than 25 parts per million cyclohexylamine, the basic chemical from which the sweeteners are manufactured.

Cyclamates are the sugar substitutes used in greatest quantity in the wide array of artifically-sweetened foods now on the market. Saacharin is also widely used as a sugar substitute, but in much smaller amounts.

Last December, in an interim report on the safety of artifical sweeteners, a committee of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council concluded that "totally unrestricted use of the cyclamates is not warranted at this time." The committee added, however, that daily intakes of 5 grams or less of cyclamates by an adult should present no hazard.

On the basis of the report, FDA recommended that consumers limit their use of cyclamates to levels suggested by the World Health Organization and Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

This action by the FDA was along the line advocated by The Sugar Association and the International Sugar Research Foundation on behalf of the domestic and world sugar producers.

THE EFFECT OF EARLY SUMMER AERIAL APPLICATION OF FERTILIZER NITROGEN ON YIELDS OF SUGARCANE

LARON E. GOLDEN
Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

The recommendations of higher rates of nitrogen for sugar cane have led to questions concerning the best time and method of application to maintain an adequate supply of nitrogen throughout a relatively long growing season. Sugar cane should have an adequate supply of nutrients for active growth over a period of at least seven months.

Byrnside (1), in Louisiana, reported results from split applications of nitrogen as anhydrous ammonia. He applied half of the nitrogen early in the spring and half at the last cultivation in late May or early June. More than half of the experimental split applications of nitrogen resulted in increases of two to three tons of cane per acre when the rate of total applied nitrogen was 80 or more pounds per acre. Hebert(3) stated that high rates of 140 to 200 lbs. of nitrogen per acre should be split, with half applied early in the spring and the other half applied later in the spring.

Golden and Ricaud(2) reported total uptake of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium by sugar cane in Louisiana, based on data obtained from **early-spring applications** of 120 pounds of nitrogen as ammonium nitrate, 40 pounds of P_2O_5 as normal superphosphate, and 80 pounds of K_2O as muriate of potash per acre. They found that relative rates of absorption of nitrogen by cane in Louisiana were greater than the rates of absorption of phosphorus and potassium during April and May. They also reported that relative rates of absorption of the three nutrients were approximately equal in June. In July and August, the relative rates of absorption were greater for phosphorus and potassium than for nitrogen, probably because of a deficiency of nitrogen by that time.

Acknowledgement

The author expresses his appreciation to the owners and managers of cooperating sugar cane plantations and to Air Farm, Inc., Cane Air Aviation, Inc., and Roane Flying Service, Inc., for providing facilities and personnel necessary for conducting field experiments.

Experimental

Seven experiments were conducted —three in 1963, one in 1964, and three in 1966—to determine the effect of splitting the applied nitrogen between ground and aerial application (Table 1). Two methods of application were compared. One was 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre as anhydrous ammonia, applied in early spring. The other was 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre as anhydrous ammonia applied in early spring, followed by 60 pounds of nitrogen as urea or ammonium nitrate applied by airplane in late June or early July. In all experiments except the one conducted at Evan Hall Plantation, 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 60 pounds of K_2O were applied per acre in early spring.

Three additional experiments were conducted—one in 1966, the second in 1967 and the third in 1968—in which the effects of two methods of application were compared (Table 2). One was 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre as anhydrous ammonia, applied in early spring. The other included 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre as anhydrous ammonia, applied in early spring, plus 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre as urea or ammonium nitrate, applied by airplane in late June or early July. In the experiment at Simoneaux Plantation, 40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 60 pounds of K_2O per acre were

(Continued on page 10)

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THE EFFECT

(Continued from page 6)

also applied in both treatments in early spring.

In all experiments, four to six replicates of the two treatments were used. Experimental areas varied in size from 10 to 20 acres. The plot size for treatments varied from one to two acres. Sugar cane yields were obtained from approximately half of each plot. Fifteen stalks of cane were obtained from each plot for sucrose analysis.

Results

Sugar cane and Sugar yields obtained from experiments in which the effect of splitting applied nitrogen (120 pounds per acre) between early spring and early summer aerial applications are shown in Table 1. The split-nitrogen treatment resulted in an increase of 1.8 tons of cane and 433 pounds of sugar in one of the three experiments conducted in 1963. A long dry period during the spring of 1963 probably resulted in less utilization, leaching, and denitrification losses of fertilzer nitrogen prior to the aerial application than would have occurred in a wetter spring. Therefore, there was less effect of the split application on cane yield.

There was an increase of 1.7 tons of cane due to the split-nitrogen treatment at Lula Plantation in 1964. There was very little difference in yields of sugar per acre.

In 1966, increases of 2.0 tons of cane and 320 pounds of sugar per acre were obtained from the split-nitrogen treatment, which included ammonium nitrate applied by airplane. There were little or no increases in yields of cane at the two other experimental sites in 1966 where urea was used.

As an average of all experiments, Table 1, sucrose contents of normal juice from the check and split-nitrogen treatments were 12.17 and 12.19 per cent, respectively.

Results from the experiments in which 120 pounds of nitrogen were applied per acre to each experimental area in early spring and 60 pounds of additional nitrogen were applied per acre by airplane to half of each block in each experiment in late June or early July are shown in Table 2. There were little or no differences in yields of cane and sugar in the experiment at Evan Hall Plantation in 1966 where urea was applied. An increase of 3.3 tons of cane per acre was obtained in the experiment conducted at Evan Hall Plantation in 1967, and an increase of 3.0 tons of cane per acre was obtained at Simoneaux Plantation in 1968. Ammonium nitrate was used in the application in both of these experiments.

Sucrose contents of normal juice from the two nitrogen treatments, as an average of these three experiments, Table 2, were 13.39 and 13.13 per cent, respectively.

Discussion

Data presented in Tables 1 and 2 show that early summer aerial application of fertilizer nitrogen was beneficial in the production of sugar cane in 5 of the 10 experiments conducted.

(Text Continued on page 13)

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Table 1.-The effect of early summer aerial application of half of the applied fertilizer nitrogen on the yield of sugar cane[1/] and sugar.

Year	Soil type	Plantation	Source of N applied by airplane	Cane, Net T/A		Sugar, Lbs/A	
				Check[2/]	Split N[3/]	Check[2/]	Split N[3/]
1963	Mhoon sil	Lula	Urea	34.4	34.3	5970	5828
1963	Iberia c	Kilgore[4/]	Urea	30.5	31.0	6253	6330
1963	Iberia c	Kilgore	Urea	29.6	31.4*	5608	6041*
1964	Mhoon sil	Lula	Urea	21.5	23.2*	3189	3157
1966	Mhoon sicl	Evan Hall	Urea	24.6	25.0	3873	4336
1966	Iberia c	Kilgore	Urea	26.1	26.7	4039	4088
1966	Iberia c	Kilgore	Ammonium nitrate	23.8	25.8*	3661	3981*

1/ First stubble, except at Kilgore in 1963.
2/ 120 pounds of N as anhydrous ammonia applied in early spring.
3/ 60 pounds of N as anhydrous ammonia applied in early spring, and 60 pounds of N as urea or ammonium nitrate applied by airplane in early summer.
4/ Second stubble sugar cane.
*Significant at the 5 per cent level of probability.

Table 2.-The effect of early summer aerial application of additional fertilizer nitrogen on the yield of sugar cane[1/] and sugar.

Year	Soil type	Plantation	Source of N applied by airplane	Cane, Net T/A		Sugar, Lbs./A	
				Check[2/]	Additional N[3/]	Check[2/]	Additional N[3/]
1966	Mhoon sicl	Evan Hall	Urea	25.4	25.7	4282	4263
1967	Commerce sil	Evan Hall	Ammonium nitrate	34.1	37.4*	7434	7709
1968	Jeanerette sil	Simoneaux	Ammonium nitrate	25.9	28.9*	4773	5317

1/ First stubble.
2/ 120 pounds of N as anhydrous ammonia applied in early spring.
3/ 120 pounds of N as anhydrous ammonia applied in early spring, plus 60 pounds of N as urea or ammonium nitrate applied by airplane in early summer.
* Significant at the 5 per cent level of probability.

CONTROLLING JOHNSONGRASS AND RAOULGRASS ON DITCHBANKS IN THE LOUISIANA SUGARCANE AREA, 1969[1]

Foliage Applications

Johnsongrass on ditchbanks can be controlled with foliar applications of either MSMA (Monosodium methane arsonate) or dalapon. The type of vegetation that will grow on ditchbanks after Johnsongrass is controlled will vary with the herbicide used, and may be an important consideration when choosing a herbicide. Bermudagrass will usually invade ditchbanks treated with MSMA, whereas various broadleaf weeds and vines will usually invade plots treated with dalapon. Of the two types of vegetation, a Bermudagrass ground-cover is probably more effective in reducing soil erosion and in limiting reinfestation from Johnsongrass seedlings.

To control a heavy infestation of Johnsongrass, 2 to 4 applications of either MSMA or dalapon will usually be required during the first year and approximately 2 applications during the second year. To prevent reinfestation, an annual application or spot treatment will probably be needed thereafter. Make the first application in the spring before Johnsongrass is too tall for proper coverage with a spray boom and when the temperature is above 70°F, usually around April 15. Retreat as required whenever **regrowth** is approximately 24 inches tall.

To control Raoulgrass, spray plants with MSMA when they are approximately 24 inches tall and before the seed mature. Respray as necessary during the growing season to control new plants.

1. **Rate of MSMA.** Apply 4 lb/A in approximately 40 to 60 gallons of water per acre. A suitable surfactant (wetting agent) should be added at the rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solutions. Some commercial formulations contain a surfactant; therefore, if one of these formulations is used no additional surfactant is needed. Pints per acre for common formulations are as follows:

6.6 lb. MSMA/Gal. Without Surfactant	4 lb. MSMA/Gal. With Surfactant
5 pints	8 pints

2. **Rate of Dalapon.** Apply 10 lb/A of commercial dalapon in 40 to 60 gallons of water per acre. A suitable surfactant (wetting agent) should be added at the rate of 2 to 3 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution.

THE EFFECT

(Continued from page 10)

The data further show that splitting 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre, Table 1, was not detrimental to the sucrose content of normal juice.

Early summer application of 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre to areas which received 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre early in the spring produced slightly lower sucrose content of normal juice, but increased yields of cane in 2 of the 3 experiments conducted (Table 2). These yield increases resulted in substantial increases in sugar yields due to the treatment.

The fact that increases were obtained in all 3 experiments where ammonium nitrate was used for aerial application, and increases were obtained in only 2 of 7 experiments where urea was used, indicates that ammonium ni-

(Continued on next page)

[1] Prepared by personnel of the Cooperative Extension Service, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The information presented includes developments from the research of Rex W. Millhollon of the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana.

THE EFFECT

trate is a better source of nitrogen for such application.

Conclusion

The splitting of nitrogen application for sugar cane should be considered as a regular practice in Louisiana. In at least half of the experiments, there was an increase in yield from split application; no decrease in yield was obtained in the work reported here.

Weather and soil conditions under which cane is grown in Louisiana are such that serious nitrogen losses may often be expected during the spring. Better utilization of applied nitrogen may be obtained by split application.

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2. Golden, Laron E., and Ray Ricaud. The nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium contents of sugar cane in Louisiana. La. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 574. 1963.
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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 4)

28 was quota that had been withheld from processors pending a decision on a formula to break down the area's quota among processors. Actually, a small portion of the area's quota is still being withheld pending final weights and polarization on 1968-crop sugar.

Under the present Sugar Act, the mainland cane sugar area can get a quota increase only by an increase in the determination of total consumption requirements. The U.S.D.A. has increased its determination of consumption requirements by 200,000 tons since the beginning of the year, and this increased the mainland cane sugar area's quota by 34,666 tons. Our area's quota is now 1,169,333 tons. This is considerably less than our final 1968 quota of 1,204,000 tons.

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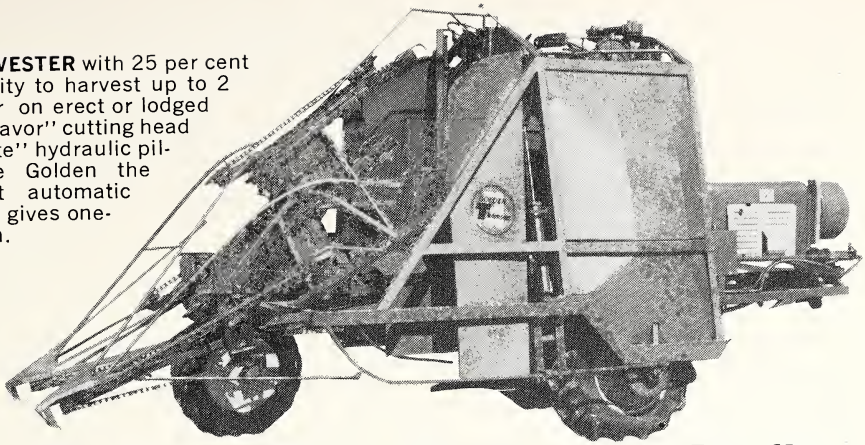

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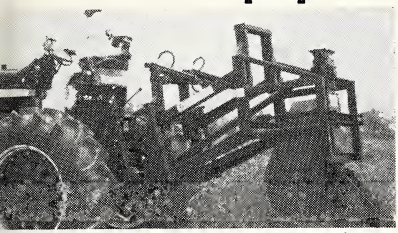

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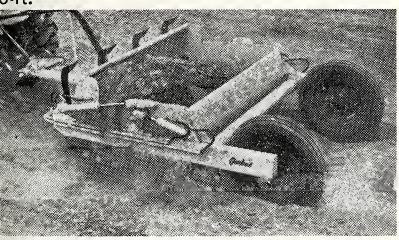

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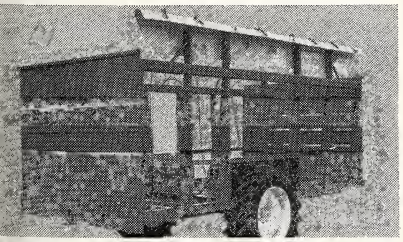

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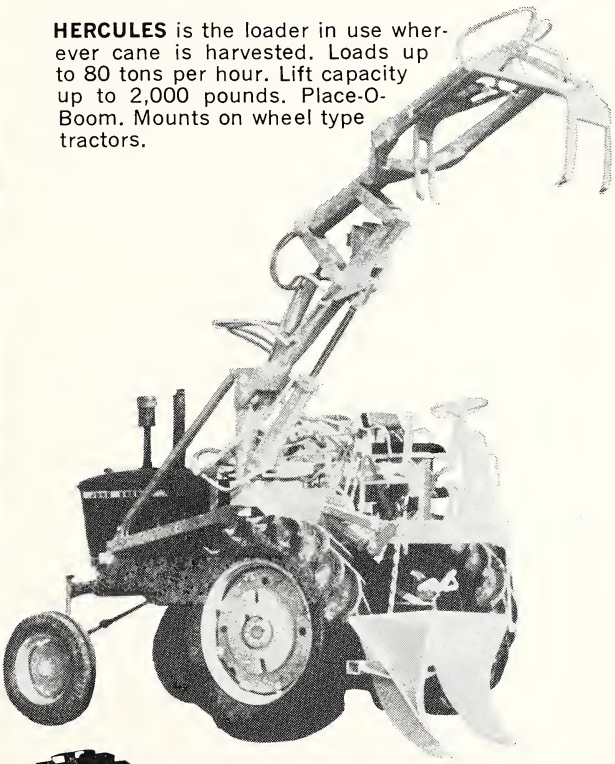

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47—No. 15 MAY 1, 1969

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Season's Average Prices

The 1968-69 Louisiana Pricing Period ended on April 24th after twenty-nine weeks during which raw sugar prices were mostly on the strong side while the blackstrap market, although never actually collapsing, seemed to be constantly giving the impression that it was hurting some place and could fall apart at any time.

The Pricing period began on October 4, 1968 with a price of $7.63 a hundred pounds for raws at New Orleans. The low for the season was a 7.43 on November 15th and the high was 7.80 for the week ending April 10, 1969. The Season's Average Price came to $7.6583 per hundred pounds which is a shade more than 30¼ cents above the average for last season and the second highest Season's Average Price on record. The record was set in 1963-64 when the average for the season was $8.9952 per hundred pounds.

The average price this season for a standard ton of sugar cane was $8.073 in freight area (a), $8.041 in freight area (b) and $8.010 in freight area (c).

The 11¾ cents a gallon f.o.b. plantation price for blackstrap molasses quoted during the first week of the 1968-69 Pricing Period was the high for the season. The low of 9½ cents a gallon occurred during the last week in January and the first week in February. By the end of the season, prices had climbed back to 11 cents a gallon f.o.b. plantation.

The molasses bonus for the season

Weekly average prices were as follows:

Week Ended	Average Price	
	Sugar	Molasses
Oct. 10, 1968	7.6300	11.7500
Oct. 17, 1968	7.6580	11.1500
Oct. 24, 1968	7.6520	11,0000
Oct. 31, 1968	7.6040	11.0000
Nov. 7, 1968	7.5600	11.0000
Nov. 14, 1968	7.5050	11.0000
Nov. 21, 1968	7.5400	10.9000
Nov. 28, 1968	7.6000	10.5000
Dec. 5, 1968	7.6000	10.5000
Dec. 12, 1968	7.6000	10.5000
Dec. 19, 1968	7.6000	10.1500
Dec. 26, 1968	7.6000	10.0000
Jan. 2, 1969	7.6000	10.0000
Jan. 9, 1969	7.6240	10.0000
Jan. 16, 1969	7.6600	10.0000
Jan. 23, 1969	7.6640	10.0000
Jan. 30, 1969	7.6700	9.6000
Feb. 6, 1969	7.6700	9.5500
Feb. 13, 1969	7.6700	10.0000
Feb. 20, 1969	7.6680	10.4000
Feb. 27, 1969	7.6750	10.5000
Mar. 6, 1969	7.7180	10.5000
Mar. 13, 1969	7.7300	10.5000
Mar. 20, 1969	7.7480	10.9000
Mar. 27, 1969	7.7600	11.0000
Apr. 3, 1969	7.7550	11.0000
Apr. 10, 1969	7.8000	11.0000
Apr. 17, 1969	7.7600	11.0000
Apr. 24, 1969	7.7700	11.0000
SEASON'S AVERAGE	7.6583	10.5655

(Continued on page 8)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Weather And New Varieties

Louisiana cane growers were going full throttle applying fertilizer and herbicides when on the night of April 27 some areas of the belt received enough rainfall to halt the operations for several days. Although at this stage of the crop, time is not critical for the application of fertilizer, it is critcial for weed control.

A considerable amount of stubble cane in the belt is grassy, with some stubble being very grassy. Plant cane, generally, is in much better condition than stubble cane, although there are some plant cane fields which have a considerable amount of Johnsongrass. The amount of grass in plant cane is probably not enough to effect yields greatly this year, but grass in stubble cane will be a problem.

Height measurements made at the U.S.D.A. Station show the crop to be one and one-third inches taller than for the same period last year, but one and one-third inches shorter than for the same period in 1967. The crop now is not too different in height from any year in the past twelve, except in 1957 when the crop at the Houma Station was within an inch of being twice as tall as the crop this year. Height at this time is not too important. It is during May, June, July and August that growth is very rapid in Louisiana and growth rates of an inch a day are not uncommon during some periods during these months.

Growers will be interested to know that the three promising looking varieties on Secondary Stations have excellent stands at all Stations. These three varieties, L.62-96, L.62-86, and C.P. 62-258, will be considered for release by L.S.U., the U.S.D.A. and the League in a meeting scheduled for the near future. Of the three, L.62-96 is the most outstanding and is high in sugar per acre. In addition to these three varieties, there are a number of promising varieties on Primary Stations to be considered for introduction to the Secondary Stations this year. Many of these new canes have very high sugar per ton. It is hoped that yields per acre will also be high. So often a new cane shows great promise in small plots in early years on the L.S.U. and U.S.D.A. Stations, but most of these don't measure up to the standard variety in the Test Fields around the belt. Fortunately, there are many canes on the Test Fields now, as compared to the past. It wasn't many years ago when it was very difficult to find eight varieties that appeared good enough to be sent to Primary Stations and Test Fields. This is not a problem today. There are many promising looking varieties to test. This is a good situation.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

The Sugar Kettle Begins To Simmer

The legislative sugar kettle on Capitol Hill is beginning to simmer, judging by the number of bills to amend the Sugar Act that have been introduced in Congress recently.

Some bills would limit payments to domestic sugar cane and sugar beet producers. Most of those bills appear to be cut from the same pattern, perhaps by the same tailor, and would limit individual payments to ten or twenty thousand dollars. Some of the limitations proposed would apply to other agricultural commodities as well as sugar.

Several bills would eliminate the sugar quota for South Africa. Others would strike out the provision in the Sugar Act which authorizes the President to withhold quotas from any country which expropriates property owned by the United States citizens without prompt and reasonable compensation. Those bills are aimed at Peru.

A bill, S. 1870, introduced by Senator Inouye of Hawaii would amend Title III of the Sugar Aca to bring all workers on beet and sugar cane farms under the industrial worker's minimum wage rate, which is now $1.60 per hour. Apparently the Hawaiians feel that misery loves company, because workers on Hawaiian sugar farms already get more than $1.60, and the Hawaiian Sugar Industry seems to have more labor troubles than Carter has pills. We wonder why our colleagues across the Pacific want to share their labor miseries with their fellow sugar producers on the Mainland?

Hawaiian sugar representatives here in Washington have adamantly opposed "opening the Sugar Act" for any purpose. It will be interesting to observe their maneuvers if it appears that Senator Inouye may be successful in "opening up the Sugar Act."

The chances of getting Congress to consider sugar legislation this year still are very, very slim. The House Committee on Agriculture and the Senate Finance Committee report they have nothing on sugar scheduled to date.

Those who earnestly desire sugar legislation in 1969 may glean one small ray of hope from a recent statement by Secretary of Agriculture Hardin in answering a press query as to the possibility of his Department seeking a farm bill this year, Secretary Hardin said, "I don't know but I would not rule it out." In this age of computers anything can happen. If there is a farm bill, then certainly the chances for sugar legislation will be enhanced.

When the sugar kettle begins to simmer, a few influential members of Congress could turn on enough heat to bring it to a boil.

LOUISIANA 1969 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUGARCANE INSECT CONTROL

The most important pest of sugarcane in Louisiana is the sugarcane borer. Less important are wireworms and armyworms, which may be controlled with an insecticide. The sugarcane aphid, sugarcane beetle, sugarcane mealybug, root stock weevils and springtails are minor pests for which no controls are recommended.

SUGARCANE BORER

Cultural Practices

Cultural practices in normal farming operations can be used to help reduce damage from the sugarcane borer. The following practices are helpful, but usually not sufficient to control the insect.

1. Plant borer-free cane to improve stands the following year.
2. Break old fields and turn under trash in the fall or early spring to reduce moth emergence from trash and stubble.
3. Scrap heavily infested fields to reduce borer carry-over.
4. Plant corn early and as far as possible from sugarcane to reduce borer migrations from corn to cane.

Varietal Resistance

Some varieties of sugarcane have demonstrated an ability to withstand borer injury better than others. However, none of our present varieties can escape economic damage for long under conditions of high borer pressure.

Yield tests have shown that the varities C.P. 36-105, N.Co. 310, and C.P. 52-68 are slightly more "resistant" than other commercial varieties. A longer period of time is frequently required for damaging infestations to develop in some varieties such as N.Co. 310 and C.P. 52-68 than in others.

Chemical Control

Timing applications: It is very important that fields be checked at weekly intervals from mid June through August, and that insecticides be applied only when and where potentially injurious borer infestations exist.

Insecticide applications should be made only after joints have begun to form, and when at least 5% of the plants are infested with young larvae feeding in or under the leaf sheath and which have not yet bored into the stalks.

The need for thorough and competent checking of fields to determine where and when to use insecticide is most acute. Field checking permits the use of insecticides in a way which will:

1. Prevent the unnecessary destruction of natural enemies of the sugarcane borer.
2. Eliminate the unnecessary expense of applying insecticides when they are not needed.
3. Reduce fish kills and adverse effects of insecticides on other wildlife.
4. Prolong the useful life of new insecticides by delaying the development of resistance.

Insecticide	*Dosage per acre Active Ingredient	Min. Days from last Appl. to Harvest
Guthion (2 lbs/gal. E.C.)	.75 lb.	30 days
Guthion (5% gran.)	.75 lbs. granules	30 days
**Sevin (80% sprayable)	2.0 lbs.	30 days

*Total formulations of sprays should be not less than 2 gallons per acre.

**Sevin is most useful in situations where safety considerations are more important than effectiveness.

The use of Sevin will result in a build-up of the yellow sugarcane aphid. Tests to date have shown no significant reduction in yield from heavy infestations of this insect.

5. Reduce hazards of insecticide contamination of drinking water.
6. Avoid possible adverse effects of insecticide residues in soils on crop growth.

Insecticides may be applied by airplane at any time during the day provided wind conditions are relatively calm. Marking of swaths by flagging is essential to insure uniform coverage. Swath width should not exceed the width of the wing span plus six feet. Height of flight of the plane in spray applications should be as close to the cane tops as possible.

Cautions

GUTHION should not be applied more than 5 times in a single season, and livestock should not be grazed in GUTHION-treated fields. Use granular formulation within 40 days of formulation.

SEVIN is the only material which can be used in fields where livestock are grazing or where treated plant material will be fed to livestock.

Wireworms

Soil treatment with DIAZINON is recommended to control wireworms where sod land is planted to cane or where wireworms are a problem. Wireworm damage generally occurs in spots, and is usually confined to sandy loam soils.

Spray DIAZINON on the cane seed pieces in the open furrow in a band 12 to 16 inches wide so that all the seed pieces will be covered. The spray should be applied just before the seed pieces are covered with soil. Apply the DIAZINON at the rate of 4 pounds of technical material per acre in at least 10 gallons of water.

The DIAZINON emulsifiable concentrate is preferable to the wettable powder since it does not require agitation. **Do not use oil solution since the oil will harm the cane.**

Armyworms

Heavy infestations of armyworms sometimes occur on sugarcane but seldom affect yield. These may be controlled by an application of any of the insecticides recommended for the sugarcane borer or 2 pounds of TOXAPHENE per acre.

The recommendations given here were prepared by State and Federal entomologists and are based upon the results of experiments conducted by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the Sugar Cane Research Laboratory of the Entomology Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Prevent Accidents By Following These Few Simple Safety Suggestions.

1. Read the label on the insecticide container and follow all precautions in handling and applying the material.
2. Observe the limitation on the number of days from last application to harvest of sugarcane for the insecticide used.
3. Never smoke or chew while handling or applying insecticides.
4. Avoid inhalation of dusts from insecticide granules or wettable powders.
5. Wash hands and face and change to clean clothing after contact with insecticides. Change to fresh clothing each day.
6. When streams, ponds, pastures or forage crops are located adjacent to sugar cane fields, do not treat unless wind conditions are relatively calm or wind direction is such that there is no danger of drift of the insecticide.
7. To avoid contamination of streams, do not apply insecticides during periods when heavy rains are predicted.
8. Dispose of empty insecticide bags by burning to prevent accidents to humans, animals or fish. Avoid inhaling fumes from burning bags.
9. Dispose of empty glass or metal insecticide containers by burying at least 18 inches deep.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

per ton of cane in all freight areas was 15.979 cents. This is 15.751 cents below the molasses bonus last year when the season's average price of blackstrap was 14.9379 cents a gallon.

B. A. Belcher Retires From U.S.D.A.

Mr. B. A. Belcher, Research Agronomist, U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla., retired February 28, 1969, after 44 years of service in sugarcane research. He was born at Cairo, Ga. His training included a B.S. degree in 1928 and an M.S. degree in 1929 from Emory University, and additional graduate study in Genetics and Agronomy at Cornell University 1932-34 and at the Iowa State University of Science and Technology in 1938.

Mr. Belcher was employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as Research Assistant, U. S. Sugar Crops Field Station, Cairo, Ga. 1921-26, as Agronomist and Superintendent of that Station 1929-42, and of the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla. 1946-64. Since 1964 he has served on a special assignment at Canal Point as Research Agronomist in charge of the World Reference Collection of sugarcane varieties and of the Secondary Quarantine Station, Ft. Pierce, Fla. In addition to his research assignment at Cairo, Mr. Belcher conducted extensive variety tests of sugarcane at Meridian, Miss. 1935-36 and at Canal Point, Fla. 1937-42. During his assignment at Canal Point, he carried out special studies on the nomenclature of sugarcane varieties at Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md. 1964-66. Mr. Belcher is author or co-author of 17 scientific papers that deal primarily with new varieties of sugarcane for Georgia and Florida and with varieties in the World Reference Collection.

During World War II, Mr. Belcher served as a Major in the U. S. Army, 1942-46, with duty assignments as Civilian Personnel Officer in the South Pacific Area and as Agricultural Officer, Army of Occupation in Japan, operating under the Agricultural Division, Natural Resources Section of GHQ, Supreme Command of Allied Powers. While serving on military duty, Mr. Belcher accumulated significant information about sugarcane in South Pacific areas.

The following honors have been awarded Mr. Belcher. In 1948 he received a U. S. Department of Agriculture citation for Superior Service for exceptional skill and perseverence in salvaging approximately 2000 exotic varieties of the World Reference Collection of sugarcanes, almost destroyed when fields of the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station were flooded with several feet of water during a hurricane in the fall of 1947. In 1940, he was elected as a Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mr. Belcher is a member of the American Society of Agronomy, American Genetic Association, American Society of Sugarcane Technologists, International Society of Sugarcane Technologists, Soil and Crop Society of Florida, and the Phi Sigma Biological Society. In 1955 he served as President of the Pahokee Rotary Club.

Since his retirement Mr. Belcher has been appointed Collaborator with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He will continue an active interest in sugarcane research and plans to reside at his home in Pahokee, Florida.

LAROLA Elects

E. A. Courtney, President of Public Affairs Research Council and Vice President of Iberville and St. Martin Land Company of Hammond; Wm. F. M. Meadors, Jr., Attorney of Homer; Ramon E. Billeaud, sugar planter from Broussard and New Orleans; Parey R. Branton, Member of the Legislature from Shongaloo; and former Senator Howard M. Jones of St. Joseph were elected to the Board of Directors of The Land and Royalty Owners of Louisiana at its Annual Meeting on April 17 in New Orleans. Added to the Executive Committee was Andrew Mc-

Collam, Jr., of Houma and New Orleans.

Earl H. Willis, St. Martinville Attorney, President; Donald L. Peltier, Thibodaux Attorney, Vice President; N. Richard Velleman, Secretary-Treasurer; and David I. Dodenhoff, Executive Director, incumbent officers were reelected.

Lester G. Davidson Retires From U.S.D.A.

Mr. Lester G. Davidson, Research Agronomist at the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La., retired February 28, 1969, after 38 years of Government service. He was born in Alda, Nebraska, and attended George Washington University, Kearney State Teachers' College in Nebraska, obtaining a B.S. degree in Chemistry from the University of Nebraska in 1935.

He began his Federal career in 1930 with the U. S. Department of Interior doing chemical analysis for the U. S. Geological Survey. He later worked as a Chemist for the National Bureau of Standards. Mr. Davidson joined the staff of the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La., in 1938, where he was responsible for chemical analysis of sugarcane juice, soils, plant parts, and agricultural materials. During his service he built a research program centered on soil fertility and fertilizer application and conducted numerous field experiments which led to

(Continued on next page)

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7. Used LIMA 34, s/n 329147, GM 4-71 Diesel Engine, 30" Shoes, 35' Boom, Fairlead, Double Boom Point. Condition Fair. B. R., La.

8. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD11EC, s/n 7319, Diesel Engine, 22" Shoes, Buldozer Blade. Condition Good. B.R., La.

9. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS "D" MOTOR GRADER, s/n 5495, Cab, Front Wheel Lean, Power Circle, Gas Engine. Condition Good. Laf., La.

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UP FRONT

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the development of specific recommendations for farmers. His research program was extended to include research on millability and maturation of sugarcane varieties, and on the use of chemical sprays to promote maturity and enhance the drying of cane leaves.

Mr. Davidson is the author of 51 scientific publications in sugarcane technology. For many years he served as Secretary of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists. He plans to continue living in Houma, La.

FLASH—Word is received from Washington as we go to press that the U. S. D. A. has reallocated an additional 200,000 tons of Puerto Rican deficit, all of which goes to foreign countries. This brings the total amount of Puerto Rican sugar reallocated this year to 700,000 tons, raw value, out of a total quota of 1,140,000 tons originally allocated to that territory.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47—No. 16 MAY 15, 1969

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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Phone: 525-3956

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year

Washington Representatives: Josiah Ferris and Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

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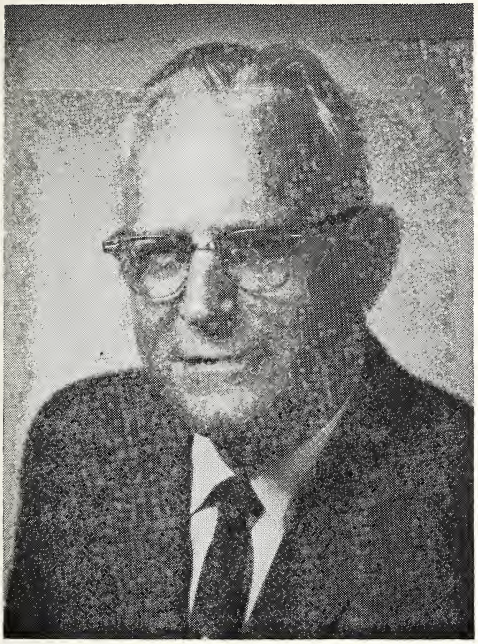
UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Roland L. Toups Dies

Roland L. Toups, President and



Chief Executive Officer of The South Coast Corporation, and long time member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, died in Ochsner Foundation Hospital on Friday, May 9, 1969, after a protracted illness. He was fifty-seven years old.

Nine short months ago, in the August 15th, 1968, issue of The Sugar Bulletin, we announced that Roland Toups had been chosen by the Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair Association to reign as King Sucrose XXVII. At that time we said that he needed no introduction to the readers of The Sugar Bulletin. "He is", we wrote, "a native Louisianian, born in Raceland, who has become one of the outstanding leaders of the Louisiana Sugar Industry."

Roland Toups liked this little article and asked for extra copies of the August 15th issue to send to his children. It greives us greatly today to have to refer to him in the past tense. Death has taken him in the prime of his life. Roland will be sorely missed by all of us who knew him and worked

(Continued on page 8)

RECEIPTS OF OFFSHORE RAWS AT NEW ORLEANS (LONG TONS)

	American	Godchaux Henderson	Colonial	South Coast	Southdown	Supreme	Totals	Cumulative*
1968	527,003	274,149	371,435	57,883	67,552	73,480		1,371,502
1969								
January	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
February	42,106	15,400	24,471	None	2,279	None	84,256	84,256
March	37,160	32,472	32,920	None	1,988	None	104,540	188,796
April	100,103	32,456	30,322	None	16,371	4,700	183,958	372,754

*Does not include offshore raws transloaded from ships to barges in the Mississippi River for Industrial Sugars, Inc., and Sucrest, These shipments amounted to 179,614 long tons in 1968

The January through April 1969, total is 73,745 long tons.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Weather—Grass—New Varieties

Wet weather has prevailed throughout most of the cane belt and many, or perhaps, most cane growers have not yet completed their fertilizer operations. This has been a very extended wet period. Grass has made the most of the situation, though some growers were able to do some weed work; and in these cases the grass situation is a little better than earlier. Without multiple row equipment, growers would have been farther behind in their work. Three row equipment has been of particular help this year when only 3 or 4 days at a time were dry enough to cultivate. These three or four days were usually spent on the lighter soils and on the high spots of the farm. Most operators of large farms have gone to multiple row equipment. However, in spite of plenty of equipment to do the job, this crop is still grassy and there is still lots of heavy land cane that must be worked and fertilized.

The crop this year is still taller than the crop was last year at the same period, but it is shorter than all other crops since 1963. However, height at this time is not very important. The one to three inches of height difference now can be easily made up during the fast growing period of the summer season.

Mosaic disease is now beginning to show itself. Although roguing seed cane is difficult, growers should try to keep seed plots fairly clean. The disease is getting rather heavy in the newly released variety, L. 60-25. Some time spent roguing this variety will pay off. Although the disease may reach 8 or 10 percent in seed plots, cane from this seed will be better than had the seed been taken from more heavily infested fields.

A recent inspection of some of the 1965 and 1966 series varieties on the U. S. D. A. Houma Station has shown many varieties in these plots to be particularily good stubbles. Population studies made in these varieties show a material increase in the number of plants per linear foot of row. According to Mr. Preston Dunckelman, Mr. Rouby Matherne, and Dr. R. D. Breaux, this improvement in population has resulted from an improved and different method of selection which places extra emphasis on good stubbling ability in a variety. Other good features of some of these varieties are good sugar per ton of cane and high yield of cane per acre in both plant and stubble cane. Improvement in plant cane yields per acre in test plots has always been fairly easy to get, but most of these high plant cane yielding varieties were poor to only fair in stubble cane yields. It is hoped that the new techniques in selection will result in higher yielding varieties for the industry. It would be good to combine high yield per acre with high sugar per ton. It would be good to combine the high sugar of L. 60-25, and the unreleased variety, L. 62-96, with one of these high yielding newly selected varieties. Again, it is the writer's opinion, that this industry is well off from a variety standpoint in spite of the bad Mosaic disease situation scattered over the belt.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

More Worry For Farmers

Encouraged by the growing demands for closing "tax loopholes" some members of Congress indicate they see a way to curb corporation farming. They feel that legislation to limit "so-called" tax loss farming that can be charged off, can be tied into a package with legislation to limit the amount that could be paid to any one farm under government price support programs. Such a package, according to the sponsors, would be sure to pass,

One of the staunch and vociferous supporters of such legislation is Senator Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), Chairman of the Senate Small Business Monopoly Sub-Committee, whose sub-committee is investigating corporate farming. Nelson says the trend toward more corporation farming must be stopped or it could lead to a vast social and economic catastrophe. According to Nelson, our farm programs have become "boon-doggle" for thousands of corporation and absentee-owned farms across the Nation.

Unfortunately for farmers, Sen. Nelson's comments are typical of what more and more members of the House and Senate, regardless of party affiliation, are saying, due apparently to increasing criticism from their urban constituents.

In an interview with representatives of the Press, Secretary of Agriculture Hardin is reported to have acknowledged that the department is studying various proposals for payments limitations including one by Rep. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.) who suggests that payments be put on a sliding scale instead of being cut off completely as favored by Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.) and Rep. Conte (R.-Mass.). House Agriculture Committee Chairman Bob Poage's comment on the Quie proposal was, "If you dilute the strichnine you are not going to die as fast."

Although the pressure for payments limitations is coming mostly from members of his own party, Secretary Hardin is reported to be in no hurry to become an advocate. In his press interview he is reported as saying that he believes that limitations might leave large land holders un-interested in diverting acres now in farm supported crops to other uses.

Right now the tax "loop-hole" and payment limitations are the hottest subjects on Capitol Hill. It is rumored that a determined effort will be made to tie the tax loop-hole and the payment limitation package onto the Agricultural Appropriation Bill which is at present scheduled to be considered by Congress within the next two weeks.

Rep. Paul Findley, the very vocal advocate of payment limitations has now teed off on a new crusade. He claims that American farmers are suffering more from the U. S. restrictions on trade with the Communist World than the Communists are. He calls for lifting curbs on the export of agricultural products to Communist Countries. The total embargo on trade with Red China should be lifted, Findley says, and China be treated the same as the Soviet Union where trade is permitted. He also advocates abandonment of the requirements that 50% of grain cargoes destined for Eastern Europe be carried in U. S. vessels.

What will the busy Don-Quixote of the House of Representatives think of next?

A NEW APPROACH

By Glenn R. Timmons

"What this sugar industry needs is a new approach to old problems," complained a friend of mine who happens to be a Louisiana sugar cane grower. I could see he was excited by the way the veins stood out on his neck, and I figured that the best I could do was just sit back and listen.

"Do you know that since 1964 Louisiana cane farmers have been forced by the U. S. Government to plow out 26 percent of their cane acreage? And do you know that during that time the Government allowed the Mexicans, Brazilians, Peruvians (when they weren't busy capturing oil companies and shooting up tuna boats) and other foreign nations to increase their sales of sugar to the United States? It kinda makes a body wonder just who our Government represents, doesn't it?"

"Every year we sugar cane growers have gone like gentlemen to the Government people and pointed out that American citizens should be treated at least as good as foreigners. But do you think we did any good? No siree, and do you know why? Because we assume that our Government listens to and reacts in a logical manner to a just and reasonable argument from American citizens. That ain't necessarily so."

I asked, "What can Louisiana sugar cane growers do except continue to try and convince our Government of the logic in the recommendation for increased acreage in Louisiana and smaller increases in purchases of sugar from foreign countries?" That was the wrong thing to say.

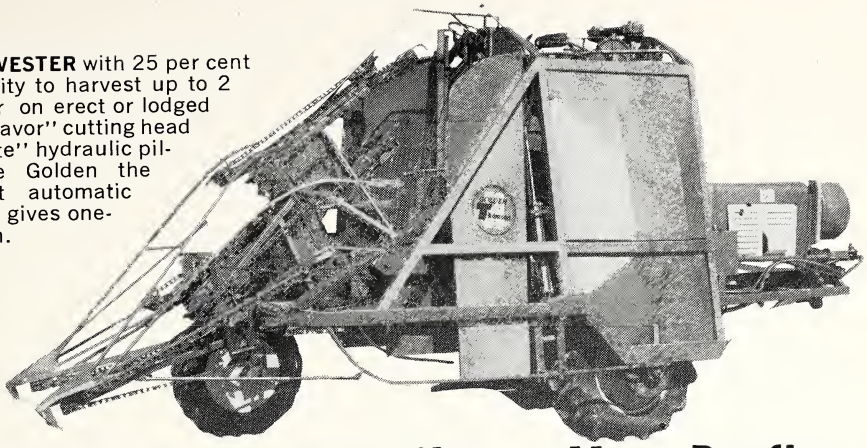
"We need a new, modern approach to the problem," he shouted as his veins became even more distinct and his face took on the color of a beet.

"Logic is dead in the U.S.A. We need to follow the precedent established by other groups. We must present the Secretary of Agriculture with a list of unreasonable demands; and when he can't meet them, we just go out and capture one of his ASCS offices."

"You can't be serious," I yelled, "that's illegal."

"That's exactly what's the matter with our generation, we don't understand the new methods of legislative reform. We are too rooted in the old ways of peaceful constitutional change and legislative compromise. Those days are gone, just wait until my son comes home from college he'll teach us the new ways."

GOLDEN HARVESTER with 25 per cent greater capacity to harvest up to 2 acres an hour on erect or lodged cane. "Cane Savor" cutting head and "Auto-Gate" hydraulic piler make the Golden the world's most automatic harvester and gives one-man operation.



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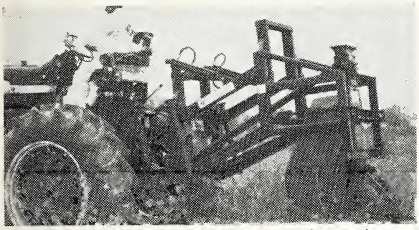
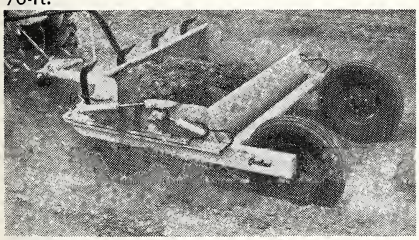
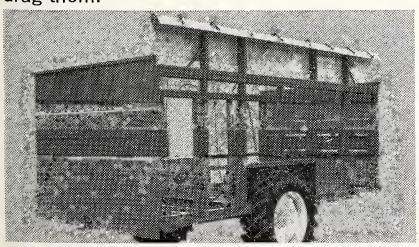


'DITCH CLEAN-ALL' with exclusive scissors frame cuts clean 24-in. to 38-in. deep. Six tempered steel cutting blades. Hydraulic controls, heavy welded steel construction which keeps fields level by dispersing soil up to 70-ft.



'OVERLAND SCRAPERS', in hydraulic or manual models. Stock capacities of 1, 1½, 2 yds. Adjustable, swingaway ripper teeth for scarifying are standard. Reversible blade. All-welded construction. Lifts loads, doesn't drag them.



'6-8 TON PELICAN FIELD TRAILER' handles 7-tons of mill cane, 7 to 10-tons of straight plant cane. Manifold on either side, chain or cable slings. Tandem hitch. Excellent flotation.

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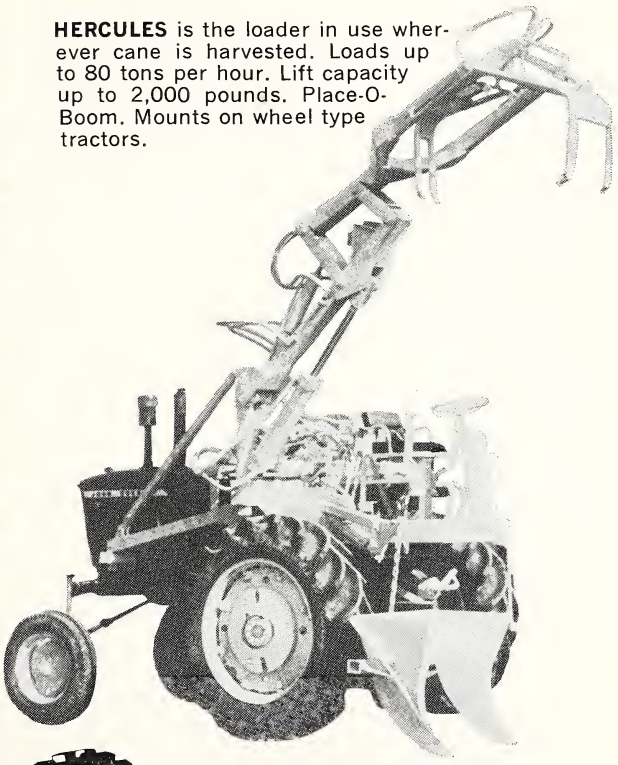

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PUERTO RICAN SUGAR DEFICIT REALLOCATED

(Official Release)

On May 1st, the United States Department of Agriculture declared an additional deficit of 200,000 tons in the sugar quota for Puerto Rico.

Together with earlier determined deficits totalling 500,000 tons, the deficit in the 1969 quota for Puerto Rico now amounts to 700,000 tons. Harvesting of the crop in Puerto Rico will not be completed for more than a month, and it may be that Puerto Rico can ship to the mainland more than the 440,000 tons which now remains in its adjusted quota. In that event, despite this action, Puerto Rico will be able to market whatever sugar it is able to ship.

Information available to the Department indicates that Peru because of drought will not be able to produce sufficient sugar to market more than its present quota of 442,886 tons. Accordingly, none of the deficit has been allocated to Peru.

This year's sugar quotas totalling 10,800,000 tons plus the more than 200,000 tons of refined beet sugar delivered in January and February of this year but sold in 1968 and charged to that year's quota, provides more sugar than has ever been consumed in this country in any year. Nevertheless, raw sugar has been available to cane sugar refiners this year only at advancing prices. Countries which have delayed their deliveries are urged to ship the bulk of the sugar remaining in their quotas between now and August. This course of action will avoid a pilling up of shipments in the final months of the year after the period of heavy demand has ended.

The deficit, its proration and revised quoats are shown in the table on page 10.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

with him. We join with his host of friends in expressing sympathy to his widow and children in their time of sorrow.

W. C. Byrne Dies

Walter Cameron Byrne, who only a few weeks ago retired as Vice-President of Southdown, Inc., died of a heart attack at his home in New Orleans on Sunday, May 4, 1969, and was buried in Metairie cemetery the following day.

Mr. Byrne, who was seventy-five years of age at the time of his death, was one of the real old-timers of the Louisiana sugar industry. He was a very important part of the Louisiana sugar business when Realty Operators was formed in the summer of 1930, to take over the sugar, and certain other properties, of the now defunct Canal Bank & Trust Company of New Orleans. This, it will be recalled, was during the middle of the great depression.

In 1937, Mr. Byrne was elected Vice-President and Secretary of Realty Operators, Inc., and, when that organization became Southdown Sugars, Inc., in 1948, the title of Vice-President and Secretary went with him to the new organization. When he retired in April of this year he had completed four decades of service to the Louisiana sugar industry.

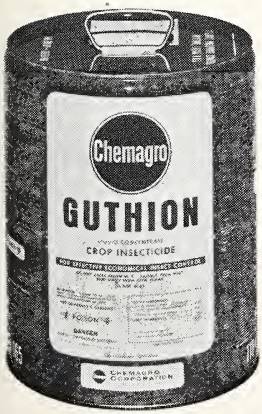
The writer considers it a high privilege to have known Walter Cameron Byrne. He was a "gentleman of the old school", a fraternity of men that is fast disappearing from the face of the earth. He leaves his widow, a son, two daughters, 24 grandchildren and one great-grandchild. To them we extend our deepest sympathies.

Dave Pearce Speaks

"The inauguration of a new administration in Washington usually means the ushering in of a new plan of attack.

(Continued on page 12)

To maintain a high sugar yield, go after sugarcane borers with ®GUTHION insecticide



You *can* stop the gluttonous sugarcane borer that weakens stalks, decreases the amount and purity of juice, and lowers sucrose content.

Just spray your cane with low-cost ®GUTHION Liquid Concentrate.

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PUERTO RICAN SUGAR DEFICIT REALLOCATED

Production area	Change in Quota	Basic Quota	Temporary quotas and prorations pursuant to Sec. 202 (d) 1/	Deficits and Deficit Prorations	Total Quotas and Prorations	
		(Short tons, raw value)				
Domestic Beet Area.....		3,215,667			3,215,667	
Mainland Cane Area.....		1,169,333			1,169,333	
Hawaii.....		1,190,673			1,190,673	*
Puerto Rico.....-200,000		1,140,000		-700,000	440,000	*
Virgin Islands.....		15,000		- 15,000	0	
Total Domestic Areas...-200,000		6,730,673		-715,000	6,015,673	
Philippines.....		1,126,020			1,126,020	*
Mexico.....	45,438	226,331	242,117	144,737	613,185	
Dominican Republic.....	44,439	221,353	236,793	141,554	599,700	
Brazil.....	44,439	221,353	236,793	141,554	599,700	
Peru.....		176,556	188,869	77,461	442,886	
British West Indies....	15,778	88,424	73,900	50,596	212,920	
Ecuador.....	6,466	32,208	34,454	20,597	87,259	
French West Indies.....	4,963	27,816	23,246	15,916	66,978	
Argentina.....	5,467	27,230	29,130	17,413	73,773	
Costa Rica.....	5,232	26,059	27,877	16,665	70,601	
Nicaragua.....	5,232	26,059	27,877	16,665	70,601	
Colombia.....	4,702	23,424	25,057	14,979	63,460	
Guatemala.....	4,409	21,960	23,491	14,044	59,495	
Panama.....	3,292	16,397	17,541	10,486	44,424	*
El Salvador.....	3,233	16,104	17,228	10,299	43,631	
Haiti.....	2,469	12,297	13,155	7,864	33,316	
Venezuela.....	2,234	11,126	11,902	7,115	30,143	
British Honduras.....	1,149	6,441	5,383	3,685	15,509	
Bolivia.....	529	2,635	2,818	1,685	7,138	
Honduras.....	529	2,635	2,818	1,685	7,138	
Australia.....		105,407	87,530		192,937	
Republic of China.....		43,919	36,471		80,390	
India.....		42,163	35,012		77,175	
South Africa.....		31,036	25,772		56,808	
Fiji Islands.....		23,131	19,208		42,339	
Thailand.....		9,662	8,024		17,686	
Mauritius.....		9,662	8,024		17,686	
Malagasy Republic.....		4,978	4,133		9,111	
Swaziland.....		3,806	3,161		6,967	
Ireland.....		5,351	0		5,351	*
Bahamas.....		10,000	0		10,000	
Total Foreign.....	200,000	2,601,543	1,467,784	715,000	4,784,327	
Total.....	0	9,332,216	1,467,784	0	10,800,000	

1/ Proration of the quotas withheld from Cuba and Southern Rhodesia.

* Direct-consumption limits in tons: Hawaii - 36,936; Puerto Rico 162,000
Philippines - 59,920; Panama - 3,817
Ireland - 5,361

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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 8)

Past history has played witness to the new deal, the new frontier and others. Although the Nixon administration has not announced an overall theme for their current four-year term, I think that they should add some sweetner to the theme and do something positive toward correcting the current U. S. sugar program. Sugar, as you know, is one of the top four cash farm income crops in our state.

"Since 1964 the U. S. Department of Agriculture has ordered Louisiana sugar cane growers to remove 92,000 acres from the production of sugar cane. None of this land is eligible for government payments under the sugar act.

"Through improved production practices and cane varieties, the Louisiana sugar industry has been able to increase its production of sugar per acre. However, under the present sugar act, Louisiana is not allowed to market any more sugar than was marketed in 1964. This seems unreasonable in light of the fact that estimated U. S. sugar consumption has increased from 9.7 million tons in 1964, to 11.0 million tons in 1968. This is a jump of about 13 per cent.

"The inequitable treatment Louisiana has received under the present sugar act is accentuated by increases in marketing quotas given to foreign countries during the same period. For example, Louisiana's marketing quota in 1968 was 99 per cent of her 1964 quota. Mexico's 1968 marketing quota was 177 per cent of her 1964 U. S. quota. Peru's 1968 quota was 222 per cent of her 1964 quota, and Brazil's quota for sugar sales to the U. S. in 1968 was 304 per cent of her 1964 quota. These statistics indicate that Louisiana is not being allowed to participate in the growth of the U. S. Sugar market on a par with **foreign** countries.

(Continued on page 14)

Used Equipment for Cane Fields

1. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD21P, s/n 13356, 28" Shoes, Canopy, 21HA Angle Blade Condition Good B.R., La.

2. Used KOEHRING 405, s/n 12008, Dragline, GM 4-71 Diesel Engine, 40' Boom, 36" Shoes. Condition Good. B. R., La.

3. Used JOHN DEERE Rubber Tired Pull Type Tow Tractor, Series 830, Diesel Engine, Drawbar, 7:50 X 18 Steering Tires, 18 X 25 Drive Tires, 6 Speeds Forward Condition Fair N. O., La.

4. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD6B-E Tractor, s/n 3316, Diesel Engine, 20" shoes, angledozer blade. Condition Good. Laf., La.

5. Used Caterpillar D7, s/n 17A3263, 22" Shoes, Cab, Front end Cable Control Bulldozer. Condition Good, B.R., La.

6. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS AD-4 MOTOR GRADER, s/n 2528, GM 4-71 DIESEL, Power Circle Turn and Steering, 12' Moldboard, Leaning Front Wheels. Condition Fair. L.C., La.

7. Used LIMA 34, s/n 329147, GM 4-71 Diesel Engine, 30" Shoes, 35' Boom, Fairlead, Double Boom Point. Condition Fair. B. R., La.

8. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS HD11EC, s/n 7319, Diesel Engine, 22" Shoes, Buldozer Blade. Condition Good. B.R., La.

9. Used ALLIS-CHALMERS "D" MOTOR GRADER, s/n 5495, Cab, Front Wheel Lean, Power Circle, Gas Engine. Condition Good. Laf., La.

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- **No additives to "Sinbar" are needed.**
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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 12)

"The American Sugar Cane League is asking other domestic sugar groups to help find some way to correct this inequity. One obvious solution would be to import a little less foreign sugar and allow Louisiana to grow and sell a little more sugar. This solution would cost the American consumer nothing because we pay the same price for foreign sugar as domestic.

"And while I am mentioning the American Sugar Cane League, I want to congratulate them on the fine work that they are doing in making the general public more aware of the problems facing the Louisiana sugar industry.

"By the way, the condition still remains about the same in spite of the little handout that was given to the sugar industry in Florida and Louisiana just recently.

"This is Dave L. Pearce, your Commissioner of Agriculture."

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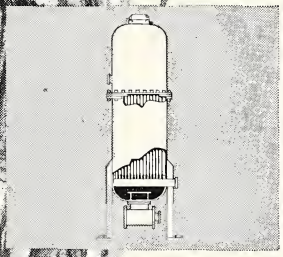

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47—No. 17 JUNE 1, 1969

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year

Washington Representatives: Josiah Ferris and Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Acreage Allotment Hearing

As we go to press, word is received from Washington that a Mainland Cane Proportionate Shares (Acreage Allotment) Hearing for Louisiana and Florida has been scheduled for Friday, June 6th, at the Americana Hotel in Miami, Florida. The hearing will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Government Wage-Price Hearings Set

The following is the official release of the U.S.D.A. announcing the dates of wage-price hearings for Louisiana and Florida.

On May 20th the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced public hearings on fair prices for the 1969 Louisiana and Florida sugarcane crops, and on whether the wage determinations applicable to field-workers which became effective on October 14, 1968, in Louisiana, and on November 18, 1968, in Florida, should be continued or amended.

Places, dates, and local time of hearings are:

At Houma, La., on June 26, 1969, in the Municipal Auditorium, 880 Verret Street, beginning at 9:30 a.m.;

At Belle Glade, Fla., on July 1, 1969, in the Holiday Inn, beginning at 9:30 a.m.

To qualify for payments under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, producers must pay all persons employed on the farm in producing, cultivating, or harvesting sugarcane in full and at wage rates not less than those determined fair and reasonable by the Secretary of Agriculture after public hearing and investigation.

The act also requires producers who process sugarcane grown by other producers to pay not less than the price determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable as one of the conditions for receiving Sugar Act payments on their own production.

USDA requests that all interested persons appear at the appropriate hearing to present views and pertinent data. Information and recommendations are sought specifically in Louisiana on the number of worker classifications and possible elimination of the wage differential for harvest and non-harvest workers, wage differentials between skilled and unskilled workers, and periods to be used to determine the season's average price of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses.

In Florida, information and recommendations are sought specifically on the need for other skilled worker classifications, wage differentials between classifications of workers, methods of determining piecework rates for cutting sugarcane, earnings of sugarcane cutters, and on procedures for determining the quantity of trash in sugarcane that has been harvested mechanically.

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Crop Condition

As of May 26 many growers had not yet completed fertilizing the crop; and in fact, some growers still have as much as 40 percent of the crop yet to fertilize. To add to this condition, scattered showers received over most of the belt on May 24 and 25 will further delay the job. Some of the fertilizer work being done at this time is not of the best quality. Growers feel because it is late and because what is left to fertilize is in the heavy soils this type work is justified. In general, the Teche area is further behind in the fertilizer operation than other areas. The Teche area received more rainfall recently.

Cane is growing well now. Even cane which has not been fertilized seems to be growing well. Some of this type cane also has a dark green color as though it has been fertilized.

This column has over many years repeatedly suggested that growers not get in a hurry to fertilize and that land should be in good condition to receive the fertilizer. After this rainy year it will be more difficult to make the same suggestion.

The crop still has more grass than usual, but it looks better now than one month ago from this standpoint. Although the grass got the jump on the crop because herbicides were put on late, herbicides did an amazing job. Many growers have commented that under the same weather conditions a crop failure would have resulted prior to herbicides. More flying of herbicides was done this year than ever before. In general, growers were well satisfied with the results of the job. Only an occasional report has been received that the job was not as good as ground application, but this was a comparison with other years where the ground application was done earlier in the season.

Growers are again reminded that mosaic disease hurts cane yields and that roguing of seed cane will help even though the seed has mosaic in it. It is getting more difficult to keep mosaic free plots because of the high percentage of mosaic in cane all around the rogued plot. In fact it is difficult or almost impossible to have disease free plots. There is some mosaic disease in all of the new varieties on the Secondary Stations in spite of a good roguing program. One of the most promising of the three varieties on the Stations is showing more susceptibility than earlier indicated.

L. 60-25, the variety released in 1966, is in excellent stands all over the belt. It also looks very good in the heavy lands. With early sugar it can be harvested first in the heavy soils. It will not lodge too badly for early harvest and growers can get cane out of the heavy lands before the muddy weather starts. Being somewhat brittle it may give some difficulty during the early part of the harvest but it will get better in this respect as the harvest progresses. It is the writer's opinion that growers will find that this is a good variety with good sugar per acre and it will be used in spite of some more diffculty in the harvest.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Understanding Our Modern Agriculture

In several past issues of the Bulletin we have discussed the possibility of the current Agricultural Appropriations Bill being used as a vehicle for the limitation of support payment to farmers. Whether our fears on that score were founded on fact or fancy will have been decided on the Floor of the House of Representatives before press time. As of today, May 26, the bill is being debated in the House and Congressman Findley, author and chief advocator of the payment limitations, said it was "extremely doubtful" that his amendment would be adopted. We hope his pessimistic viewpoint is correct.

The leader of the opposition to payment limitations is the Honorable Jamie L. Whitten of Mississippi. Congressman Whitten, now serving his fifteenth term in the House, is Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Appropriations. He is certainly one of the truest and most forceful friends the American farmer has.

The Committee Report No. 91-265 on H. R. 11612, The Agriculture Appropriations for the fiscal year 1970, is a very interesting document but much too lengthy to be reproduced here, however a preamble to it, which we suspect was authored by Mr. Whitten is as follows:

"If the United States of America were a primitive, isolated village of twenty persons, and if one of those twenty produced all of the food—and much of the fiber for clothing—consumed by the other nineteen, that one man would be hailed by his fellows as the preeminent contributor to the commonwealth. For they would see clearly—in these simple circumstances—that they depended on this single individual for the most basic necessities of life itself.

"This great nation is not, of course, a primitive village—far from it. Yet one American on the farm does, in fact, produce nearly all of the food and fiber consumed by nineteen of his fellow citizens.

"Not only is this fact little understood today by the 94.4 percent of our people who live in cities and towns, but the whole vast scope of our amazingly productive agricultural economy is a foreign subject to tens of millions of our citizens.

"—Many of our children undoubtedly think milk originates in cartons;

—They may believe that meat and poultry begin their trip to market wrapped in plastic;

—They are probably not aware that a woolen suit or cotton shirt did not just grow that way.

"These children's parents would not make these mistakes, of course, but they, too, are likely to be unaware of conditions on the farm today, and of the fact that agriculture is still the very cornerstone of our modern way of life."

American agriculture continues to make a major contribution to the national welfare through the production of bountiful supplies of high quality and low-cost foods for the Nation's consumers. Food is one of today's best bargains.

U.S.D.A. Sugarcane Seedling Program: Selection for New Breeding Lines

P. H. Dunckelman and R. D. Breaux[1]

Introduction

Immediate and spectacular yield increases resulted when the first interspecific sugarcane varieties were introduced into Louisiana. Better adapted disease resistant C.P. varieties then replaced the imported canes. Since that time variety improvement, particularly in tons of cane per acre, has been slow and difficult. In fact, we have not bred a sugarcane variety for Louisiana that significantly outyields C.P. 44-101 in cane tonnage after 25 years of concerted effort. Advances in yield have been made during this period by breeding varieties with increased sugar content, but we cannot expect indefinite, large increases in juice quality. Other sugarcane breeders in the world have had similar experiences. They believe that this decline in advance is due to the exhausting of genetic variability through selection in too few established breeding lines. The breeding program in Louisiana has also operated on a very narrow genetic base.

Consequently, we have broadened that base by using new germ plasm from the World Collection of Sugarcanes maintained at the U.S.D.A. Sugarcane Field Station at Canal Point, Florida. We hope to introduce new variety characteristics not found in established breeding lines. We are particularly interested in the possibilities they offer in breaking the apparent barrier to high cane tonnage, in providing more stubble crops, higher degrees of mosaic resistance, borer resistance, and cold tolerance. This report summarizes the efforts made in processing the new breeding material from 1964 to 1968. The overall variety program in Louisiana is a cooperative endeavor by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and the American Sugarcane League.

[1]Research Agronomists, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana.

Summary of Seedlings Tested

A summary of seedlings tested from new breeding lines is given in Table 1. A new greenhouse will be constructed at Houma, to grow and test seedlings and clones from this expanding program. In 1967 almost 50,000 seedlings from new breeding lines were grown.

We screened seedlings of these crosses for moasic resistance more severely than seedlings in the commercial breeding program. They were inoculated 2 to 4 times by the air-blast technique (2). We used the same strain mixtures and inoculum, yet only 47% of these seedlings were infected with mosaic and subsequently eliminated as compared to 72% of the seedlings from the older lines in commercial program (1). The very high degree of mosaic resistance of some of the new breeding lines, particularly selected **S. spontaneum** lines, is apparent from this low mosaic take.

We have increased the size of the program in the field to a high of 12,354 seedlings in 1967, and expect to grow up to 20,000 seedlings a year of this basic material. Breeding with this material is a very long term project. We do not expect to select commercial varieties from early generation crosses between these wild sugarcane clones and our C.P. or L. varieties. Several generations of backcrossing will be required to introduce the new characteristics we seek from the wild canes into varieties otherwise commercially acceptable. Table 2 summaries the number of seedlings we have set to the field from these different generations.

Most of the emphasis in the program (20,000 seedlings) was placed on new **S. spontaneum** lines. In recent articles

Table 1. Resume of seedlings from Canal Point basic crosses, grown and evaluated at Houma, Louisiana, 1964-68.

Crossing Season	Crosses Planted	Seedlings Germinated	Seedlings Potted	Seedlings took Mosaic 1/		Seedlings to Field	U.S. Assignments
Year	Number	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number
1964	50	18,000	16,492	5,125	31	4,904	200
1965	40	15,000	14,651	8,136	56	3,170	225
1966	67	11,176	11,176	4,052	36	3,567	218
1967	33	51,115	49,138	25,924	53	12,354	2/
1968	32	31,000	29,400 3/	-	-	-	-
Total or Ave.	222	126,291	120,857	43,237 4/	47 4/	23,995	643 5/

1/ Inoculated 2 - 4 times with mixture of mosaic strains A, B, D, H, I.

2/ To be selected and assigned U.S. numbers, Fall, 1969.

3/ Will be set singly to field after screening for mosaic, Spring, 1969.

4/ Through the 1967 series.

5/ Through the 1966 series.

(3, 4), we have discussed why and how these parent clones were selected. Most of the selection work so far has been in the first and second backcross generations. We used a different approach to selection in the single stool nurseries in this material than that used in nurseries of our commercial program. We selected for essentially the same characteristics—Brix, stalk diameter, stalk number, and stalk solidness. However, realizing that further backcrossing will be required to meet commercial standards, we did not demand that all selections meet these standards, but rather that they were the best each line had to offer.

Most of the **S. spontaneum** derivatives show excellent stubbling ability, fast early spring growth, and they greatly exceed commercial varieties in stalk number. Most still lack the stalk diameter and sucrose content of commercial varieties. However, some selections from 2nd backcross progenies equal C.P. 52-68 in stalk diameter and approach it in sucrose content. It may be necessary to intercross some of the 2nd backcross selections before backcrossing further to our commercial varieties to avoid loss of some **S. spontaneum** characters we would like to retain.

We have also selected in over 8,000 seedlings of **S. robustum** hybrids since 1964. **S. robustum** seedlings, in general, lack mosaic resistance and are low in stalk number. Many of our selections are very erect varieties in spite of being very tall canes, and these may prove valuable as new parent material. Several varieties from new **S. officinarum** lines were assigned C.P. numbers and are being tested by agronomists. The immediate progenies of **S. officinarum** varieties and C.P. or L. varieties that we have seen in Louisiana generally lacked stubbling ability, mosaic resistance, and early maturity. Some advanced selections, however, have yielded exceptionally good cane tonnage.

We planted all selections from the seedling nurseries to 12 foot single row plots at Houma where data on agronomic characteristics were accumulated. More than 100 of these new breeding clones have been returned to Canal Point with recommendations for their use in specific crosses.

Summary

A program to incorporate new germ plasm into the sugarcane breeding program for Louisiana has been in progress at Houma since 1964. Some new lines have progressed through a third backcross generation. New **S. spontaneum** lines show high degrees of mosaic resistance and exceptional stubbling vigor; and **S. robustum** lines are exceptionally erect. The potential for variety improvement has been broadened by introducing this new material. However, further backcrossing or intercrossing and selections will be required to introduce these characteristics in high sucrose commercial sugarcane varieties.

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Table 2. Summary of seedlings set to field at Houma, Louisiana from new breeding lines from Canal Point, Florida crosses, 1964-68.

Breeding line	Seedlings set to field by years					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/	Total
S. spontaneum	Number	Number	Number	Number		
F_1	0	2,682	0	0	0	2,682
BC_1	1,522	112	1,412	1,330	6,561	10,937
BC_2	746	0	338	6,148	0	7,232
BC_3	0	0	0	0	150	150
Sub Total						21,001
S. officinarum						
F_1	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC_1	0	32	0	3,428	0	3,428
BC_2	0	0	0	0	816	816
BC_3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total						4,244
S. robustum						
F_1	30	0	58	0	0	88
BC_1	1,396	0	0	0	1,090	2,386
BC_2	1,054	0	0	0	3,547	4,601
BC_3	26	0	0	1,006	0	1,032
Sub Total						8,107
Other 2/						
F_1	0	0	338	0	0	338

(Continued on next page)

Choice of Sample Size in Measuring Weight, Length and Diameter per Stalk in Sugarcane Experiments[1]

Benjamin L. Legendre, Daniel P. Viator and M. T. Henderson
Department of Agronomy
Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

In certain types of sugarcane research it is necessary to obtain reliable measurements of average weight, length and diameter per stalk. All of these traits are quantitative in nature and are influenced in an experiment by numerous factors in addition to those under investigation. Consequently, an adequate sample for determination of these traits must include several stalks. On the other hand, practical considerations require that the samples used be no larger than necessary to provide reliable results.

In order to obtain experimental evidence concerning suitable sample sizes for evaulating weight, length and diameter of stalk, relevant data were taken during the 1966 harvest season. Starting at a randomly chosen point in the plant cane crop of a commercial field of the variety C.P. 52-68, 220 consecu-

(Continued on page 12)

[1]The research reported in this publication was financed in part by a grant from the American Sugar Cane League. Cooperation of the U.S.D.A. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana, is also gratefully acknowledged, particularly the aid of Dr. R. D. Breaux and Mr. P. H. Duckelman.

PROGRAM

Table 2. (Continued)

Breeding line	Seedlings set to field by years					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/	Total
BC_1	62	0	835	442	480	1,819
BC_2	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC_3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc.	168	344	586	0	720	1,818
Sub Total						3,975
Total	4,904	3,170	3,567	12,354	13,364	37,327

1/ To be set to field, Spring, 1969 (estimated).

2/ Includes complex lines involving Sclerostachya, Erianthus, S. spontaneum, and interspecific hybrids, also intercrosses involving divergent lines.

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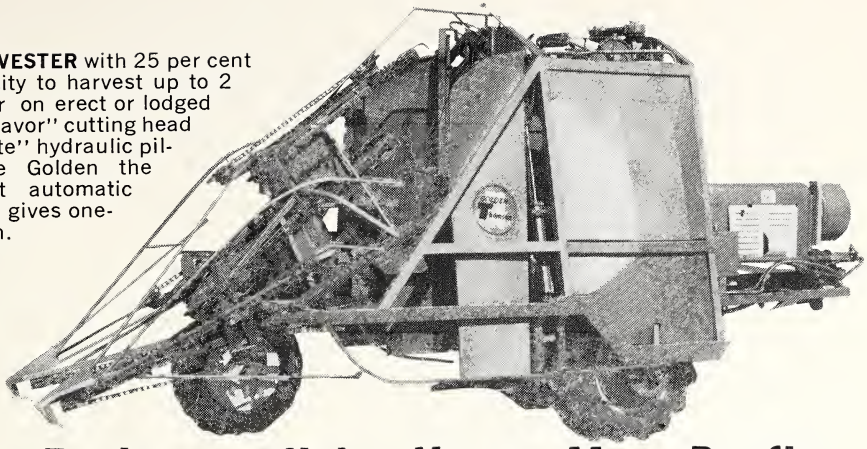

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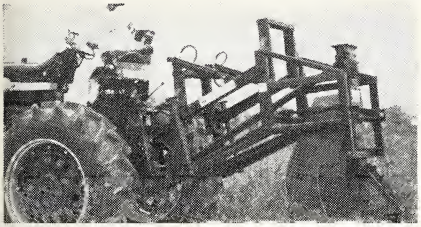

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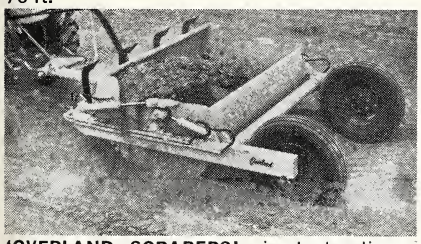

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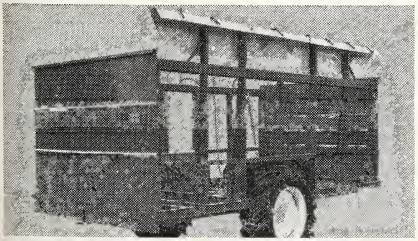

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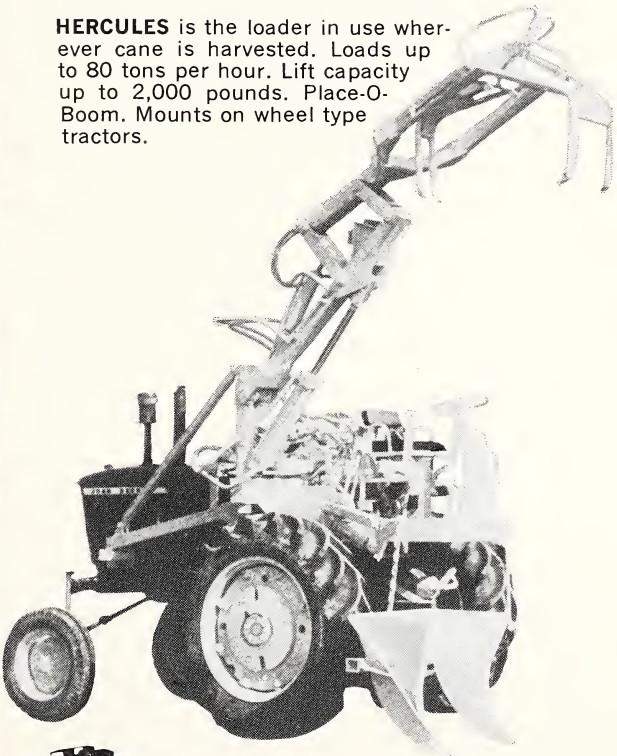

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CHOICE

(Continued from page 10)

tively occurring stalks were harvested and cleaned by hand. The weight, length and diameter were determined for each stalk individually. Only the middle internode was measured in estimating the average diameter of each stalk.

In order to study the effect of various sizes of sample on the reliability of the measurements obtained for each trait, the 220 stalks were divided randomly into 22 samples of 10 stalks each, 11 samples of 20 stalks each, 7 samples of 30 stalks each, 5 samples of 40 stalks each and 4 samples of 50 stalks each. For each of the three traits — weight, length and diameter per stalk — coefficients of variation were calculated for the five sample sizes. The results are presented in Table 1.

The coefficients of variation were surprisingly low for all of the traits even for the smallest size sample of only 10 stalks. The data suggest that samples consisting of 20 stalks would be acceptable in evaluating weight per stalk and that 10-stalk samples would be satisfactory for average length per stalk and diameter per stalk. Among the 11 samples of 20 stalks each, the means for weight per stalk varied only from 1.95 to 2.20 lbs. Among the 22 samples of 10 stalks each, the means for stalk length ranged from 100 to 107 inches and the means for stalk diameter varied from 18.8 to 21.1 mm. Although the variety involved in the experiment, C.P. 52-68, is probably more uniform in stalk size traits than most, it is felt that the results reported in Table 1 are applicable in a general way to other varieties of sugarcane.

The results dealing with average weight per stalk are of special interest. Weight per stalk is one of two basic components of yield of cane per acre, the other components being number of stalks per acre. The fact that small samples of 20 stalks each provided a relatively reliable measure of average weight per stalk indicates that the yield of cane on large plots can be calculated accurately merely by counting the number of millable stalks per plot prior to harvest then determining average weight per stalk from 20-stalk samples. The calculated yield of cane per plot would be the product of number of stalks per plot and average weight per stalk.

Hebert (1) found correlation coefficients of 0.80 to 0.90 between calculated yields based on 20-stalk samples and actual yields of plot obtained by harvesting and weighing all stalks within experimental plots of yield trials conducted in Louisiana during 1941 and 1961. Hogarth and Skinner (2) in Australia reported a coefficient of variation of 9.4% for calculated yields of cane in a variety yield trial, where the weight per stalk component was estimated from 12-stalk samples. This compared favorably with the coefficient of variation obtained in the same experiment of 7.2% for yields based on actual weights of all cane from each plot, indicating that samples as small as 12 stalks might have value in determining weight per stalk.

Table 1. Coefficient of variation expressed in percent for five sample sizes and three sugarcane traits — weight, length and diameter per stalk.

No. stalks per sample	Characteristics involved		
	Weight per stalks	Length per stalks	Diameter per stalks
10	6.7	1.8	3.5
20	4.1	1.3	2.6
30	3.2	0.9	2.0
40	3.7	0.7	2.3
50	0.6	0.6	1.3

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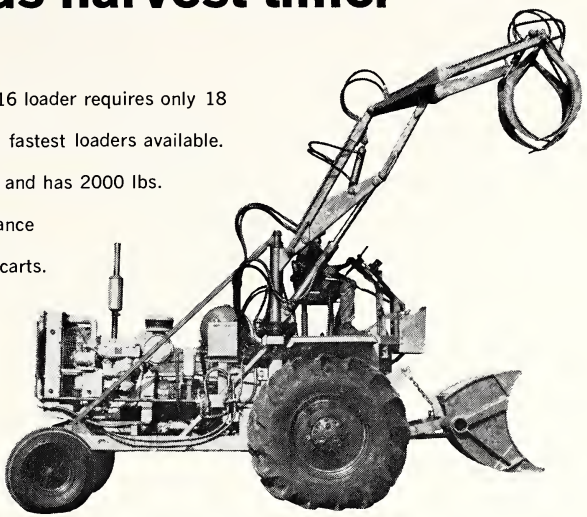

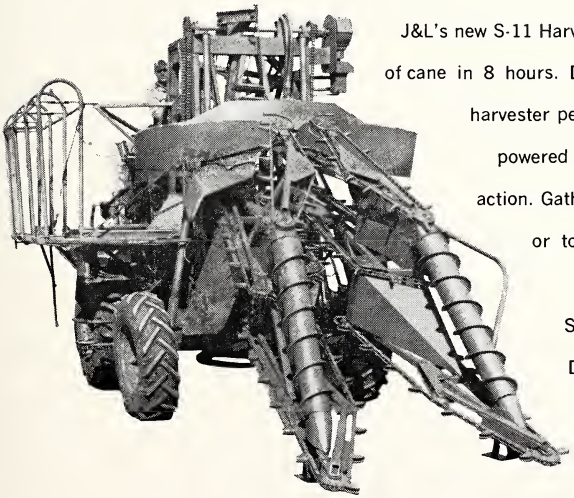

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47—No. 18 JUNE 15, 1969

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year

Washington Representatives: Josiah Ferris and Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Menard Heads South Coast

It is a pleasure for us to be able to report that Sidney J. Menard has been elected President of The South Coast Corporation to succeed the late Roland L. Toups, who died on May 9th. The announcement was made on June 9th by the Jim Walter Corporation, of which South Coast is a subsidiary.

Sidney J. Menard

Mr. Menard is well and favorably known in Louisiana sugar circles. He is a native Orleanian who has been with South Coast since it was organized in 1928. He was Vice-President-Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of The South Coast Corporation before being elevated to the Presidency on June 9th.

The South Coast Corporation is the largest producer of raw sugar in Louisiana. They own and operate the Oaklawn mill, at Franklin, the Terrebonne mill at Montegut, the Raceland mill at Raceland, and the Georgia raw sugar mill and refinery at Matthews, La. The Company produces refined sugar under the "White Gold" label and maintains administrative offices in New Orleans and Houma, La.

(Continued on page 14)

RECEIPTS OF OFFSHORE RAWS AT NEW ORLEANS (LONG TONS)

	American	Godchaux Henderson	Colonial	South Coast	Southdown	Supreme	Totals	Cumulative*
1968	527,003	274,149	371,435	57,883	67,552	73,480		1,371,502
1969								
January	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
February	42,106	15,400	24,471	None	2,279	None	84,256	84,256
March	37,160	32,472	32,920	None	1,988	None	104,540	188,796
April	100,103	32,456	30,322	None	16,371	4,700	183,958	372,754
May	57,675	37,163	27,508	7,000	7,100	10,000	146,446	519,200

*Does not include offshore raws transloaded from ships to barges in the Mississippi River for Industrial Sugars, Inc., and Sucrest, These shipments amounted to 179,614 long tons in 1968

The January through May 1969, total is 77,311 long tons.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Crop Condition

Although there is still some grass and weeds left in the crop, growers did an outstanding job in weed control once weather permitted field work to begin. Many growers are particularly impressed with the use of Sinbar. Grass control has been good with the chemical. A number of growers in several areas put two-thirds of a pound of Sinbar down in the fall over stubble following the cutting of plant cane for seed and the cutting of plant cane for the mill. These plots now look excellent and in most cases are free of weeds and Johnson grass. This may develop into a good follow-up practice. Mr. E. R. Stamper, Weed Control Expert, at L.S.U. is presently conducting studies using Sinbar in the fall over the stubble of plant cane. Some of this work also includes several cultural practices along with the Sinbar. However, his work has not yet progressed to a point where anything specific can be recommended.

Many growers feel that the crop this year is shorter than the crop of last year at the same time. This also appears true to the writer, but the U.S.D.A. records show that this is not true at Houma. In fact, as of June 9th, U.S.D.A. figures indicate cane is about one inch taller than last year but about five inches shorter than for the same period in 1967. Stands are good and many growers report that this crop, from a standpoint, is better than the 1968 and 1967 crops.

Mosaic Disease

Mosaic disease has spread very rapidly in the last three weeks. Secondary Stations are trying to keep the three varieties in increase clean, but in several instances the per cent mosaic disease has become too high to rogue. It was not difficult at all last year to keep all three varieties, L. 62-86, L. 62-96, and C.P. 62-258, clean of mosaic at most of the 40 Secondary Increase Stations, but it is extremely difficult this year. Perhaps the recently developed strain of mosaic has gotten to these varieties. These varieties were probably resistant to the older strains in the fields, but were not at all resistant to the new strain. This would explain why those engaged in variety development work earlier thought all three of these varieties had some degree of resistance.

Finding new varieties resistance to mosiac disease has not yet come about. It fact, resistance is not positive in any of the new varieties, now being studied. There was some optimism up to 1968 but these hopes have fallen through. In spite of the failure in this respect, new and better varieties for the industry are being studied. L. 62-96 will probably be released this year. L. 64-30 looks good. Several 1965 C.P. and L varieties look good. Sugar per ton and per acre as well as tons of cane per acre are high in many new unreleased canes. If resistance to mosaic is not found, perhaps tolerance to the disease will be found in some of the new candidates for release.

Robichaux Employed

Mr. Joe Burns, Assistant Agronomist for the League, has resigned and will go back to L.S.U. to do graduate work in Agronomy. Mr. Howard J. Robichaux, a native of Labadieville, La. and the son of a cane farmer, joined the League staff and will take over the inspection and supervision of the Increase Stations in the Western and Northern areas of belt. Mr. Robichaux finished high school at St. Stanislaus College in Bay St.Louis, Mississippi, and received a B.S. degree in Agriculture from Nicholls State College in Thibodaux, La. He was born in the sugar industry and is knowledgeable in the affairs of sugar cane. He will be stationed in Iberia Parish.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Farm Payment Limitation Opposed By Administration

Agricultural Secretary Clifford Hardin is in agreement with Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee Chairman Spessard Holland that the $20,000 payment limitation, recently voted by the House of Representatives, should not be imposed at this time.

Chairman Holland (D-Fla.) invited Secretary Hardin to appear before the sub-committee and state the Administration's position on the House passed amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. The amendment would limit payments to individual farmers to $20,000 per year. Such limitations as passed by the House, however, do not apply to sugar cane and sugar beet farmers.

In response to Senator Holland's questions, the Secretary emphasized, "It is possible to design a sound farm program that limits the number of dollars that can be paid to any one farmer for programs following the 1970 crop year."

The amendment to the Appropriations Bill is not the appropriate vehicle, he said. The Secretary also told Senator Holland that the Administration is considering limiting farm payments when it produces a new farm program but he is not committing the Administration to legislation that would definitely contain payment limitations.

One of the suggestions being studied, Secretary Hardin said, is limitation of payments by steps, such as those presently operating in the sugar program where small farmers receive 80c per hundred pounds of sugar and larger farmers receive only 30c for sugar produced in excess of 30,000 tons.

The Secretary did not bring out the important fact that the entire cost of the sugar program is financed by an excise tax of 50c per hundred pounds of sugar. That tax is paid by sugar processors and refiners. After defraying all administrative costs, and all payments, the sugar program pays into the general fund of the U. S. Treasury approximately 20 million dollars yearly. No other agricultural program, except tobacco, pays its own way and a bonus to the government.

Several members of the House of Representatives who voted for the limitation of payments amendment said they would have voted against it had they not been assured that sugar cane and sugar beet farmers were exempt from its provision. Their explanations of their votes are plausible but the way they did vote certainly gave aid and comfort to the proponents of payments limitations—just like giving a chunk of raw meat to a starving canine.

(Editor's Note: We are happy to report that no Louisiana Congressman voted in favor of payment limitations).

Mainland Cane Acreage Allotment Recommendations

The Mainland Cane Area Proportionate Shares (Acreage Allottment) Hearing was held at the Americana Hotel in Miami Beach, Florida, on June 6th. Representatives from both Louisiana and Florida attended the Hearing.

The following paragraphs are excerpts from the testimony submitted by the Mainland Cane Area (Louisiana and Florida) at the Hearing.

* * * *

We submit, recent events establish the fact there is a need in considering 1970 proportionate shares for our area to carry substantially more than the 60 to 70 per cent inventory referred to by the Congressional Committees. In recent months we have experienced the effects of a devastating dock strike which commenced on December 20, 1968 and lasted until February 20, 1969 in most ports, and even longer in ports on the Western Gulf. During that strike many refiners operating above Hatteras on the East Coast were required to discontinue operations because their raw sugar supplies were exhausted. Fortunately, because of the time of the year when the strike occurred, the Gulf and Southeast refiners continued to operate, refining raw sugar produced in Louisiana and Florida. If this strike had occurred in the late summer or early fall, prior to the commencement of harvest in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area, there would not have been sufficient sugar available to supply consumption needs. The situation would have, indeed, been much more critical.

As the Department is aware, the actual inventory of sugar in our area in the late summer and early fall each year has been in negligible quantities. Certainly the quantities have been completely inadequate to provide the "reservoir of sugar supplies" referred to by our Congressional committees, which "may be needed on short notice to help fulfill consumer needs." This reservoir could well be needed again, and at any time, as a result of another strike or from some other cause. In fact, we hear rumblings of a possible maritime strike in the not too distant future.

We must be ever mindful that one of the purposes of the Sugar Act, as stated in its title, is "to protect the welfare of consumers of sugars. . ." With our present reduced acreage, if we assume any crop adversity in our area as we have experienced in six out of the past ten years, or any national emergency, the area inventory could be such that the needs of consumers would not be satisfied, their welfare would not be protected, and the effect on the entire sugar program would be only a little less than disastrous.

Considering the present provisions of the Sugar Act, there is no way for the reservoir contemplated by the Congress to be on hand, as a highly desirable precautionary measure, other than through the maintenance of, or even an increase in the January 1 effective inventory in our area, and an increase in our actual inventory. This can be effectuated only by sugar produced from an adequate number of proportionate share acres.

We, therefore, recommend that the 1970 acreage level for proportionate shares in our area be established at the same level as was in effect for 1968.

Separate State Allocations

We concur in the Department's suggestion that separate state allocations be established. Specifically, we recommend that the acreage allocation for each state be the total of final 1968-crop shares established for each state.

(Continued on next page)

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the facts previously recited in my testimony, this is the acreage required to maintain supplies at a level to meet quota needs and inventory requirements under conditions reasonably anticipated to exist in 1970 and 1971.

Acreage Set Aside

We recommend that a total of 100 acres in Florida and 150 acres in Louisiana be set aside for new farms. Within these limits for each state, we recommend that a new-producer farm be limited to a maximum of 25 acres.

We believe the acreage set aside for handling appeals should not exceed 100 acres in Florida and 150 acres in Louisiana.

These recommended acreages to be set aside for new farms and for appeals are the same as those provided in the 1969 Proportionate Share Determination.

Farm Proportionate Shares

A. Farms having 1969 Bases of Less than 58.9 Acres.

Because of the special provisions relating to farms with bases of less than 58.9 acres in 1969, proportionate shares for such farms in 1970 require handling in a manner different from those farms having 1969 bases of 58.9 acres or more. Therefore, we recommend that the 1970 proportionate share for each farm with a 1969 base of less than 58.9 acres be the larger of (1) the 1969 base or (2) the 1969 final share; provided, however, if a farm's 1969 accredited acreage was less than 90 per cent of such farm's original 1969 crop share because of reasons within the control of the operator, such farm's 1970 share shall be the 1969-crop accredited acreage.

The Department has presented for discussion the suggestion that a minimum share of 5 acres be established for old-producer farms. We do not believe that such is desirable or wise. In fact, it would result in the non-use of additional proportionate share acreage. However, we do recommend that the operator of any farm with a proportionate share of less than 5 acres be given preference in bringing his share up to 5 acres in allotting unused acreage.

B. 1969 New-Producer Farms.

We recommend that the 1969 new-producer farm remain at the same acreage level in 1970 as in 1969. Therefore, the 1970 share of a 1969 new-producer farm should be its 1969-crop accredited acreage.

C. Farms With 1969 Bases of 58.9 Acres or More.

In order to reach the acreage allocation for each state (301,800 acres for Louisiana and 188,400 acres for Florida) we recommend that shares be established for farms with 1969 bases of 58.9 acres or more in the following manner:

(1) A farm base be established for each such farm at the larger of (a) the 1969-crop acreage (within the final share established) harvested for sugar and seed plus the acreage of bona fide abandonment, or (b) the 1969-crop original share if the farm operator used at least 90 per cent of such share or used less than 90 per cent for reasons beyond his control.

(2) A farm proportionate share be established for each such farm by applying an appropriate adjustment factor to the farm base to make the total shares for all such farms equal the State allocation, less the sum of set asides and acreage required for the farms in categories A and B, above; provided, however, if a farm's 1969-crop accredited acreage was less than 90 per cent of such farm's original 1969-crop share because of reasons within the control of the operator, such farm's 1970 share shall be the 1969-crop accredited acreage.

Reallotment of Unused Acreage

We concur with the Department's suggestion that provision be made to permit each State to utilize the total

(Continued on page 10)

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Testimony of Joseph E. Boudreaux on Behalf of Selected Louisiana Sugar Cane Growers at The 1970 Proportionate Share Hearing, June 6, 1969

My name is Joseph E. Boudreaux. I reside at Thibodaux, Louisiana. I speak for the following individuals:

Joseph E. Boudreaux, Edmund McCullam, Wallace Ellender, Jr., M. L. Shaffer, Jr., Don Bergeron, Steve LeBlanc, Ronald Blanchard, Ray Landry, Henry Adolph, Jr., Stephen Guillot, Lawrence Levert, Steve Walker, Percy Acosta, Jr., Harvey Truxillio, Ray Viator, Mike Champagne, Leonard Oncale, Jr., Manual Acosta, Kenneth Peltier, Danny Kraemer, Ashley Arcement, Gerald Thibodaux, Dennis Thibodaux, Tommy Richard, Joseph Guidry, Ralph Zeringue, Charles Thibodaux, Niel Bolton, Charles Zeringue, Roland Gaubert, Jimmy Gaubert, Harris Blanchard, Jr., Ronald Adams, J. C. Matherne, Kirlin Matherne, Clarence Matherne, Jr., Francis Matherne, Jerry Matherne, Willie Matherne, Robert Matherne, Henry Truxillio, Jim Terry, Clark Dupre, Johnny Dupre, Clifford Levron, Robert Thibodaux, Godfrey Knight, Richard Knight, Larry Clement, Sidney Andras, Carol Chiasson, Ivy Chiasson, Etienne Boudreaux, Wilfred Danos.

We are a group of young sugar cane growers and farm managers between

(Continued from page 12)

RECOMMENDATIONS

(Continued from page 7)

State acreage allocation by distributing any acreage set aside which is not used for new farms and appeals and any unused proportionate share acreage on farms to other farms which can use additional acreage. This should be done generally in the same manner as provided in Section 855.54 of the 1969 Determination. Also, as indicated above, we recommend that in such reallocation preference be given first to farms of less than 5 acres to increase such acreage up to 5 acres on the request of the operator.

Paragraph C of Section 855.54 of the 1969 Determination required that requests for additional acreage in Louisiana be filed not later than January 3, 1969. The Louisiana producers request that the comparable date in 1970 be January 12.

Reconstitution of Farms Having Sugar Cane History

(1) We recommend that a provision similar to that contained in the 1969-crop determination, Section 855.52, with respect to shares for reconstituted farms, be included in substance in the 1970 determination, except the provision should be supplemented as hereinafter recommended.

(2) We strongly recommend, as we have at prior hearings, that if all parties having an interest in the subdivision agree in writing as to the manner in which the sugar cane history will be credited to any or all of the subdivisions, the County Committee should be authorized to approve the agreement and credit the history accordingly. This can be accompanied by a safeguard to provide that the history credited to any subdivision may not exceed an amount that will result in any subdivision receiving a proportionate share in excess of its crop land available for sugar cane. Crediting history in conformity with such agreement of the interested parties could not lead to the sale or improper handling of proportionate shares, because all of the acreage history would necessarily be credited to some part or parts of the existing farm and could not be used elsewhere.

General

The Department in its notice of this hearing also requested views as to

(Continued on page 12)

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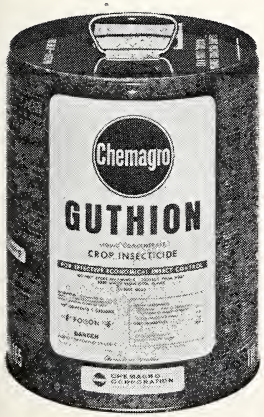

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TESTIMONY

(Continued from page 10)

20 and 40 years of age from the sugar producing area of Louisiana. Although we are a young group we play a significant role in the future of the Louisiana sugar industry. For that reason we feel that we must express our views concerning the 1970-crop proportionate shares for the Mainland Cane Area.

To begin with we completely support the proposal of the American Sugar Cane League, but we would like to further highlight the importance that proportionate shares play in making it possible for us to realize our ambitions of a career in the sugar cane industry. We have invested our futures and our families futures in the sugar cane industry, but because of acreage reductions that future is now in doubt. As you know increased capital outlay and higher operating cost are forcing all cane farmers to become more efficient. Recent acreage cuts have made it especially hard for the young farmer to expand his operation so that he can take advantage of new technology and equipment and thus become more efficient.

Therefore we ask that the 1970 proportionate share be established at the same level for Louisiana and Florida as in 1968. We look upon the 1968 acreage level as merely a stop-gap solution to the long range problem of the unbalance of the Sugar Act. Of particular concern to us will be the renewal of the Sugar Act which expires in 1971. At that time legislation will be adopted that could make or break our futures in the sugar industry. Just as we are here expressing ourselves today we intend to express ourselves to these long range problems in 1971.

For the present we as young farmers who have committed our futures to the growth of the sugar industry are hopeful that any and all possible measures will be taken to relieve existing pressures on the sugar industry in order that we may have the opportunity to realize our ambitions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(Continued from page 10)

whether farms with bases between 5 and 50 acres should be exempt from application of an adjustment factor if the effect would be to establish a smaller proportionate share. Although this question is meaningless under the proposals made by us, and certainly should be moot under any circumstances, it is our view that such farms should be exempt from the application of any such adjustment factor.

Paragraph (b) of Section 855.55 of the 1969 Determination provided that requests for a share for a new-producer farm in Louisiana be made not later than August 30, 1968. The Louisiana producers recommend that the comparable date in the 1970 Determination be as early as possible, preferably before August 30, but not later than August 30, 1969.

We finally recommend that the 1970 Determination in other respects be similar to the 1969 Determination.

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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

Mr. Menard was recently elected 1st Vice-President of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange.

Billeaud President

Another step up the ladder occurred on June 1st, when John B. Levert, who has headed the Levert organizations in Louisiana for the past 25 years, announced the election of Ramon Billeaud to take his place as President of the J. B. Levert Land Co., Inc., operators of extensive cane lands in Louisiana, and Levert-St. John, Inc., who operate the St. John factory at Saint Martinville, La. It will be recalled that Mr. Billeaud joined the Levert interests as Executive Vice-President in July of 1967.

We, of course, are glad that our young friend Ramon Billeaud has enjoyed such a rapid rise in the Levert enterprises, but we have a feeling of sorrow that our old friend John Levert, has decided to go into retirement. For many years Mr. Levert has been active in the affairs of both the American Sugar Cane League and the Louisiana Sugar Exchange.

Terrill Re-Elected

Word has been received from Brusly, Louisiana, that E. B. Terrill, Jr., has been re-elected President of Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc. Robert Fraser, manager of the New Orleans office of the firm and L. C. Bourgeois, Jr., of Baton Rouge, La. were both re-elected vice-presidents. Re-elected also was Paul G. Borron, Jr., of Plaquemine, La., Secretary.

Fred Y. Clark, of Baton Rouge, was elected Treasurer and Milton A. Naquin, of Brusley, was elected Assistant Secretary.

Elected to the Board of Directors at the share holders' meeting were: Robert Fraser, Robert O. Klausmeyer, John K. Laws, Fred Linsey, W. D. McCarthy, E. W. McNeil, Alfred B. Pitman, and Stuart B. Sutphin.

Still Another Puerto Rican Deficit Reallocated (Official Release)

On June 5th The United States Department of Agriculture declared an additional deficit of 100,000 tons in the sugar quota for Puerto Rico.

Together with earlier determined quantities of 700,000 tons, the deficit in the 1969 quota for Puerto Rico now amounts to 800,000 tons. The harvesting season in Puerto Rico continues to be marked by extra-ordinarily rainy weather. This condition has not only impeded the cutting of sugarcane, but has caused the cut sugarcane to be trashy, which has reduced the yields of sugar per ton of cane. Harvesting is expected to continue for some time and it may be that Puerto Rico will be able to ship to the mainland more than the tonnage which now remains in its adjusted quota. In that event, despite today's action, Puerto Rico retains the right to market whatever sugar it is able to ship.

The President determined on May 23, 1969, under Section 204 of the Sugar Act that it would be in the national interest to assign to the Dominican Republic a special allocation of 50,000 short tons, raw value, of the sugar needed to replace deficits in the quotas of other areas and its pro rata share of the balance of such deficits.

The President's decision was taken in accordance with the recommendation of the Conference Report on the Sugar Act Amendments of 1965 that he use his authority to assign deficits to provide additional quota for the Dominican Republic if the political situation in that republic warrants such action.

As in the case of the Republic of the Philippines and Peru, information available to the Department indicates that Haiti will not be able to produce sufficient sugar to market more than its present quota. Accordingly, none of the declared deficit has been allocated to those countries.

After the assignment of 50,000 tons of the latest declared Puerto Rican deficit to the Dominican Republic, the balance of the deficit of 50,000 tons was prorated to the Dominican Republic and the other eligible Western

hemisphere countries named in Section 202(c)(3)(A) of the Act, other than Peru and Haiti, on the basis of quotas in effect prior to the allocation of the deficits.

Florida State Legislature Moves Against Cyclamate

The International Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., reports that the State Legislature of Florida has blocked a request by the Florida State Citrus Commission for permission to authorize citrus industry use of cyclamate in experimenting with orange products for the public. Prior to the State Senate action on May 28, the citrus industry had a 10-year record of success with its requests to the Legislature.

Florida Senators leading the battle against cyclamate said they objected to the use of the artificial sweetener on the grounds that a product generally recognized as a health drink should not contain anything that is harmful to the health.

Testimony previously given to the Senate Agricultural Committee pointed to the possibility that cyclamate can cause cancer, heart trouble, false thyroid symptoms and congenital disease. One Senator feared that by the time cyclamate is established as harmful, the harm will have been done.

A Senator who favored authorizing the Citrus Commission to experiment with cyclamate in orange products said he felt the Senate was discriminating against the citrus industry in view of the fact that cyclamate is already used by the soft drink industry. A Senator opposing authorization suggested that members of the Citrus Commission experiment on themselves and their own children and leave the public alone.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47—No. 19 July 1, 1969

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

TESTIMONY OF P. J. deGRAVELLES, JR. AT THE WAGE RATE HEARING JUNE 26, 1969

My name is P. J. deGravelles, Jr. I reside at Franklin, Louisiana. I am a producer of Louisiana sugar cane and, as such, I employ farm workers.

I represent the American Sugar Cane League through its Employee Relations Committee of which I am chairman. The American Sugar Cane League, a non-profit association, was organized in 1922. It is composed of Louisiana sugar cane producers who produce more than 95% of the sugar cane grown for sugar in the State of Louisiana. The Employee Relations Committee is composed of 24 sugar cane producers, both large and small, from various localities in the sugar cane producing area of Louisiana.

I also represent the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation which has approved these recommendations through its Sugar Advisory Committee. This Advisory Committee is composed of sugar cane producers from each sugar cane producing parish in Louisiana. The members of the committee are selected by the parish Farm Bureau organizations.

This hearing is called to receive evidence likely to be of assistance to the Secretary of Agriculture in determining whether the wage rates established for Louisiana sugar cane field workers in the Wage Determination which became effective October 14, 1968, continue to be fair and reasonable under existing circumstances, or whether such determination should be amended. Our committee has given careful consideration to the question and has unanimously reached the conclusion that no change is justified at this time. I shall present the facts upon which our conclusion is based.

At the hearing held with respect to wages last year we recommended that commencing as of February 1, 1969 a minimum rate of $1.30 an hour be established for all Louisiana sugar cane workers. That minimum rate and that date coincided with the $1.30 an hour rate which became effective on February 1, 1969 for all other agricultural

(Continued on page 7)

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year

Washington Representatives: Josiah Ferris and Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Wage-Price Hearings Held

The Government Wage and Price hearings were held in Houma, La., on June 26th. Beginning on the front cover of this issue we are printing the testimony presented by P. J. deGravelles, Jr., who spoke for the American Sugar Cane League and the Louisiana Farm Bureau, relative to fair and reasonable wage rates for field workers. It is significant to note that the Agricultural and Allied Workers Union No. 300 went all out to pack this meeting but that less than 200 workers were present.

Grower-Processor Committee Recommendations

The Louisiana Grower - Processor Committee is not a committee of the American Sugar Cane League. It is composed of grower members elected by growers and processor members elected by processors.

When both segments of the industry are in agreement, which has been the case during the past few years, a spokesman is chosen to present the Committee's recommendations to the Government. Last year Harold Schexnayder, Chairman of the Grower segment, spoke for the Committee. This year Thomas H. Allen, Chairman of the Processors, was selected.

The following paragraphs are from the brief presented by Mr. Allen. The sequence is not necessarily the same as contained in the brief.

"We recommend that the 1969 Price Determination for sugar make available the same three methods or bases of settlement that have been provided in the 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 determinations. These are, weekly average prices, season's average price, and delivered average price, and for molasses, the season's average and weekly average. Each method serves a useful purpose and should be continued."

"Like in recent years, it is anticipated some processors will market their 1969 crop quota sugar either on the October-December 1969 average price or on the weekly average prices during the October-December period, and will market their over quota sugar on the January-February, 1970 average price. To provide for this marketing practice, corresponding settlement periods should be made available just as was done in the 1966, 1967 and 1968 determinations."

"Our committee therefore recommends that the raw sugar pricing period for the season's average price extend from October 10, 1969 through April 23, 1970. We also recommend that the delivered average pricing period for the 1969-crop sugar that is marketed under the processors' 1969 marketing allotment extend from October 10, 1969 through December 31, 1969; and that the delivered average pricing period for 1969-crop sugar that is not marketed under the processors' 1969 marketing allotment extend from January 1, 1970 through February 26, 1970. It will be noted the periods recommended commence in the second week of October, whereas, in 1968 the periods commenced the first week. The committee is informed that none of the processors will commence their processing operations prior to the second week."

"With respect to blackstrap molasses, unless marketing conditions are substantially different from those of raw sugar, it is desirable to make the season's average price for the two products concurrent. The marketing of blackstrap molasses probably will also extend for several months into 1970. Therefore, we recommend that the 1969 blackstrap molasses season's average pricing period be concurrent with the raw sugar season's average pricing period, that is, October 10, 1969 through April 23, 1970."

"At recent hearings we have called attention to the objectionable refinery practice that commenced several years ago of purchasing Louisiana raw sugar

(Continued on next page)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

L. S. U. Bred Cane L. 62-96 Released

L. 62-96, a new Louisiana State Experiment Station bred sugar cane variety, will be released to the Louisiana sugar cane industry this year. Although the variety was bred and selected at L.S.U., the sugar cane variety development program in Louisiana is a cooperative effort of L.S.U. the U.S.D.A. and the American Sugar Cane League. In fact, the release of a new cane variety is a team effort of many people including the very able assistance of a number of cane growers and overseers who help in the Test Fields, Primary Stations, and Secondary Increase Stations.

The official release statement and the application blanks for the seed cane will appear in the July 15 issue of The Sugar Bulletin. It is suggested that cane growers wait until after the July 15 issue is received before making application for seed cane to the League. Growers are respectfully requested to use the official application blanks. A list of the stations where seed cane will be available will also appear in the July 15 issue of The Sugar Bulletin.

The variety is high in sucrose. It produces more sugar per ton and sugar per acre than C.P. 52-68. Although the variety has not produced a high early spring population in plant cane it has consistently produced good yields of cane per acre. Apparently it maintains most of the suckers produced. In stubble cane, suckering is very satisfactory. Yields of cane per acre in stubble cane compares favorably with C.P. 52-68. The variety has done well on both light and in heavy soils.

L. 62-96 is erect and should machine harvest well and better than L. 60-25. Stalk size and weight per stalk are better than C.P. 52-68. Mills should like the variety. It is low in fiber and has high sucrose with good extraction.

Red Rot will be no problem with the variety. It is very resistant to the disease. The cane is, however, susceptible to both Stunting Disease and Mosaic Disease. The cane should be heat-treated for Stunting Diseases but not this year, the year of release. L. 62-96 will have to be rogued for Mosaic Disease and in fact, all seed cane to be sold will have some mosaic present. It has become impossible for Secondary Stations to keep disease free varieties. The seed of L. 62-96 on many stations has already been discarded because of too much Mosaic. Growers who have a high amount of Mosaic Disease on the farm will find it very difficult, if not impossible, to keep seed cane clean.

The amount of seed available for distribution will vary from one area to another. Although the amount of seed cane is generally evenly distributed around the belt, more seed has been discarded in some areas than in others. This will have an effect on the amount of seed available in some areas.

Each grower should place an order for some of this seed. A variety is good for only a limited number of years. Get the variety the year it is released and increase it rapidly. It should become a good variety.

UP FRONT

at a discount under the Louisiana Sugar Exchange quoted price. The discount was first 10c per 100 pounds, and last year was increased to 12c in some contracts. Our committee is informed a few processors have negotiated 1969 raw sugar contracts, and that these contracts specify a discount of 12c per 100 pounds and contain a proviso that the discount of 12c is subject to any additional change that may be provided in the raw sugar contracts of the American Sugar Company."

"We again make strong protest against any discount in the price of our raw sugar. Apparently, the discount

(Continued on page 12)

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Trading Food Stamps for Unlimited Farm Payments?

The Agricultural Appropriations Bill which was passed by the House of Representatives last month after much oratory and blood-letting, has triggered a battle in the Senate which will make the brawl in the House seem like a sewing circle tea party.

Any Agricultural Appropriation Bill normally is subject to considerable arguments but the House added $20,000 limitation on farm subsidy payments was highly controversial in the House and is more so in the Senate. After extended hearings, the Senate Agricultural Appropriation Sub-Committee chaired by Senator Spessard Holland (D-Fla.) struck out the payment limitations provision, which was opposed by the Nixon Administration and the farm bloc. The House, on May 27, voted 224-142 to put a ceiling of $20,000 as an annual limit on payments to any one farmer. The vote followed a series of speeches by Representative Paul Findley (R-Ill.) criticizing farm payments to some individuals or farm businesses amounting to millions of dollars. Findley's speeches excited urban congressmen who argued that high farm payments could not be justified at a time when some farm congressmen were voting to restrict hunger aid to the poor.

Senator Holland said the payment limitation was dropped after testimony from Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin backed by a study from the general accounting office showing that farm program cost might be more with the limitation in effect.

Hardin told the sub-committee that because of a "snap-back" provision requiring a return to a different method of supporting cotton, the cost of the cotton program would be $160,000,000 more in 1970 with the $20,000 limit in effect than it would be without the limit.

The full Senate Appropriations Committee is expected to sustain the sub-committee in killing the $20,000 limitation. The sub-committee also voted $340,000,000 for the Food Stamp Program, the full amount now authorized by law for fiscal 1970.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry tentatively agreed to extend authorizations for the Food Stamp Program through fiscal year 1972. They also tentatively agreed to report an original joint resolution authorizing an increase from $340,000,000 to $750,000,000 funds for this program for fiscal year 1970.

Senator Holland said once the proposed new authorization (sponsored by Senator Ellender's Agriculture Committee) for food stamps becomes law, "we will be free to make very substantial addition to food stamp money for fiscal 1970." He said the final aid figure will be settled in the House-Senate hearings on the farms Funds Bill. Senator Holland and Senator Ellender are noted for their ability to settle legislative disputes. Undoubtedly they hope to trade food stamps for unlimited farm payments in the House-Senate Conference.

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TESTIMONY

(Continued from cover)

workers in the United States under the Fair Labor Standards Act. We pointed out that the $1.30 an hour minimum rate was the rate fixed by the Congress as sufficient under existing conditions to eliminate agricultural substandard wage conditions; that the levels of wages paid skilled and semi-skilled sugar cane workers should be permitted to seek their proper economic level, as is true with all other agricultural workers; that these rates necessarily would be higher than the minimum rates; and that, in fact, the fixing of minimum rates for higher job classifications in many cases has the tendency to depress the wage rates actually paid, because these minimum rates are sometimes taken as a standard of correctness rather than as merely the establishment of minimum rates.

We still feel our recommendation made last year was sound and proper. The Department did not agree with our recommendation, and established minimum rates for skilled and semi-skilled classifications. In view of that fact, we do not think it is realistic to repeat that proposal at this time, and will not do so.

We do strongly feel that since the minimum rate for all agricultural workers in the United States, both skilled and unskilled, other than sugar cane and sugar beet workers, is $1.30, it is not proper at this time to increase the minimum of the unskilled sugar cane workers to a figure above $1.30 an hour.

Although the Fair Labor Standards Act minimum can be considered an informal Congressional criterion, we realize that Act has no legal force in the administration of the Sugar Act. Therefore, we must give consideration to the criteria provided in Section 301(c) (1) of the Sugar Act, namely, cost of living, prices of sugar and by-products, income from sugar cane, cost of production, and differences in conditions among various producing areas.

Before discussing these criteria, we must continue to bear in mind that the wage rates under consideration are minimum rates. Wage practices and wage rates actually paid vary widely among Louisiana sugar cane producers. These differences in wage rates actually paid are influenced by various circumstances, including differences among producers in their ability to pay such wages and the ability, experience and length of service of the individual workers. These are all normal differences and should and will continue to exist in a free enterprise system.

With respect to the cost of living standard, according to the 1957-1959 base period cost of living index, during the most recent twelve months for which data are available the cost of living has increased 6.1 per cent. Since the present determination became effective in October, 1968, the cost of living has increased 2.7 per cent. This index indicates the cost of living figure for all items was 119.5 in the month of March, 1968 and 122.0 in the month of October, 1968. In March 1969, the last month published at the time this testimony was prepared, the index figure was 125.6. This is an increase of 25.6 per cent as compared with the 1957-1959 Base Period.

In considering cost of living increases we must also consider minimum wage rate increases during the same period. As I have stated, since the base period 1957-59 the cost of living has risen 25.6 per cent, and since 1957, the first year of the base period, the cost of living has risen 27.6 per cent. During this same period, beginning in 1957, the minimum wage rate as prescribed in the wage determinations has increased approximately 195 per cent. Thus, it appears that since 1957 the increase in the minimum wage rate has been more than 7 times the increase in the cost of living.

Next, under the Sugar Act, consideration should be given to differences in conditions among various producing areas. Due to natural conditions, substantially less sugar is produced per acre in Louisiana than is produced in other domestic sugar cane areas. Also, our man hour requirements per ton of sugar are substantially more in Louisi-

(Continued on page 10)

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TESTIMONY

(Continued from page 7)

ana than in any other domestic sugar cane area, except Puerto Rico. For a comparison of yields of sugar per acre and of man hours employed per ton of sugar produced in Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, we refer to the September, 1968, issue of "Sugar Reports" at Pages 37 and 38. If wage rates in Louisiana are to be compared with rates in other domestic producing areas, such wide differences in conditions which so dramatically affect ability to pay must necessarily be kept in mind.

The next standard as prescribed in the Sugar Act is prices of sugar and by-products. The gross return received by producers from sugar cane, exclusive of the conditional payment which does not vary, is based entirely on prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses. The season's average prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses in Louisiana during each of the pricing periods beginning in 1947 and through the year 1968 are shown on an exhibit entitled "Season's Average Prices of Raw Sugar and Blackstrap Molasses—1947-1968, which I now offer in evidence and ask that it be received and marked for identification.

It is pertinent to look at the raw sugar price today and prospective prices for the future. The spot price on June 20, 1969, was 7.73 cents per pound. On June 20, 1969, the future price for September, 1969 was 7.85 cents and for November, 1969 was 7.88 cents.

The price of blackstrap molasses today is approximately 11 cents per gallon.

From the 1947 crop the Louisiana sugar cane producers were paid, exclusive of conditional payment, a price of $7.00 per ton of standard sugar cane. Let us assume a raw sugar price for our 1969 crop based on the average of the future quotations for the months above mentioned, and further assume a molasses price at today's level. This would mean a raw sugar price of 7.86 cents per pound and a molasses price of 11 cents per gallon. These prices would result in the Louisiana producers receiving for their 1969 crop approximately $8.43 per ton of standard sugar cane, exclusive of conditional payment. This would be an increase of only $1.43 per ton in 1969 as compared with the price of twenty-two years ago. This is a 20 per cent increase in the price of standard sugar cane. During the same period there was an increase of about 48 per cent in the cost of living and increases of 442 per cent in the minimum production and cultivating wage rate and 282 per cent in the minimum harvest wage rate prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The two remaining standards found in the Sugar Act are income from sugar cane and cost of production. These standards must be given special consideration for they will reflect either profit or loss. Cost studies of the Department of Agriculture are not available to our committee. Cost studies made by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station are available to us and to the public.

Dr. Joe R. Campbell, Agricultural Economist, who is in charge of those cost studies has testified at this hearing at our request. Dr. Campbell's testimony this year indicates the results of those studies through the crop year 1967, the last year for which the studies have been completed. Dr. Campbell's testimony and his exhibits filed in the record speak for themselves and need not be here repeated.

We submit, the most significant fact to be considered in establishing minimum wage rates in 1969 is the drastic reduction in acreage that has been imposed on the producers of the Mainland Cane Sugar Area under the Sugar Act. Our proportionate share acreage in Louisiana in 1964 was approximately 348,000 acres. In 1968, as a result of two forced reductions our propor-

(Continued on page 12)

PROTECT SUGAR CANE FROM BORER DAMAGE WITH ENDRIN!

Control sugarcane borers the proven, positive way. Use Endrin, the stable insecticide that doesn't have to be used right after it's formulated. Apply 2% Endrin granules at a rate of 15 pounds per acre, at three week intervals. Start when at least 5% of the plants are infested with young larvae which have not yet bored into the stalks. The last application should be made 45 days before harvest. Do not feed bagasse or field trimmings from treated fields to livestock. Endrin is the *lowest* cost per acre! Order Endrin now!

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VELSICOL

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Gentlemen: Please send me information for the use of Endrin on sugarcane.

NAME_____

ROUTE_____

TOWN_____ STATE_____ Zip_____

TESTIMONY

(Continued from page 10)

tionate share acreage was 302,000 acres. In 1969, today, as a result of an additional 15% forced reduction, our acreage is 257,000 acres. This is a total reduction in Louisiana sugar cane of 91,000 acres. Assuming a yield of approximately 27 standard tons of sugar cane per acre and a return to the producer of approximately $10.00 per ton, this acreage reduction in Louisiana represents a loss in gross income to the Louisiana sugar cane farmers of approximately $25,000,000.00.

We must bear in mind that during this same period of time all items of overhead costs to the producer have increased substantially. The cost of living of the individual producer has substantially increased. Not many operators, either in industry or agriculture, can exist very long under such conditions.

I desire to reiterate, with emphasis, Dr. Campbell's testimony which establishes, beyond contradiction, the affect of acreage reductions in Louisiana sugar cane on cost of production per ton and per acre of sugar cane.

We have considered all other provisions of the existing determination which became effective on October 14, 1968. We recommend that no changes be made in any of its provisions, and that the determination remain in full force and effect as presently written.

In conclusion, we believe that all persons present or represented at this hearing will join with us in recommending that the Department in establishing proportionate share acreage in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area for 1970 restore the 15% reduction that was imposed upon us in 1969. This is in conformity with the unanimous recommendation made by all of the producers of the Mainland Cane Sugar Area at the recent Proportionate Share Hearing held at Miami Beach, Florida.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 4)

will be generally increased by all refineries this year, for in the past essentially all refineries have quoted and insisted on the same discount. It would appear the magnitude of the discount depends on the figure established by the largest refinery, the American Sugar Company. Our entire industry expresses grave concern as to this discount practice."

Malcolm Duhe On State Committee

J. Malcolm Duhe, President of the American Sugar Cane League, has been appointed a member of ASC State Committee. His appointment was announced recently by Secretary of Agriculture, Clifford M. Hardin, when the Committee was reconstituted by the new Administration. Others named to the Committee were Bruce N. Lynn, of Gilliam, La., Chairman, and new members Earl N. Barham, of Oak Ridge, La., William N. Prather, of Branch, La., and Earl A. Rogue, of Natchez, La. John A. Cox, Director of the Louisiana State Agricultural Extension Service is an ex-officio member of the Committee.

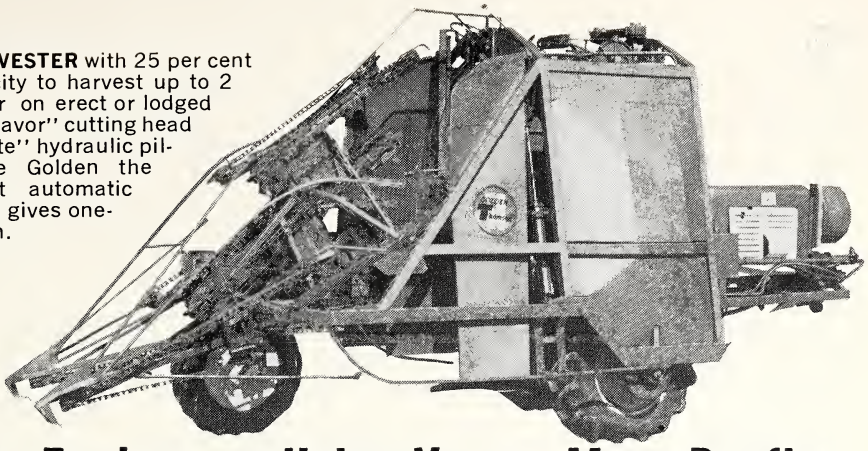
The new Committee replaces John Horace Arceneaux, of Jennings, La., Chairman, and members Clifford G. LeBlanc, White Castle, Edward G. Randolph, Colfax, Edwin R. McDonald, Sr., Newellton, and Charles J. Grayson, of Fort Necessity, La.

The Old Mule

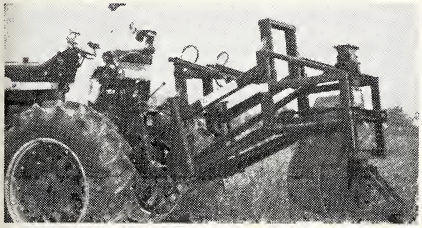
After moving along for months, like a real champion, our market character, The Old Mule, has suddenly fallen off the pace. If he doesn't wake up pretty soon his incentive will have run off and left him, which would be embarrassing, not only to our stalwart character, but to his driver as well. The price of raw sugar at this writing is 7.60 and the target price is 7.93. This is a whopping 33 points.

We asked one of the men in charge of the Old Mule's condition just how he diagnosed this sudden lack of interest and he said he couldn't exactly tell, yet. We remember, back a spell, some unkind person advised us that the best way to get a mule's attention was to bat him over the head with a two-by-four. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

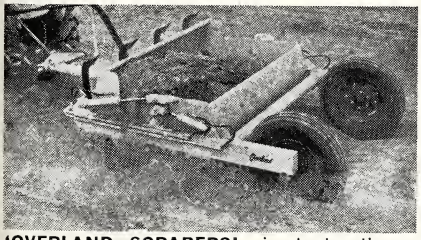
GOLDEN HARVESTER with 25 per cent greater capacity to harvest up to 2 acres an hour on erect or lodged cane. "Cane Savor" cutting head and "Auto-Gate" hydraulic piler make the Golden the world's most automatic harvester and gives one-man operation.



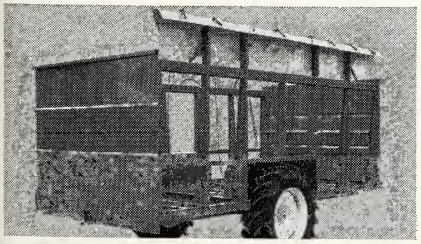
Thomson Equipment Helps You to More Profits



'DITCH CLEAN-ALL' with exclusive scissors frame cuts clean 24-in. to 38-in. deep. Six tempered steel cutting blades. Hydraulic controls, heavy welded steel construction which keeps fields level by dispersing soil up to 70-ft.



'OVERLAND SCRAPERS', in hydraulic or manual models. Stock capacities of 1, 1½, 2 yds. Adjustable, swingaway ripper teeth for scarifying are standard. Reversible blade. All-welded construction. Lifts loads, doesn't drag them.



'6-8 TON PELICAN FIELD TRAILER' handles 7-tons of mill cane, 7 to 10-tons of straight plant cane. Manifold on either side, chain or cable slings. Tandem hitch. Excellent flotation.

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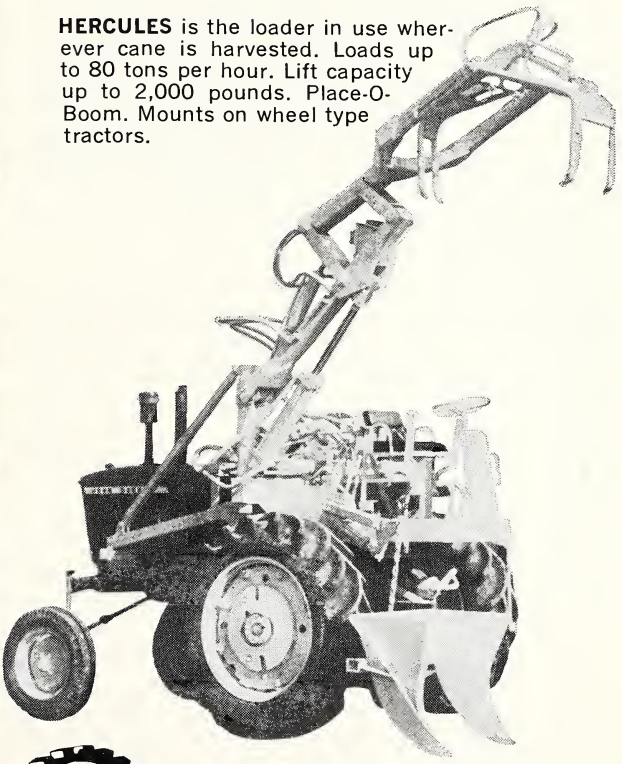

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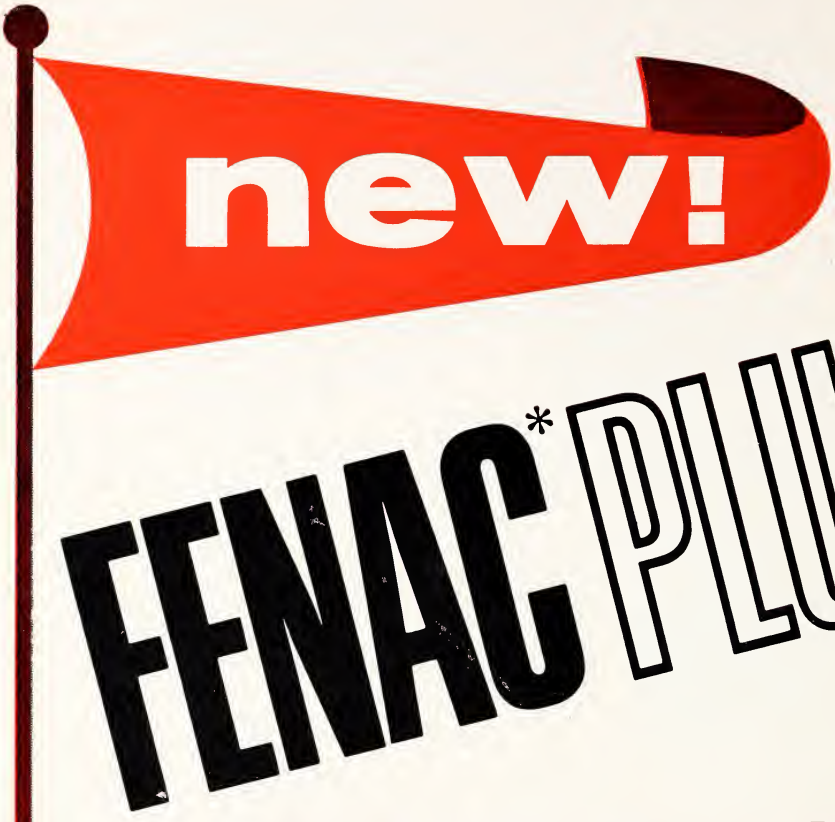

FORTIFIED Weed Killer for SUGARCANE

Now a herbicide combination that will give more complete weed and grass control. This formulation is ready to use and mixes easily into a true solution—no slurries or continuous agitation needed. Can be used as a preemergence or early postemergence with added control of seedling broadleaf weeds. Of course FENAC PLUS will continue to give good control of your major problem, johnsongrass seedlings. A combination fall-spring or just a spring application controls weeds until cane covers over.

AMCHEM®

First name in herbicide research

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47—No. 20 JULY 15, 1969

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year

Washington Representatives: Josiah Ferris and Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

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NOTICE OF RELEASE OF SUGAR CANE VARIETY L. 62-96

The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the American Sugar Cane League, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, working cooperatively to improve sugarcane varieties have jointly developed and hereby announce the release of a new variety L. 62-96 for commercial planting in the fall of 1969.

In a total of 44 tests on light soils, the variety L. 62-96 was superior to the industry's most widely grown variety, C.P. 52-68, in yields of sugar per ton and sugar per acre. On heavy soils the variety consistently outyielded C.P. 52-68 in all of ten tests. These higher yields were obtained in plant cane, in first stubble, and in second stubble.

L. 62-96 is susceptible to ratoon stunting disease, and seed cane should be heat-treated. The variety is rated as moderately susceptible to mosaic and mosaic spreads less rapidly than in L. 60-25 but more rapidly than in C.P. 61-37. Every effort should be made to keep mosaic at a low level in the seed cane. L. 62-96 is very resistant to red rot.

Although the early spring population of plant cane of L. 62-96 is generally lower than C.P. 52-68, yields per acre have consistently been higher.

The variety is erect and well adapted to machine harvesting. It is a high sucrose variety, with good extraction and low fiber. It is rated moderately susceptible to borers. Stalk size and weight per stalk of L. 62-96 are larger than C.P. 52-68.

L. 62-96 is a seedling of C.P. 52-68 x C.P. 44-154.

Seedcane will be distributed by the American Sugar Cane League in accordance with procedures to be announced to all sugarcane growers in Louisiana on or about June 19, 1969. Inquiries concerning seedcane should be directed to the American Sugar Cane League, 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans, Louisiana. The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station have no seedcane for distribution.

Each agency will make such news release as considered appropriate on or after June 19, 1969.

Doyle Chambers, Director, Louisiand Agricultural Experiment Station, June 12, 1969.

J. Malcolm Duhe, President, American Sugar Cane League, June 14, 1969.

Hugo O. Graumann, Acting Director, Crops Research Division, June 17, 1969.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

L. 62-96 SEED AVAILABLE UNTIL AUGUST 15

Even though the seed supply of L. 62-96 is limited, every Louisiana cane grower should order some of this new variety. The variety is high in sugar and should become an important variety in the State. Every order postmarked on or before August 15, 1969 will be honored. Following that date there will be no more seed cane to be allocated. Every ton will have been allocated.

Growers are requested to accurately fill in the 1969 Proportionate Share blank space on the application form. The total amount of proportionate shares from all applications will be used as basis for the allocation.

Secondary Stations have been allowed an additional two dollars premium for seed cane this year. One reason for this is the extra amount of labor used in the more than normal amount of roguing done to hold the mosaic down to a satisfactory level. Another reason for the higher premium is the variety is very high in sugar and will be much better than standard in sugar. In spite of the extra amount of roguing done, the seed from many Stations has been discarded. It is also an absolute fact that all seed will have some mosaic present, but every effort has been made to rogue the seed down to a three per cent level or less. In many areas it will be virtually impossible for growers to prevent a buildup of mosaic in the variety if the cane is planted on farms where high amounts of mosaic are already present. To put this seed next to a variety like N. Co. 310 with a heavy concentration of mosaic virus is inviting 50% mosaic by the end of April 1970.

Growers are also encouraged to rogue this seed in the fall following planting if sufficient growth takes place before a freeze. This will help remove the mosaic received in the seed. It also would be highly advisable to plant this seed between large plots of C.P. 61-37 or some other variety which is relatively clean of mosaic. The symptoms of mosaic on the variety are very mild and difficult to see. It is very important to have roguing crews walk slowly and examine the base of the leaves rather than the tips.

The variety looks tall at this time but it is not characterized as a tall cane. It has a rather large stalk and grows erect. Experience thus far indicates it will be a good machine harvest cane. The outfield test plots are now machine cut and no harvesting difficulty has been experienced. All varieties on the Secondary Stations have been machine cut for years, but this is at planting time and this is not the best time to judge a cane in this regard.

If the order blank in this issue of The Sugar Bulletin is lost please contact the County Agent for an official blank. Growers will receive an acknowledgement of the order and will be told the amount of cane allocated to them shortly after August 15, 1969. A request for payment will also be made at that time. **Please** do not make a payment with the order. This complicates the book work and encourages mistakes. Don't send money until it is called for.

Order this cane now. Try it on your farm.

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE L. 62-96 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 15, 1969

The cane will cost approximately as follows:

Mill price per ton (estimate)	$ 8.50
Conditional payment	1.25
Molasses Bonus (estimate)	.25
Premium	6.00
This sum all goes to the Station grower	$16.00
Distribution fee to the American Sugar Cane League	1.00
TOTAL PER TON	$17.00

The League will make every effort to fill orders at locations selected by applicants.

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE L. 62-96 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 15, 1969

Tear Off Application Below and Mail

APPLICATION FOR L. 62-96 SEED CANE

DATE.....

To the American Sugarcane League of the U.S.A., Inc.

Gentlemen:

I hereby apply for ..... tons of rogued L. 62-96 seed cane. I agree to pay when the cane is ready to be delivered to me, and I am to be notified concerning this and supplied with the name and address of the grower from whom I am to get the cane, which I will send for on delivery dates in September or October 1969. I understand that this cane will not be trash free.

If for any reason this order cannot be filled, it is understood that my money will be returned to me.

My Proportionate Share Acreage in 1969 is .....Acres.

My choice of locations are: (see page 8)

1st choice .....

2nd choice .....

3rd choice .....

This application is made with the full understanding on my part that it may not be possible for me to get as much cane as I apply for, and that there is no guarantee expressed or implied that this seed is free of Mosaic disease, mixtures, or Stunting Disease.

PLEASE PRINT

Name .....

Address .....

DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY NOW.

For the best weed control

Controls seedling Johnsongrass

Once Johnsongrass forms rhizomes, as shown above, it becomes well established. Left unchecked, it can take over your sugar cane crop. The most effective way to prevent this from happening is to control seedling Johnsongrass with "Sinbar".

Keep your sugar cane fields free of seedling Johnsongrass, as well as annual weeds and grasses, with a single application of Du Pont "Sinbar" in the spring. Or use a split application (fall plus spring).

No additives to "Sinbar" are needed. It kills germinating seedlings up to one inch tall. Also replaces multiple treatments usually necessary with other chemical herbi-

in cane, spray SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

Gives you higher yields

Higher yields of sugar cane result when you control weeds and grasses with "Sinbar". This Louisiana field was treated with "Sinbar" in the fall. Picture taken in March shows the excellent control of winter annual weeds in the row.

cide programs. This reduces your application costs.

"Sinbar" is labeled for use in first-year stubble cane as well as in plant cane. It's an easy to use wettable powder that mixes readily with water. Get the most weed control for your money. Order your supply of Du Pont "Sinbar" from your local dealer today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DU PONT
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Better things for better living
...through chemistry

LIST OF STATIONS WHERE L. 62-96 IS AVAILABLE

The American Sugar Cane League has been directed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to undertake a fair and impartial distribution of the newly released variety of cane known as L. 62-96.

A number of plots of this cane are subject to this distribution. It has been grown with the understanding that those growing it shall be paid for it at the price of mill cane plus $6.00 per ton, cut and loaded on the vehicle of the purchaser, and the League is authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to charge a distribution fee of $1.00 per ton.

If you wish some of this cane please fill out and sign the application blank on page 5. NO OTHER FORM OF APPLICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED, AND IT MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE, 414 WHITNEY BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130 NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1969.

The price of the cane is $17.00 per ton, cut and loaded on your vehicle at the secondary station. The cane will be cut with a harvester. Every reasonable precaution has been taken to keep this seed free of mixtures, stunting disease, and Mosaic. However there is no guarantee expressed or implied that the seed offered is free of mixtures, Mosaic disease, or stunting disease.

For the convenience of delivering and handling the purchase of L. 62-96 the League is offering the purchaser three choices of locations from which to purchase the cane. The stations possessing L. 62-96 are:

Parish	Station	Operator	Address
Ascention	Evan Hall	Church Hill and Thibaut	Donaldsonville
Assumption	Lula	Savoie Farms	Belle Rose
	Westfield	Dugas & LeBlanc	Paincourtville
	Glenwood	Thibaut Farms	Napoleonville
Avoyelles	Shirley	Haas Investment Co.	Bunkie
Iberia	Caroline	Walet Bros.	Loreauville
Iberville	Celeste	Joe Campesi	White Castle
Lafayette	Young's Ind.	Young's Ind.	Youngsville
Lafourche	Leighton	Harry Webre	Thibodaux
	Georgia	South Coast Corp.	Mathews
	Greenwood	Southdown, Inc.	Thibodaux
	McLeod	Valentine Sugars	Lockport
Pointe Coupee	Alma	Alma Pltg. Co.	Lakeland
Rapides	Klock & VanMol	E. L. Klock & John Van Mol	Chenneyville
St. James	Dornier Bros.	Dornier Bros.	Convent
	Armant	Southdown, Inc.	Vacherie
	F. A. Graugnard & Sons	F. A. Graugnard & Sons	St. James
St. John	Glendale	T. Lanaux & Sons	Lucy
St. Martin	Beyt	Branan Beyt	St. Martinville
St. Mary	Allain	A.V. Allain & Sons	Baldwin
	Calumet	Frank Martin	Patterson
	Oaklawn	South Coast Corp.	Franklin
	Parks	Duhe Bros.	Baldwin
	Katy	Columbia Sugar Co.	Franklin
Terrebonne	Southdown	Southdown, Inc.	Houma
Vermilion	Erath	Erath Sugar Co.	Erath
W. Baton Rouge	Smithfield	Milliken & Farwell	Port Allen
	Allendale	M. J. Kahao	Port Allen

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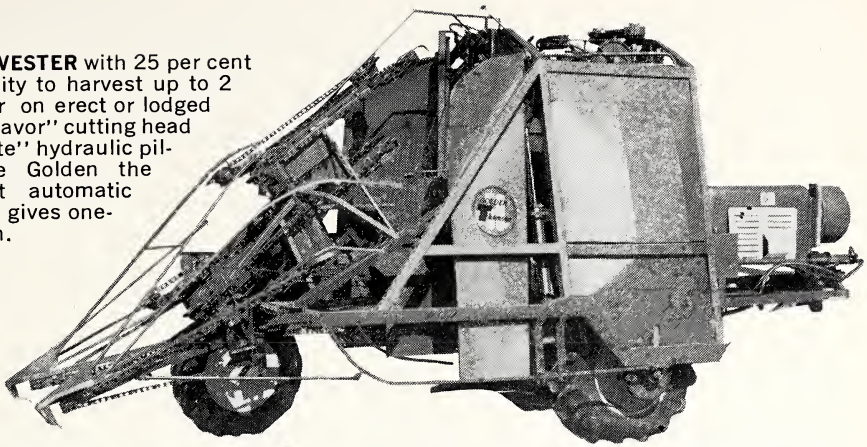

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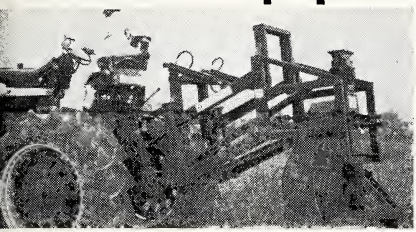

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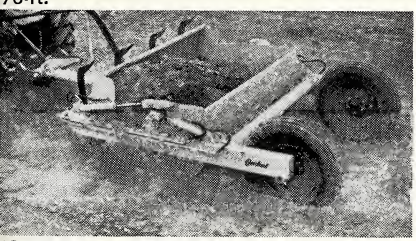

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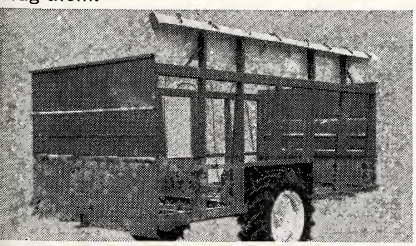

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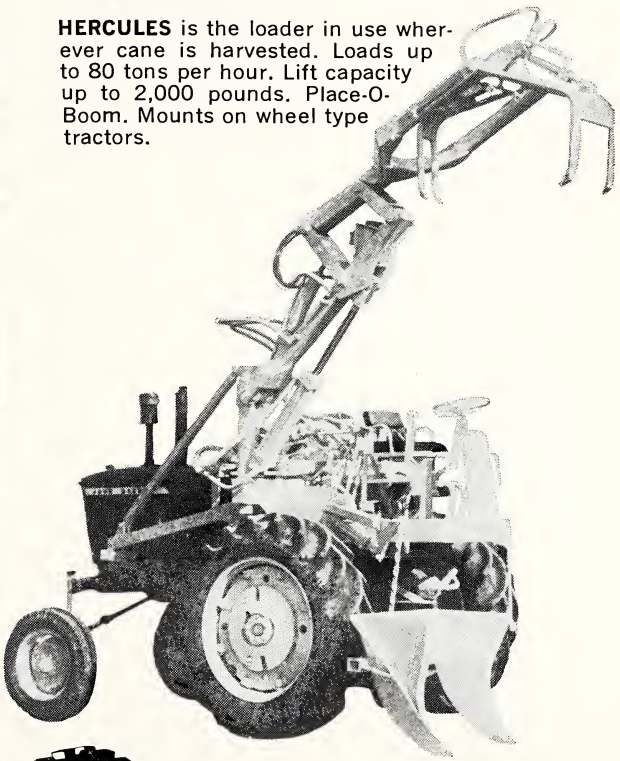

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"World's leading manufacturer of sugar cane equipment"

IN WASHINGTON WITH FERRIS & GODFREY

By Josiah Ferris and Horace Godfrey

Appropriations For U. S. Department of Agriculture (And The General Public)

In opening the debate on the Appropriations Bill for the U.S.D.A. for fiscal year, 1970, Senator Holland, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Appropriations made some "quotable quotes" that everyone should read. They are as follows:

"The funds in the Public Law 480 program constitute funds used in connection with our foreign policy and are not funds to aid our farmers. There are repeated items in here of the same character. For instance, all the food and meat inspection items for meat and poultry, and other products, are for the protection of consumers who eat the food produced by the farmers."

"Protection of the consumer, for example, is a major concern of the agricultural budget. The towns of rural America also receive important attention. Of equal importance are the children and the families of America who are in need of food assistance in order to achieve a healthy level of nutrition; these programs were of vital and immediate concern to the Senate committee."

"The subcommittee staff has prepared an analysis of the expenditures contained in the fiscal year 1970 estimate, which are charged to the Department of Agriculture, but which clearly provide benefits to commerce, to businessmen, and to the general public."

"They total $3.9 billion for nonfarm usage, and $3.1 billion for other programs, which are predominatly for the stabilization of farm income but which also benefit others, such as Commodity Credit Corporation price-supported and related program. Thus, there is a far larger part of the total appropriation being devoted to nonfarm items as compared to those which are so-called farm items."

"Let me read some of the price records of the commodities cited by Time as being inflated.

"Wheat—the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar for wheat products has changed little in the past two decades. In fact, if farmers gave their wheat away, bread prices would be only 2½ cents less. This is inflationary? . . .

"The season average market price received by farmers for corn in 1968 was $1.06 per bushel. . . . In 1950, it was $1.52 per bushel.

"Mr. President, a reduction from $1.52 in 1960 to $1.06 in the current year is hardly inflationary.

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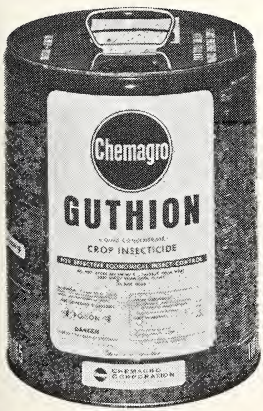

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47—No. 21 August 1, 1969

fficial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year

Washington Representatives: Josiah Ferris and Horace D. Godfrey
309 Universal Building, Washington, D. C. 20009

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Nicholas Bergeron

Nicholas Bergeron, Lafourche Parish cane farmer and civic leader, who for nine years was a member of the League's Executive Committee, suffered a fatal heart attack on June 28th, and was buried in Thibodaux, La., on Monday, June 30th. His sudden death occurred only 3 days after the June meeting of the League's Executive Committee.

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League when it met in New Orleans, on July 30th.

WHEREAS, on the 28th day of June in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Sixity-Nine, death took our friend and co-worker, Nicholas Bergeron, and

WHEREAS, Nicholas Bergeron, as a member of the Executive Committee, and other Committees of the American Sugar Cane League, and a member of the County Committee of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U.S.D.A., worked diligently to promote the welfare of the Louisiana sugar industry, and

WHEREAS, Nicholas Bergeron was a leading sugar cane farmer who enjoyed the confidence and respect of, not only those of us engaged in the sugar farming business, but of the people of his entire community, and

WHEREAS, Nick Bergeron was a friend whose presence will be sorely missed by all who knew him,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, meeting today for the first time since the untimely death of our colleague do now officially convey, through this resolution, the expressions of sympathy that, as individuals, it has already been our unhappy privilege to convey to the members of the Bergeron family, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be made a part of the official minutes of this meeting and copies of it conveyed to the family of the deceased.

Lester Gerard

It is with a feeling of deep personal loss that we record the passing of our good friend Lester C. Gerard, President of the State Agricultural Credit Corporation, who died in a Slidell, La., hospital on July 4, 1969. Lester, who suffered with a heart condition for a number of years, was being rushed to New Orleans from his summer home in Bayou Lacombe, but was too sick to make it. He died only a few hours after entering the hospital. The funeral was held in New Orleans on July 5th.

(Continued on page 20)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

L. 62-96

Cane growers have responded well to the release of L. 62-96, the newly released cane variety for Louisiana. Many orders have been received by the American Sugar Cane League. The variety should do well in all parts of the cane belt. L. 62-96 is large in barrel and is particularly high in sugar per ton. It is also an erect growing cane and should be good for mechanical harvesting.

One disadvantage of L. 62-96 is its susceptibility to mosaic disease. A considerable amount of seed has been discarded because of the high amount of mosaic present. Growers will certainly have to rogue this variety for mosaic disease. The variety is also brittle at this time of year. Rather strong winds, estimated at about 60 miles per hour, broke this variety badly on several Stations in middle July. This was also noticed at two locations last year. It should be noted that the variety has given no trouble from broken or brittle cane at planting or at harvest time since it has been on Increase or on Test Fields Stations.

Winds Break Cane

High winds varying in intensity from 30 to 70 miles per hour badly broke L. 60-25 and C.P. 61-37 on portions of several farms without doing damage to C.P. 52-68 in the same wind area. These small windstorms apparently occurred about the same time at the different locations. Breakage of stalks ranged from 15 per cent on one farm to as high as 50 per cent on another. At Lula Plantation on upper Bayou Lafourche the variety C.P. 48-103 was also broken. Fifty per cent of the stalks of C.P. 48-103 were broken in about a 70 acre area. L. 60-25 was also broken in this same area with somewhat less breakage, but well above 25 per cent of the stalks were broken in the variety. Some counts of broken cane in C.P. 61-37 on the farm of P. J. deGravelles, Jr. in St. Mary Parish were as high as 50 per cent. The average breakage here was 40 per cent. Breakage in L. 60-25 was somewhat less, with counts ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. No other variety broke on this farm and C.P. 52-68 was in the same area. The variety bent but did not break. There was breakage in other Parishes. Denis and Pierre Lanaux reported breakage in L. 62-96 in St. John Parish. L. 62-96 also broke badly at Evan Hall Plantation in Ascension Parish. On all farms examined, only C.P. 48-103, L. 60-25, C.P. 61-37 and L. 62-96 broke. Other varieties in the wind path did not seem to be affected other than for a few bent stalks. It would appear that C.P. 48-103 and the last two varieties released as well as the variety to be released this year are all much more brittle than C.P. 52-68 and other released varieties under the same conditions of weather and growth.

One reason that can be given for this high breakage this year is that growth the week before was unusually high. This would make cane brittle. Growth rates for the week ending July 14 at the Houma Station show 11 inches. Why other varieties did not break under the same conditions can be answered in only two ways. The new varieties are more brittle and they grew more vigorously than the older varieties. Faster growth made them even more brittle. C.P. 48-103 has always been known to be brittle, but at Lula the broken cane of C.P. 48-103

(Continued on page 20)

IN WASHINGTON WITH FERRIS & GODFREY

By Josiah Ferris and Horace Godfrey

Tax Reform and Long-Range Farm Legislation

Tax reform and long-range farm legislation are receiving considerable discussion by the Congress at the present time. Extension of the surtax in the Senate is being tied in with overall tax reform. An important matter insofar as agriculture is concerned is whether or not the 7% investment credit enacted in 1962 is repealed.

In a recent study by Professor Almon of the University of Maryland, some interesting facts were revealed as to the effects of repeal of the 7% tax credit. The Maryland Interindustry Forecasting Model revealed that some industries would be significantly affected on reinvestment if the 7% tax credit were to be repealed. One of the industries where the effects would be the strongest would be agriculture. The model revealed that termination of the investment credit would reduce farmers investment by 7% from what it would otherwise have been in 1975. This would lead to a relative decline of 8% in purchases that year in farm machinery. Then, implement makers would be buying fewer items such as engines, metalworking equipment, machine shop products and electric motors.

According to the model, sales of farm machinery would be about $200-million lower in 1975 without the credit. Sales of electric motors and apparatus, which are components of many different capital items, would fall by about $275-million. One interesting factor developed in the study shows that the addition to the cost of capital at existing high interest rates, if continued through 1975, would be almost twice the effect on investment and sales as the cancellation of the 7% investment credit.

Congressman Poage, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, began hearings on July 15, on pending farm and food stamp legislation. Secretary of Agriculture, Clifford M. Hardin, was the first witness, but the major portion of his testimony dealt with food stamp programs. The Secretary indicated that proposals on long-range farm legislation would be ready by mid-September.

Hearings were held on July 21, to permit House Members who have introduced farm bills to testify. It was interesting to note that no House Member appeared for such testimony, even though more than nineteen members have introduced or co-sponsored long-range farm bills.

Hearings resume on July 29, and continue through August 7, to hear testimony from farm organizations and groups. Chairman Poage has indicated that he desires to carry food stamp legislation and farm legislation to the Floor of the House in one package. The Administration has indicated a desire for the food stamp program and long-range farm legislation to be kept separate.

THE U.S.D.A. SEEDLING PROGRAM: SELECTION FOR COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION

R. D. Breaux and P. H. Dunckelman[1]

Introduction

Sugarcane varieties must meet requirements peculiar to each sugar producing area. No where in the world are these requirements more exacting than in Louisiana. Acceptable yields of cane and of sugar must be produced in only 7 months. Early maturity is essential. This mechanized industry demands relatively high yields of cane but rejects varieties that lodge or that are too brittle. Varieties that are not cold tolerant or that deteriorate rapidly after exposure to freezing temperatures are not acceptable. Louisiana varieties must resist or tolerate the world's most virulent strains of sugarcane mosaic virus (SMV) and red rot, root rot, and the ratoon stunting disease. The variety improvement program, conducted cooperatively by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the American Sugarcane League has provided well adapted varieties for this exacting and dynamic environment. This report summarizes research in the seedling program at Houma, Louisiana, 1965-68.

Summary of Seedlings Tested

Seed of sugarcane produced at Canal Point, Florida, from recommended crosses were grown and selected at Houma, 1964-68 (Table 1). More than a million seedlings were potted in 2¼" peat pots, 2 or 3 seedlings per pot during the 5 years. The seedlings were inoculated with a mixture of mosaic strains A, B, D and H by the air blast method reported by Breaux and Tippett (1). The newly identified strain I was added to the mixture in 1967.

Approximately 70% of the seedlings were eliminated in the greenhouse because of mosaic susceptibility. The percentage of plants eliminated each year was surprisingly constant. After mosaic elimination 66,000 seedlings were transplanted to the field annually.

Since the few superior sugarcane varieties in these single stool nurseries are not always easily identified, we increased the selection rate from ½ to 4 per cent to 10 - 15 per cent. Brix, by hand refractometer, discontinued as a selection criteria in 1957, was resumed in 1968 because this relatively reliable character shows a high positive association with yield of sugar per acre. Since C.P. 48-103, an early, high-sucrose commercial variety was used as a standard for Brix, the selection rate from single stools dropped to 5.6% or approximately 4000 clones (Table 1).

A change in procedure for measuring juice quality at the 1st line trial stage effected significant savings in land and relieved crowded laboratory facilities. Sucrose analyses of 5 stalk samples were replaced by hydrometer Brix that show a very high positive association with sucrose. The hydrometer Brix, obtained much faster than a sucrose analyses, was used as a basis for discarding below standard seedlings. Selection in 2nd line trials was delayed from the plant cane to the first year stubble crop to permit the accumulation of additional sucrose data and better evaluation of stalk numbers. It also permitted rechecking the clones for mosaic resistance in greenhouse single eye-piece tests.

Breeding for Increased Yields

Superior varieties occur at very low frequencies in unselected seedling populations. The primary objective of the breeding program is to raise the fre-

(Text Continued on page 14)

[1]Research Agronomists, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana.

Table 1. Summary of seedling program of commercial-type crosses, U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La. 1964-1968.

Year	Seedlings in Greenhouse		Set to Field	1st Line trials Established		2nd Line Trials		C.P. Assignments	
Seed Produced	No. Potted	Approx. % Mosaic 1/	No. Seedlings	Number	% of Seedlings	Number	% 1st Line	Year Assigned	Year Release
1964	253,255	73.5	67,016	7556	11.4	470	6.2	1969	1976
1965	205,903	68.4	65,085	7941	12.2	904	11.4	1970	1977
1966	273,372	72.3	75,826	4234	5.6	-	-	1971	1978
1967	206,405	72.1	57,548	-	-	-	-	1972	1979
1968	142,314	68.3	49,643	-	-	-	-	1973	1980

1/ Includes plants that died or were lost from other causes.

Table 2. Frequency distribution of C.P. varieties in Sugar per Ton of Cane, compared to C.P. 52-68, in first replicated yield trials at the Houma Station. 1/

Series tested	Total Number in test	Sugar per Ton of Varieties Compared to C.P. 52-68					
		Significantly More 2/		Equal		Significantly Less 2/	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
C.P. 1967 Series	132	38	29	93	70	1	0.8
C.P. 1966 Series	40	14	35	26	65	0	0.0
C.P. 1965 Series (Plant)	40	9	22	26	65	5	12.0
C.P. 1965 Series (Stubl.)	40	16	40	20	50	4	10.0
C.P. 1964 Series (Plant)	40	13	33	26	65	1	2.0
C.P. 1964 Series (Stubl.)	40	18	45	21	53	1	2.0
Average (All Series)			33%		64%		3%

1/ Data from unpublished reports by Matherne, R. J.; H. P. Fanguy, and P. H. Dunckelman.

2/ 5% level of probability.

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Table 3. Frequency distribution of C.P. varieties in Tons of Cane per Acre, Compared to C.P. 52-68 in first replicated yield trials at the Houma Station. 1/

Series tested	Total Number in Test	Tons per Acre of Varieties Compared to C.P. 52-68					
		Significantly More 2/		Equal		Significantly Less 2/	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
C.P. 1967 Series	132	10	8	106	80	16	12
C.P. 1966 Series	40	7	18	31	77	2	5
C.P. 1965 Series (Plant)	40	5	12	33	83	2	5
C.P. 1965 Series (Stubl.)	40	1	2	19	48	20	50
C.P. 1964 Series (Plant)	40	14	35	19	47	7	18
C.P. 1964 Series (Stubl.)	40	1	2	33	83	6	15
Average (All Series)			11%		73%		16%

1/ Data from unpublished reports by Matherne, R. J.; H. P. Fanguy, and P. H. Dunckelman.

2/ 5% level of probability.

Table 4. Frequency distribution of C.P. varieties in Sugar per Acre, compared to C.P. 52-68 in first replicated yield trials at the Houma Station. 1/

Series tested	Total Number in Test	Sugar per Acre of Varieties Compared to C.P. 52-68					
		Significantly More 2/		Equal		Significantly Less 2/	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
C.P. 1967 Series	132	18	14	108	82	6	4
C.P. 1966 Series	40	13	33	27	67	0	0
C.P. 1965 Series (Plant)	40	4	10	32	78	4	10
C.P. 1965 Series (Stubl.)	40	2	5	21	53	17	42
C.P. 1964 Series (Plant)	40	11	28	28	70	1	2
C.P. 1964 Series (Stubl.)	40	7	18	33	82	0	0
Average (All Series)			17%		75%		8%

1/ Data from unpublished reports by Matherne, R. J.; H. P. Fanguy, and P. H. Dunckelman.

2/ 5% level of probability.

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SEEDLING PROGRAM

(Continued from page 6)

quency of these superior varieties to a level at which one can expect to select a superior variety even among the necessarily small number than can be thoroughly tested. The frequency of superior varieties in the latest C.P. series was examined in the first replicated yield trials at the Houma Station for sugar per ton of cane, tons of cane per acre, and sugar per acre. The data show that the frequency of superior clones has been increased (Tables 2, 3, and 4).

Thirty-three per cent of the varieties were statistically superior to C.P. 52-68 in sugar per ton of cane in the 4 series (Table 2). The majority of the varieties (64 per cent) was equal to C.P. 52-68 and only 3 per cent were inferior. These data show that selection for sugar per ton of cane was highly effective in the seedling program. Furthermore, the high frequency of superior varieties suggests that the chances of selecting high sucrose canes should be good among the varieties now being tested from these series. The frequency of high sucrose varieties should increase even further in future series since higher sucrose standards were applied.

Eleven per cent of the varieties were superior to C.P. 52-68 in yield of cane per acre (Table 3). The frequency of high-yielding varieties is lower (2%) in the first-year stubble tests of the C.P. 1964 and 1965 series. Most of the clones (73 per cent) were not significantly different from C.P. 52-68 in yields of cane and only 16 per cent were significantly inferior. These data indicate that selection for yields of cane was not as effective as selection for sugar per ton of cane. Furthermore, the frequency of varieties superior in yields of cane and chances of selection for very high yields is low. Since yield of cane is a more complex character than yield of sugar per ton of cane, and lower in heritability, less selection efficiency was expected. Selection in first-year stubble second line trials rather than plant cane will improve efficiency in selection for stalk number, the major component of cane yields in stubble cane. Also, the introduction of new germ plasm into the breeding program (3) might increase efficiency of selecting for high yielding varieties.

Seventeen per cent of the varieties in replicated yield trials were superior to C.P. 52-68 in yields of sugar per acre and 75% of the clones were equal to it. Chances for selecting a higher yielding variety than C.P. 52-68 are good in the latest C.P. series. The data indicate that improvement will probably be in higher sucrose combined with standard cane tonnage.

Breeding for Mosaic Resistance

A high degree of mosaic resistance is available in the following interspecific hybrids C.P. 47-193, C.P. 60-16, C.P. 61-37, C.P. 61-39, C.P. 61-84, and C.P. 65-350 (2). C.P. 61-37 was released for commercial culture in 1967. These resistant varieties are being used in crosses with high-yielding commercial varieties to produce new varieties that have improved mosaic resistance and high yields of sugar per acre.

Thirty-four varieties of the 1967 series selected for agronomic testing were evaluated for mosaic resistance by inoculating plants from 20 single-eye pieces in the greenhouse with mosaic strains A, B, D, H and I of the virus in comparison with commercial check varieties. Data from this experiment show that 18 varieties had a high degree of resistance to mosaic, and 10 moderate resistance; and 6 were highly susceptible. Further testing of these varieties for mosaic resistance is in progress under field conditions. However, the high frequency of resistance in the greenhouse test indicated that selection for resistance was effective.

Summary

Tests of more than a million sugarcane seedlings in the greenhouse at Houma, 1965-68, show that approximately 65 per cent were discarded because of susceptibility to mosaic. From the remainder, evaluated for agronomic characters in the field varieties were selected for critical yield trials

THE SUGARCANE CROSSING PROGRAM AND RELATED RESEARCH AT CANAL POINT, FLORIDA IN 1968-69

by

Norman I. James[1]

All of the crossing work for USDA ugarcane variety development programs is done at Canal Point, Florida. True sexual seed is sent to field stations at Houma, Louisiana, and Meridian, Mississippi, or kept at the Canal Point Station. Of the seed kept at Canal Point each year, approximately 30,000 are given to the Everglades Experiment Station of the University of Florida. Crossing techniques employed at Canal Point have been described on several occasions (1, 2, 3), and modifications have been presented in recent years (4, 5). Male parents are maintained on a rail cart system that can be moved into the crossing house at night to avoid the adverse effects of low night temperature on pollen development. Female parents are grown in field plots or 10-gallon ash cans. Four stalks in each can culture are air-layered about 6 weeks before flowers emerge by enclosing two root bands on each stalk in wet sphagnum moss which is held in place with polyethylene film. When flowers emerge, the stalks are cut below the rooted area and moved to the crossing house, where the stalks are placed upright with the rooted portions in troughs of aerated water. The remaining stalks in each can culture are cut as the flowers emerge and moved to the crossing house, where the cut ends are emersed in Hawaiian weak-acid solution contained in rubber tubs. By combining the two methods of preserving cut stalks, all flowers that emerge can be utilized. The amount of space required for each air-layer makes it difficult to air-layer more than 4 or 5 stalks per can culture. Most female clones that are grown in field plots are air-layered.

Flowering stalks of male parents are cut near the base, and the cut ends are placed in quart- or half-gallon mason jars which contain weak-acid solution. Male tassels are suspended I or 2 feet above female tassels in the crossing cubicles. They are discarded after

(Continued on next page)

[1]Research Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Florida 33438.

that were superior to the check, C.P. 52-68, in yields of sugar per ton of cane and per acre and in yield of cane per acre. The greatest improvement was in yield of sugar per ton of cane. The frequency of mosaic resistance in selections from one series of seedlings (1967) was significantly improved by selection pressure for that character.

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CANAL POINT

(Continued from page 15)

10 to 12 days when pollination is complete. Female tassels are enclosed in large paper clothing bags about 20 days after the crosses are set up, when seed begins to ripen and fall from the tip. Mature tassels are harvested 10 to 14 days after bagging and dried at 95-105 F. for 48 to 72 hours. Seeds are then stripped from tassel branches and weighed. A 1-gram sample is taken from each cross for a germination test. Seeds are fumigated with technical grade methyl bromide at the rate of 2½ pounds per 1,000 cubic feet for 2½ hours before shipment.

Seed Production and Distribution

A summary of seed production and distribution is given in Table 1. Flowering was very poor in many clones of interest in the crossing program. Several clones failed to flower at all. Average seed set per tassel was only 276 as compared to 724 for the 1967-68 season (5). Cold weather during November and December was probably the major reason for both sparse flowering and low seed set. Only 1,240 female tassels were placed in crosses compared to 1,800 - 2,400 during the past several seasons.

Table 1.—Distribution and estimated production of sugarcane seed from 1968-69, Canal Point crosses.

Station	Number of crosses	Number viable seed
U.S. Sugar Crops Field Station, Meridian, Mississippi	20	14,164
U.S. Sugarcane Field Station Canal Point, Florida	64	180,436[1]
U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana	110	142,162
Total	194	336,762[2]

[1]Included were 8,103 in germination tests.
[2]A total of 1,240 female tassels was placed in crosses and 1,218 harvested. Average seed set per tassel was 276.

Solution Crosses

During the 1967-68 season, seed set was compared in 54 pairs of crosses where female tassels were air-layered or maintained in weak-acid solution made with deionized water. Average seed set per tassel was 690 for air-layered females and 636 for females maintained in the weak-acid solution (5). A similar comparison during the 1968-69 season involving 32 pairs of crosses resulted in 238 seeds per tassel for air-layered females, and 152 seeds per tassel for females maintained in weak-acid solution. These data show the low seed set obtained this year, and the somewhat less favorable results obtained with the solution method of maintaining cut stalks during the crossing period.

Photoperiod Research

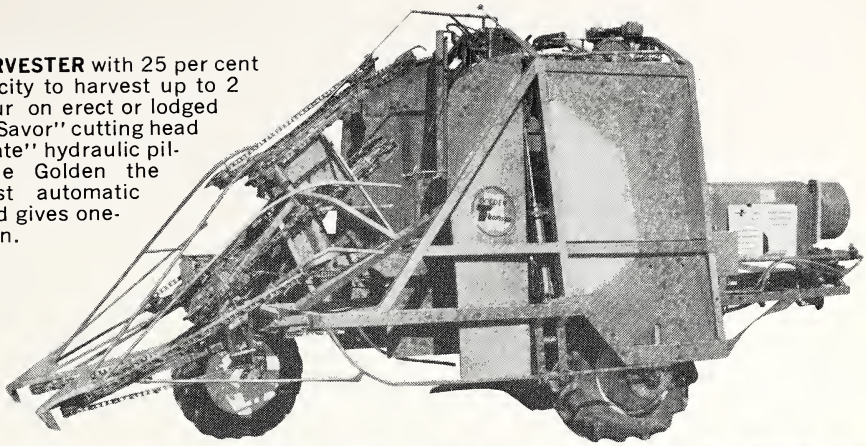
Research on synchronization and induction of flowering was continued during the 1968-69 season. Many crosses for Florida were made with tassels that were induced to flower. In fact, most of the crosses in which good seed set was obtained were those in which induced tassels were used as male or female parents. Several clones for Louisiana crosses were subjected to various photoperiods to delay flowering and overcome male-sterility (6). An attempt was made to induce earlier flowering by subjecting clones to a short photoperiod after floral initiation had occurred (7). A few tassels of one clone emerged earlier than when not subjected to these treatments but the number of flowers that emerged was reduced. In general, these treatments did not cause earlier flowering.

Plans for 1969-70 Crossing Season

Maximum effort will be made to obtain enough seed of desirable crosses for planting and for increasing the supply of stored seed. Approximately 1,100 can cultures have been established for use as male and female parents. In addition 3,000 to 4,000 stalks of female clones will be air-layered in field plots. This quantity of material will provide 2,000 to 3,000 female tassels that can be used in desirable crosses if flowering is reasonably good.

(Continued on page 18)

GOLDEN HARVESTER with 25 per cent greater capacity to harvest up to 2 acres an hour on erect or lodged cane. "Cane Savor" cutting head and "Auto-Gate" hydraulic piler make the Golden the world's most automatic harvester and gives one-man operation.



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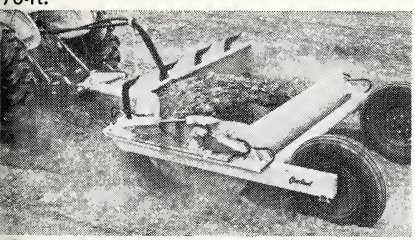

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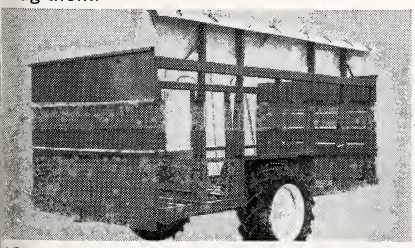

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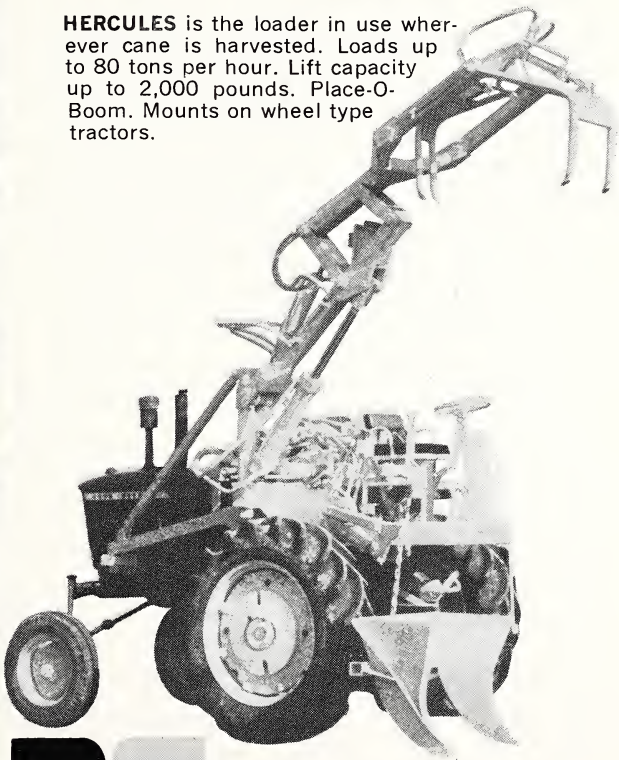

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FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

(Official News Release)

In an effort to improve the agricultural program available to farmers, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that sugar cane growers in 12 Louisiana parishes where Federal Crop Insurance is available will be offered a 7 per cent increase in protection at no additional premium cost.

J. S. Smith, State Director of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, announced that the guaranteed production is being increased from a maximum of 70 per cent to 75 per cent of the normal yield for sugar farms without any increase in premium. The increase in the guaranteed production applies to harvested acreage. Guaranteed production for unharvested acreage remains the same—55 per cent of the normal yield. This added protection is effective for the 1970 crop.

The first sugarcane All-Risk Insurance program offered through the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation was made available to growers in Iberia, St. James, St. Mary, and Terrebonne Parishes three years ago.

The following year the program was added to Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Iberville, St. John, St. Martin, and West Baton Rouge Parishes. Last year Pointe Coupee Parish was added to the program, bringing the number of parishes to 12 where All-Risk Insurance is available to growers who wish to protect their production cost. In addition to sugarcane, corn, cotton, and soybeans are designated as insurable crops in Pointe Coupee Parish.

The increase in protection this year is in addition to premium discounts to policy holders for good experience in successive years without a loss.

Good experience discounts are 5 per cent for the second and third years without a reportable loss, 10 per cent for the fourth and fifth years, 15 per cent for the sixth years, 20 per cent for the seventh year, and 25 per cent

CANAL POINT

(Continued from page 16)

Several new clones have been recommended for crossing for the first time. These clones will be subjected to various photoperiod treatments to synchronize flowering and overcome male-sterility if present.

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for the eighth and successive years, according to Smith.

Federal Crop Insurance guarantees a basic harvest, pegged at the approximate value of crop production cost, and pays the difference between the actual yield and the guarantee if the crop is destroyed or severely damaged.

If, because of insured causes of loss, the production of commercially recoverable sugar is short of the guarantee, a Federal Crop Insurance payment will be made to the policy holder. Growers are offered dollar selections per hundredweight to be paid for each hundredweight the production falls short of the guarantee due to insured causes of loss.

The program insures the farmer against losses to his sugarcane crop due to weather, insects, disease, and other natural hazards beyond his control, according to the state director.

"The increase in guarantee without an accompanying increase in rates has been brought about through good experience in insuring the Louisiana sugarcane farmer," Smith stated.

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IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 4)

was a very vigorously growing plot of heat-treated cane. This could account for this breakage.

An area wide storm or a hurricane at that particular time would have done considerable damage to those four varieties all over the belt. It is certainly hoped that weather conditions immediately before the breakage occurred were the largest factors contributing to the breakage and that these varieties are not inherently extremely brittle. Time will tell.

Nutria Damage

If nutria are damaging cane, growers are urged to contact James Karrenbrock, District Supervisor, Nutria Research Station, P.O. Box 1451, Houma, La. Mr. Karrenbrock is anxious to work with growers to help control the animal in cane fields. Mr. Karrenbrock can be reached by phone at the Nutria Station in Houma, La. The telephone number is 872-3526.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

S. J. Menard Elected

Sidney J. Menard, newly elected President of The South Coast Corporation, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League. He succeeds the late Roland L. Toups, whom he also succeeded to the Presidency of South Coast.

The Old Mule

Our market character, The Old Mule, is still in the doldrums. Pep is something he doesn't have any of. Since we reported on his condition a month ago, he has slumped another twenty-five points and his target is so far away, seeing it without the aid of one of these stargazing telescopes is a very difficult thing.

We hope the people in Washington who handle The Old Mule will not be content to let him drift much longer. Raw sugar is now 50 points under the 7.95 target price and is fifteen points under the price at which raws were selling at this time last year when the target was 7.52.

The present slump in the market was triggered in early June by the reallocation of an additional 100,000 tons of Puerto Rican deficit. Apparently too much sugar was committed for delivery to the U. S. in July and August. Some say The Old Mule will perk up in September.

Just in case The Old Mule's driver has forgotten, we remind him that Congress, in 1965, said the Secretary of Agriculture should "seek to achieve and consistently to maintain the approximate target price throughout the quota year."

Notes

Friends of Wilmer Grayson, who have been wondering why the good "doctor" has been out of circulation lately, will be pleased to know that he expects to resume normal activities in the near future. He reported to us the other day that cataract operations on both eyes have been successful, and that he expects to be back to normal in the very near future.

* * *

Louis G. Ebeling has announced his retirement from active duty in the sugar brokerage business after a career of over half a century.

Mr. Ebeling started in the business of selling sugar and molasses many years ago with the firm of William B. Bloomfield. He continued with Gay-Sullivan & Co., Inc., when Mr. Bloomfield retired, and finished his career with Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc., on July 1st, of this year. We join with his many friends in wishing him the best of luck in his retirement.

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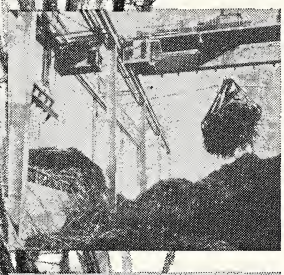

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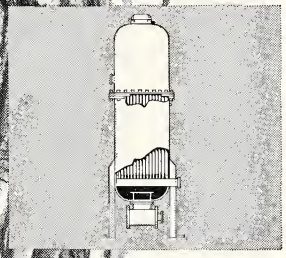

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Volume 27—No. 22 AUGUST 15, 1969

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year

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RECAPITULATION OF FINAL REPORTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE FACTORIES, CROPS 1959-1968, A. S. C. S. Reports

Total for State Factories	47	46	46	46	46	48	47	47	46	46
Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Crop Days	56.0	61.7	77.2	54.5	83.8	74.3	68.1	56.5	70.6	67.2
Lost time % total time	10.95	11.53	12.96	10.32	16.23	18.11	18.25	12.40	13.40	14.07
Cane: Tons ground, gross weight	5,436,522	6,051,303	7,659,253	5,768,782	9,062,892	7,893,099	7,088,693	6,959,715	8,710,147	8,027,523
Tons ground, net weight	5,072,611	5,582,687	7,118,497	5,315,415	8,554,103	7,383,164	6,542,184	6,562,729	8,110,847	7,376,941
% Total Cane Ground, Gross Weight	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons Ground per Hour	94.56	99.82	103.25	106.89	116.80	115.00	115.30	127.44	128.93	128.65
Extraction N. J. % Cane	73.04	72.93	73.30	72.26	72.86	73.17	71.24	73.22	72.16	71.15
Sucrose Extraction, %	90.13	89.79	90.26	89.53	89.59	89.15	89.02	89.56	89.42	88.84
Maceration % Cane	18.62	18.28	17.70	18.32	16.72	18.22	20.55	18.12	19.73	20.90
Fiber % Cane	14.35	14.21	14.17	14.39	14.07	14.28	14.58	13.99	14.34	14.83
Java Ratio	76.52	76.54	76.54	75.74	76.86	76.71	75.45	77.26	75.99	75.47
Analysis										
Crusher Juice Brix	16.44	16.39	17.05	17.36	17.20	16.15	16.81	16.38	17.32	17.36
Crusher Juice Sucrose	13.12	12.85	13.65	13.78	13.63	12.31	13.14	13.06	13.38	13.88
Brix Factor (Final Report)	97.01	96.95	97.07	96.89	97.03	97.03	97.03	97.07	97.06	97.00
Sucrose Factor (Final Report)	94.36	94.24	94.29	93.83	94.50	94.31	94.29	94.49	94.24	94.24
Normal Juice Brix	15.95	15.89	16.55	16.82	16.69	15.67	16.31	15.90	16.81	16.84
Normal Juice Sucrose	12.38	12.11	12.87	12.93	12.88	11.61	12.39	12.34	13.08	13.08
Normal Juice Purity	77.62	76.20	77.76	76.85	77.17	74.09	75.96	77.63	77.80	77.68
Factory Syrup, Brix	56.66	56.82	57.34	57.86	58.48	56.82	58.37	57.65	58.81	58.58
Residual Juice Brix	5.95	6.11	6.20	6.48	6.61	5.84	5.74	5.76	5.79	5.95
Bagasse Sucrose	3.12	3.15	3.25	3.36	3.47	3.17	3.27	3.33	3.41	3.43
Bagasse Moisture	50.52	50.97	50.29	50.97	50.47	51.11	51.60	51.10	51.51	51.73
Bagasse Fiber	45.19	44.59	45.26	44.29	44.73	44.24	43.81	44.30	43.79	43.54
Press Cake Sucrose	4.43	3.99	4.39	4.52	4.42	3.88	4.15	4.21	4.30	4.14
Sucrose Balance										
Molasses, Sucrose % Cane	.912	1.005	.968	1.105	1.036	1.064	1.028	0.936	0.970	0.949
Press Cake, Sucrose % Cane	.190	.182	.192	.202	.184	.190	.208	0.186	0.198	0.210
Undetermined, Sucrose % Cane	.154	.159	.140	.171	.130	.211	.153	0.172	0.159	0.203
Bagasse, Sucrose % Cane	.991	1.004	1.017	1.093	1.090	1.025	1.088	1.053	1.117	1.169
Total Losses, Sucrose % Cane	2.247	2.350	2.317	2.571	2.440	2.490	2.477	2.347	2.444	2.531
Sugar, Sucrose % Cane	7.794	7.485	8.131	7.865	8.034	6.953	7.437	7.743	8.111	7.944
Total, Sucrose % Cane	10.041	9.835	10.448	10.436	10.474	9.443	9.914	10.090	10.555	10.475
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Gross Cane	162.37	155.94	169.39	163.85	167.37	144.85	154.94	161.32	168.97	165.49
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Net Cane	174.02	169.04	182.26	177.82	177.32	154.86	167.88	171.08	181.46	180.08
Gals. F.M. (B/S) M. & E. T/C 80° Brix	6.17	6.58	6.43	6.88	6.85	7.33	6.79	6.43	6.42	6.53
Boiling House Efficiency	97.34	96.86	97.34	95.71	97.09	96.03	96.48	96.85	97.00	96.44

LOUISIANA MILL REPORTS

Production of Sugars (tons, 2,000 lbs.), Syrup, 1st Molasses, 2nd Molasses, and Blackstrap—1959-1968

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Raw Sugar (as produced)	361,958	390,576	538,346	383,891	672,944	571,803	506,150	516,100	681,050	612,364
Turbinados	37,946	37,217	38,528	31,642	12,573	7,564	233	20	250	none
Granulated	29,368	31,358	56,314	43,465	56,823	33,933	30,671	31,008	38,583	36,426
Total Sugars (Raw Value)	440,400	469,711	649,514	471,601	759,473	572,710	550,035	562,290	740,234	668,667
String—Others	204	145	0	176	46	117	44	4,392	134	64
Sirup—Gallons	1,217,822	1,167,418	1,079,468	1,031,828	719,984	784,361	749,785	639,398	832,908	1,067,468
1st Molasses—Gallons	1,473,398	1,701,721	1,853,590	1,824,430	1,902,267	2,048,551	1,809,642	2,030,646	1,921,974	1,923,210
2nd Molasses—Gallons	1,240,674	1,677,052	1,221,572	947,988	783,117	599,632	753,274	446,726	543,631	608,450
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	28,258,331	33,565,060	41,567,300	33,696,710	54,067,578	46,694,472	40,915,699	38,218,191	48,183,340	44,351,232
Blackstrap (80 Brix)	31,918,969	37,671,166	47,263,538	37,917,256	60,302,273	55,997,650	46,339,726	42,938,192	54,632,966	50,626,060

PLANTED ACRES OF SUGARCANE ON LOUISIANA FARMS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM BY PARISHES, FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISHES	Acreage Planted for Sugar and Seed within Proportionate Shares											
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Ascension	10,261.1	9,439.3	10,647.5	11,593.0	12,256.7	13,626.1	12,766.5	13,806.6	13,965.8	13,410.8	13,250.3	12,545.7
Assumption	25,988.3	25,882.7	29,397.6	29,872.8	31,419.4	34,739.7	33,988.9	35,889.2	32,370.2	32,602.5	35,140.4	32,433.9
Avoyelles	2,254.3	1,973.4	2,279.6	2,404.1	2,645.6	3,156.6	2,515.6	2,881.5	2,662.7	2,670.5	2,731.5	2,596.6
East Baton Rouge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	0.1	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iberia	31,570.6	29,697.4	34,763.3	36,968.3	39,145.8	40,906.8	40,322.8	44,321.2	38,897.9	39,441.3	39,497.9	37,465.5
Iberville	15,889.0	15,621.4	17,741.9	17,520.1	18,669.8	21,886.7	20,423.9	23,443.3	21,913.9	22,174.3	22,249.4	21,234.7
Lafayette	6,954.8	6,654.3	7,826.0	8,279.4	8,573.3	8,730.1	7,978.1	9,316.2	8,274.2	8,397.6	8,406.0	8,025.7
Lafourche	24,126.7	23,632.1	26,665.5	26,457.8	28,948.4	32,165.2	32,744.3	35,322.3	31,568.5	31,469.3	31,136.1	31,399.2
Plaquemines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,084.0	742.8	692.9	.....
Pointe Coupee	8,847.1	8,262.4	10,095.0	11,030.9	12,389.7	13,674.6	12,286.0	13,371.5	11,580.6	11,649.3	11,631.5	11,079.9
Rapides	1,197.6	1,238.9	1,412.6	1,664.4	2,202.4	2,503.5	2,125.3	2,600.6	2,307.8	2,345.9	2,385.1	2,267.3
St. Charles	1,244.5	1,243.2	1,524.6	1,502.5	1,557.1	2,015.1	2,315.9	2,811.0	2,813.5	3,029.4	2,711.7	2,577.9
St. James	14,503.0	14,022.5	15,428.4	16,994.0	18,734.7	21,559.9	21,681.9	23,955.1	20,940.1	20,592.8	20,446.7	19,872.3
St. John	12,790.0	12,528.6	9,109.6	9,249.0	9,875.5	10,800.6	10,892.0	11,955.6	9,948.1	9,965.9	10,571.1	10,016.4
St. Landry	235.1	34.9	36.6	.....	18.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.9	23.8	.....
St. Martin	16,430.2	15,005.1	16,798.7	18,370.7	19,185.5	19,568.6	19,273.4	21,518.4	18,538.8	18,715.6	18,594.6	17,698.5
St. Mary	30,314.0	29,749.8	34,216.4	35,049.9	35,688.3	40,437.4	40,175.1	42,503.9	38,450.5	38,777.3	39,086.9	37,224.2
Terrebonne	28,808.7	28,656.0	36,157.4	35,730.7	37,659.1	39,874.1	39,900.5	42,051.1	37,920.4	38,435.8	38,450.1	36,427.1
Vermilion	2,218.8	1,805.4	1,968.8	2,082.3	2,554.5	3,031.5	3,098.8	3,565.5	3,136.3	3,146.8	3,548.6	3,414.6
West Baton Rouge	12,604.3	12,571.5	14,098.9	14,110.4	15,195.6	17,237.3	16,291.8	16,035.7	15,103.5	15,246.2	12,942.9	12,364.9
West Feliciana	2,108.7	2,064.6	2,473.2	2,734.3	2,898.6	3,369.4	3,248.1	3,115.0	2,764.0	2,649.4	2,742.9	2,581.6
TOTAL	248,346.8	240,083.5	272,641.9	281,614.6	299,618.0	329,283.3	322,029.0	348,463.8	314,240.8	315,487.4	316,240.4	301,226.0

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ACRES HARVESTED FOR SUGAR—YIELD OF SUGARCANE PER ACRE AND YIELD OF RECOVERABLE SUGAR PER ACRE OF LOUISIANA FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM, BY PARISHES FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISH	Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar (Acres)				Yield of Cane Per Acre Actual Net Tons				Yield of Recoverable Sugar per Acre CWT			
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967	1968
Ascension	12,547.2	11,995.9	12,372.6	11,722.5	23.41	23.53	29.22	27.15	37.83	38.99	52.19	51.09
Assumption	29,980.2	30,126.4	32,991.2	30,794.7	23.36	24.20	29.66	28.87	39.46	39.02	54.18	53.78
Avoyelles	2,562.5	2,552.2	2606.4	2,530.5	28.83	28.11	34.17	30.06	50.74	45.16	57.29	53.97
East Baton Rouge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....
Iberia	35,229.9	35,516.3	36,158.7	34,711.6	24.03	23.90	27.88	26.39	42.98	42.26	51.88	49.27
Iberville	20,331.8	20,391.6	20,953.0	19,933.9	23.96	23.08	27.49	25.40	40.68	37.87	49.03	46.16
Lafayette	7,808.5	7,583.4	7,656.0	7,408.9	21.09	20.31	22.04	20.81	39.47	36.94	42.12	42.95
Lafourche	29,485.8	28,704.8	28,688.3	29,592.3	21.48	21.58	27.59	26.22	35.37	36.40	49.36	46.74
Plaquemines	357.8	455.8	610.0	.....	12.52	10.64	20.05	.....	17.84	15.20	33.42	.....
Pointe Coupee	10,837.5	10,801.9	10,881.5	10,404.8	23.79	22.34	26.57	24.72	41.85	38.04	49.44	45.00
Rapides	2,218.4	2,218.9	2,259.8	2,186.1	30.54	27.53	33.81	22.00	55.39	45.20	57.50	51.52
St. Charles	2,450.1	2,763.1	2,507.7	2,261.6	18.65	20.25	24.42	23.09	28.91	33.79	45.06	43.97
St. James	19,588.6	18,993.2	19,108.1	18,522.6	22.71	23.20	27.51	26.37	37.86	39.96	50.73	47.81
St. John	8,869.8	8,920.4	9,754.4	9,176.0	19.57	21.21	26.98	23.85	31.01	36.95	49.78	42.96
St. Landry	.....	23.9	23.8	.....	.....	29.32	23.08	.....	.....	47.65	43.63	.....
St. Martin	16,814.2	17,142.8	17,085.6	16,522.7	22.54	21.18	26.00	25.03	39.07	36.51	47.40	46.58
St. Mary	34,865.7	35,461.9	36,233.3	34,882.8	23.89	24.13	29.09	27.52	44.21	42.72	54.00	51.18
Terrebonne	35,127.8	35,815.7	36,241.9	34,719.5	19.94	20.33	25.64	24.21	34.06	33.37	46.85	43.01
Vermilion	2,948.1	2,883.9	3,282.4	3,192.4	22.19	20.42	21.85	23.23	41.11	37.10	41.71	44.33
West Baton Rouge	13,696.2	13,779.1	12,012.1	11,538.2	21.76	23.48	29.51	27.29	36.44	38.96	54.38	52.45
West Feliciana	2,624.4	2,351.8	2,392.9	2,295.7	25.90	24.81	27.89	19.14	45.59	40.75	45.84	35.01
TOTAL	288,344.5	288,483.0	293,819.7	282,396.8	22.67	22.73	27.60	26.06	39.14	38.60	50.53	48.01

NUMBER OF PRODUCER-PAYEES, NUMBER OF FARMS GROWING SUGAR CANE, AND AVERAGE SUGAR CANE ACREAGE GROWING PER FARM IN LOUISIANA 1937 - 1968

Crop Year	Number of producer-payees	Number of farms	Average sugar cane acreage growing per farm
1937	16,572	10,260	30.1
1938	16,901	10,468	28.3
1939	17,701	10,918	24.5
1940	15,635	9,332	28.4
1941	14,509	8,599	30.7
1942	14,329	8,671	34.4
1943	13,439	8,052	36.1
1944	12,662	7,556	36.5
1945	10,344	6,304	44.0
1946	10,151	6,141	47.8
1947	9,605	5,689	52.8
1948	10,208	5,957	50.2
1949	9,711	5,559	54.1
1950	9,047	5,028	60.2
1951	8,755	4,833	58.0
1952	8,237	4,463	66.0
1953	7,540	4,010	75.8
1954	7,384	3,883	70.3
1955	7,424	3,861	66.4
1956	7,176	3,703	62.6
1957	6,639	3,343	74.3
1958	5,936	2,908	82.6
1959	5,697	2,686	101.5
1960	5,568	2,547	110.6
1961	5,662	2,534	118.3
1962	5,563	2,413	136.5
1963	5,509	2,308	137.3
1964	5,690	2,301	151.4
1965	5,599	2,218	141.7
1966	5,345	2,080	151.7
1967	5,183	1,912	165.4
1968	5,099	1,794	167.9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Louisiana ASCS State Office

GROWERS' INCOME, DOLLARS, THE TON OF SUGARCANE DELIVERED TO LOUISIANA SUGAR MILLS, 1937 - 1968

		Paid by Mills	Conditional Payments, Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, as Amended					
Year	Acct. Cane	Mols. Bonus	Acct. Recoverable Sugar	Abandonment Payment	Deficiency Payment	Total Conditional Payment	Support or CCC Payment	Total Amount Rec'd
1937	2.907	—	.892	.023	.016	.913	—	3.838
1938	2.663	—	.948	—	—	.948	—	3.611
1939	2.881	—	.976	—	—	.976	—	3.857
1940	2.717	—	.908	.013	.258	1.179	—	3.896
1941	3.679	.256	.924	.005	.084	1.013	—	4.948
1942	4.033	.319	1.240	.001	.084	1.325	—	5.677
1943	3.936	.323	1.213	.008	.023	1.244	.341	5.844
1944	3.837	.313	1.165	.048	.004	1.217	.826	6.193
1945	3.762	.320	1.158	.008	.002	1.169	1.496	6.747
1946	6.222	.322	1.235	.041	.001	1.277	—	7.821
1947	6.634	.609	1.250	.001	.136	1.387	—	8.630
1948	5.821	.058	1.180	.001	.035	1.216	—	7.095
1949	6.199	—	1.204	.001	.030	1.235	—	7.434
1950	7.146	.738	1.287	—	.003	1.290	—	9.174
1951	5.149	.723	1.046	.039	.120	1.205	—	7.077
1952	6.542	.097	1.175	—	.001	1.176	—	7.815
1953	6.963	.141	1.263	.001	—	1.264	—	8.368
1954	6.582	.133	1.219	—	—	1.219	—	7.934
1955	6.085	.170	1.155	.001	.001	1.157	—	7.412
1956	7.148	.720	1.288	—	—	1.288	—	9.156
1957	6.461	.226	1.197	.005	.015	1.217	—	7.904
1958	7.080	.222	1.263	.001	.012	1.276	—	8.578
1959	6.855	.103	1.227	.001	.048	1.276	—	8.234
1960	6.925	.236	1.204	.003	.012	1.219	—	8.380
1961	7.266	.197	1.280	—	—	1.280	—	8.743
1962	7.520	.400	1.323	.075	.027	1.425	—	9.345
1963	10.312	.411	1.291	.001	0	1.292	0	12.015
1964	6.403	.075	1.180	.001	.002	1.183	0	7.661
1965	7.342	.119	1.249	.003	.022	1.274	0	8.735
1966	7.748	.371	1.244	.001	.002	1.247	0	9.366
1967	8.535	.317	1.283	.000	.000	1.283	0	10.135
1968	8.871	.159	1.295	.007	.001	1.303	0	10.333

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN LOUISIANA 1900 - 1968

Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons	Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons
1900	309	1936	386
1901	360	1937	401
1902	369	1938	491
1903	256	1939	436
1904	398	1940	234
1905	377	1941	322
1906	258	1942	397
1907	381	1943	432
1908	398	1944	396
1909	327	1945	370
1910	350	1946	331
1911	360	1947	297
1912	157	1948	393
1913	299	1949	414
1914	248	1950	451
1915	140	1951	295
1916	310	1952	451
1917	249	1953	479
1918	286	1954	478
1919	124	1955	454
1920	173	1956	429
1921	331	1957	396
1922	301	1958	443
1923	165	1959	440
1924	90	1960	469
1925	142	1961	650
1926	48	1962	472
1927	72	1963	759
1928	135	1964	573
1929	204	1965	550
1930	188	1966	562
1931	160	1967	740
1932	228	1968	669
1933	209		
1934	234	Production reported on 96° basis prior	
1935	339	to 1934, raw value basis thereafter	

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BY

Name of Factory	Gross tons of cane ground for sugar	Net tons of cane ground for sugar	Direct Consumption
Albania	121,310	109,169	—
Alma	138,015	126,356	—
Angola	50,798	43,946	—
Armant	174,859	158,277	—
Audubon	347	330	—
Billeaud	123,918	113,776	—
Breaux Bridge	143,180	130,237	—
Cajun	309,859	289,225	—
Caldwell	211,758	197,623	—
Catherine (S)	96,508	91,009	—
Cedar Grove	103,471	97,122	—
Cinclare	227,056	205,598	—
Columbia (C&G)	98,482	83,120	—[4]
Columbia (F)	119,063	109,966	—
Cora-Texas	139,375	126,788	—
Duhe-Bourgeois	146,812	135,286	—
Enterprise	220,357	198,906	—
Erath	81,823	73,890	—
Evan Hall	355,296	329,848	—
Georgia	142,344	126,770	—
Glenwood	250,154	233,366	—
Greenwood	174,354	158,279	—
Helvetia	193,261	173,950	—
Iberia	272,215	254,039	—
Leighton	256,705	230,162	—
Levert-St. John	199,628[6]	182,721[7]	—
Little Texas	84,708	76,606	—
Louisa	166,569	156,871	—
Lula	228,199	209,919	—
Meeker	150,665	138,031	—
Oaklawn	273,261	255,144	—
Poplar Grove	135,813	126,970	—
Raceland	290,740	267,560	—
San Francisco	64,732	57,258	—[4]
St. James	300,901	267,372	—
St. Mary	208,358	193,096	—
Smithfield	156,031	143,164	—
Southdown	212,770	200,716	15,674[5]
Sterling	347,723	324,472	—
Supreme	204,597	195,664	16,275[5]
Terrebonne	172,026	160,274	—
Valentine	165,339	156,103	—
Vida	62,429	57,210	—
Westfield	231,053	213,161	—
Wilbert's Myrtle Grove	140,285	123,564	—
Youngsville	80,376	74,027	—
TOTAL	8,027,523	7,376,941	—

[1]Based on partly estimated weights and polarizations as reported on Forms SU - 123.

[2]Excludes 43 tons estimated in process.

[3]Excludes 21 tons estimated in process.

[4]Granulated (plantation).

[5]Refined.

[6]Includes 885 tons ground for livestock sugar.

[7]Includes 816 tons ground for livestock sugar.

[8]Includes 69 tons produced for livestock sugar and 127 tons from 1967 crop cane (process).

YPES, LOUISIANA 1968 CROP[1]

Tons of Sugar Produced			Blackstrap Molasses Gallons	
Raw	Total As Produced	Raw Value	Produced	Produced 80 Brix
10,097	10,097	10,481	710,371	802,320
10,712	10,712	11,001	813,511	815,241[10]
3,757	3,757	3,840	350,553	432,409
13,481	13,481	13,762	1,005,634	1,151,539
21	21	21	3,196	3,686
10,865	10,865	11,230	775,485	858,979
11,469	11,469	11,771	818,463	973,416
25,315	25,315	26,529	1,684,000	1,878,446
17,241	17,241	17,667	1,193,251	1,398,888
6,093	6,093	6,214	150,000	164,796
7,637	7,637	7,817	628,225	672,250
18,183	18,183	18,598	1,378,203	1,549,125
4,159	6,246	6,438[3]	331,860	413,684[11]
9,854	9,854	10,057	693,280	773,337
11,188	11,188	11,585	883,304	951,488
11,194	11,194	11,602	721,353	806,953
17,846	17,846	18,293	1,206,100	1,316,360
6,436	6,436	6,618	410,105	486,787
28,956	28,956	29,402	2,005,588	2,291,979
11,832	11,832	11,832	767,105	905,260
21,479	21,479	21,918	1,501,293	1,595,379
13,381	13,381	13,831	1,088,409	1,216,161
15,526	15,526	15,853	1,017,883	1,204,275
23,841	23,841	24,425	1,202,998	1,497,066
21,052	21,052	21,516	1,417,373	1,687,664
15,623[8]	15,623[8]	16,199[9]	1,157,944[12]	1,322,207[13]
5,697	5,697	5,860	328,036	362,762
12,876	12,876	13,153	856,400	999,819
20,444	20,444	21,070	1,416,640	1,606,180
12,172	12,172	12,522	914,843	1,107,182
23,348	23,348	23,965	1,589,977	1,809,955
10,999	10,999	11,190	755,847	904,240
23,805	23,805	24,668	1,771,076	1,849,193
	2,390	2,532		
25,017	25,017	25,824	1,444,000	1,819,233
17,154	17,154	17,680	1,004,076	1,212,327
13,067	13,067	13,355	913,006	1,016,306
	15,674	16,744	1,100,527	1,337,168
31,323	31,323	32,644	1,856,610	2,155,663
	16,275	17,414	1,465,253	1,518,243
13,131	13,131	13,559	945,219	1,164,519
13,590	13,590	14,259	959,742	1,170,229
4,967	4,967	5,049	336,086	368,518
20,225	20,225	20,859	1,387,511	1,579,322
10,365	10,365	10,595	914,470	951,030
6,946	6,946	7,225	476,426	524,476
612,364	648,790	668,667	44,351,232	50,626,060

[1]Includes 71 tons produced for livestock sugar and 132 tons from 1967 crop cane (in process).

[9]Excludes 12,939 gallons estimated in process.

[11]Excludes 7,172 gallons estimated in process.

[12]Includes 24,531 gallons which was estimated in process at the end of the 1967 crop.

[13]Includes 25,719 gallons which was estimated in process at the end of the 1967 crop.

U.S.D.A. - ASCS - FP
May, 1969

For the best weed control

Controls seedling Johnsongrass

Once Johnsongrass forms rhizomes, as shown above, it becomes well established. Left unchecked, it can take over your sugar cane crop. The most effective way to prevent this from happening is to control seedling Johnsongrass with "Sinbar".

Keep your sugar cane fields free of seedling Johnsongrass, as well as annual weeds and grasses, with a single application of Du Pont "Sinbar" in the spring. Or use a split application (fall plus spring).

No additives to "Sinbar" are needed. It kills germinating seedlings up to one inch tall. Also replaces multiple treatments usually necessary with other chemical herbi-

in cane, spray SINBAR®

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

Gives you higher yields

Higher yields of sugar cane result when you control weeds and grasses with "Sinbar". This Louisiana field was treated with "Sinbar" in the fall. Picture taken in March shows the excellent control of winter annual weeds in the row.

cide programs. This reduces your application costs.

"Sinbar" is labeled for use in first-year stubble cane as well as in plant cane. It's an easy to use wettable powder that mixes readily with water. Get the most weed control for your money. Order your supply of Du Pont "Sinbar" from your local dealer today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DU PONT
REG U S PAT OFF

Better things for better living
...through chemistry

QUOTATIONS ISSUED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE, INC.
ON RAW SUGAR AND BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
1968-69 PRICING PERIOD

Date	N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Oct. 4	7.65	7.63	11.75
Oct. 5	No market		
Oct. 6	Sunday		
Oct. 7	7.65	7.63	11.75
Oct. 8	7.65	7.63	11.75
Oct. 9	7.65	7.63	11.75
Oct. 10	7.65	7.63	11.75
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.6300	B'strap.	11.7500
Oct. 11	7.65	7.63	11.75
Oct. 12	No market		
Oct. 13	Sunday		
Oct. 14	7.65	7.63	11.00
Oct. 15	7.70	7.67*	11.00
Oct. 16	7.70	7.68	11.00
Oct. 17	7.70	7.68	11.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.6580	B'strap.	11.1500
Oct. 18	7.70	7.68	11.00
Oct. 19	No market		
Oct. 20	Sunday		
Oct. 21	7.68	7.66	11.00
Oct. 22	7.68	7.66	11.00
Oct. 23	7.65	7.63	11.00
Oct. 24	7.65	7.63	11.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.6520	B'strap.	11.0000
Oct. 25	7.65	7.63	11.00
Oct. 26	No market		
Oct. 27	Sunday		
Oct. 28	7.65	7.63	11.00
Oct. 29	7.65	7.63	11.00
Oct. 30	7.60	7.58	11.00
Oct. 31	7.57	7.55	11.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.6040	B'strap.	11.0000
Nov. 1	7.57	7.55	11.00
Nov. 2	No market		
Nov. 3	Sunday		
Nov. 4	7.60	7.58	11.00
Nov. 5	No market		
Nov. 6	7.60	7.58	11.00
Nov. 7	7.55	7.53	11.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.5600	B'strap.	11.0000
Nov. 8	7.55	7.53	11.00
Nov. 9	No market		
Nov. 10	Sunday		
Nov. 11	No market		
Nov. 12	7.55	7.53	11.00
Nov. 13	7.50	7.48	11.00
Nov. 14	7.50	7.48	11.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.5050	B'strap.	11.0000
Nov. 15	7.45	7.43	11.00
Nov. 16	No market		
Nov. 17	Sunday		
Nov. 18	7.60	7.53*	11.00
Nov. 19	7.60	7.58	11.00
Nov. 20	7.60	7.58	11.00
Nov. 21	7.60	7.58	10.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.5400	B'strap.	10.9000
Nov. 22	7.62	7.60	10.50
Nov. 23	No market		
Nov. 24	Sunday		
Nov. 25	7.62	7.60	10.50
Nov. 26	7.62	7.60	10.50
Nov. 27	7.62	7.60	10.50
Nov. 28	No market		
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.6000	B'strap.	10.5000
Nov. 29	7.62	7.60	10.50
Nov. 30	No market		
Dec. 1	Sunday		
Dec. 2	7.62	7.60	10.50
Dec. 3	7.62	7.60	10.50
Dec. 4	7.62	7.60	10.50
Dec. 5	7.62	7.60	10.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.6000	B'strap.	10.5000
Dec. 6	7.62	7.60	10.50
Dec. 7	No market		
Dec. 8	Sunday		
Dec. 9	7.62	7.60	10.50
Dec. 10	7.62	7.60	10.50
Dec. 11	7.62	7.60	10.50
Dec. 12	7.62	7.60	10.50
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.6000	B'strap.	10.5000
Dec. 13	7.62	7.60	10.50
Dec. 14	No market		
Dec. 15	Sunday		
Dec. 16	7.62	7.60	10.25
Dec. 17	7.62	7.60	10.00
Dec. 18	7.62	7.60	10.00
Dec. 19	7.62	7.60	10.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.6000	B'strap.	10.1500
Dec. 20	7.62	7.60	10.00
Dec. 21	No market		
Dec. 22	Sunday		
Dec. 23	7.62	7.60	10.00
Dec. 24	7.62	7.60	10.00
Dec. 25	No market		
Dec. 26	7.62	7.60	10.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.6000	B'strap	10.0000
Dec. 27	7.62	7.60	10.00
Dec. 28	No market		
Dec. 29	Sunday		
Dec. 30	7.62	7.60	10.00
Dec. 31	7.62	7.60	10.00
Jan. 1	No market		
Jan. 2	7.62	7.60	10.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.6000	B'strap	10.0000
Jan. 3	7.62	7.60	10.00
Jan. 4	No market		
Jan. 5	Sunday		
Jan. 6	7.62	7.60	10.00
Jan. 7	7.62	7.60	10.00
Jan. 8	7.68	7.66	10.00
Jan. 9	7.68	7.66	10.00
Weekly Avg.	Raws 7.6240	B'strap.	10.0000

Date		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Jan.	10	7.68	7.66	10.00
Jan.	11	No market		
Jan.	12	Sunday		
Jan.	13	7.68	7.66	10.00
Jan.	14	7.68	7.66	10.00
Jan.	15	7.68	7.66	10.00
Jan.	16	7.68	7.66	10.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 7.6000	B'strap. 10.0000	
Jan.	17	7.68	7.66	10.00
Jan.	18	No market		
Jan.	19	Sunday		
Jan.	20	7.68	7.66	10.00
Jan.	21	7.68	7.66	10.00
Jan.	22	7.69	7.67	10.00
Jan.	23	7.69	7.67	10.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 7.6640	B'strap. 10.0000	
Jan.	24	7.69	7.67	10.00
Jan.	25	No market		
Jan.	26	Sunday		
Jan.	27	7.69	7.67	9.50
Jan.	28	7.69	7.67	9.50
Jan.	29	7.69	7.67	9.50
Jan.	30	7.69	7.67	9.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 7.6700	B'strap. 9.6000	
Jan.	31	7.69	7.67	9.50
Feb.	1	No market		
Feb.	2	Sunday		
Feb.	3	7.69	7.67	9.50
Feb.	4	7.69	7.67	9.50
Feb.	5	7.69	7.67	9.50
Feb.	6	7.69	7.67	9.75
Weekly Avg.		Raws 7.6700	B'strap. 9.5500	
Feb.	7	7.69	7.67	9.75
Feb.	8	No market		
Feb.	9	Sunday		
Feb.	10	No market		
Feb.	11	7.69	7.67	10.00
Feb.	12	No market		
Feb.	13	7.69	7.67	10.25
Weekly Avg.		Raws 7.6700	B'strap. 10.0000	
Feb.	14	7.69	7.67	10.25
Feb.	15	No market		
Feb.	16	Sunday		
Feb.	17	7.69	7.67	10.25
Feb.	18	7.72	7.70	10.50
Feb.	19	7.67	7.65	10.50
Feb.	20	7.67	7.65	10.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 7.6680	B'strap. 10.4000	
Feb.	21	No market		
Feb.	22	No market		
Feb.	23	Sunday		
Feb.	24	7.67	7.65	10.50
Feb.	25	7.67	7.65	10.50
Feb.	26	7.72	7.70	10.50
Feb.	27	7.72	7.70	10.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 7.6750	B'strap. 10.5000	
Feb.	28	7.72	7.70	10.50
March	1	No market		
March	2	Sunday		
March	3	7.72	7.70	10.50
March	4	7.75	7.73	10.50
March	5	7.75	7.73	10.50
March	6	7.75	7.73	10.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 7.7180	B'strap 10.5000	

Date		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
March	7	7.75	7.73	10.50
March	8	No market		
March	9	Sunday		
March	10	7.75	7.73	10.50
March	11	7.75	7.73	10.50
March	12	7.75	7.73	10.50
March	13	7.75	7.73	10.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 7.7300	B'strap	10.5000
March	14	7.75	7.73	10.50
March	15	No market		
March	16	Sunday		
March	17	7.75	7.73	11.00
March	18	7.78	7.76	11.00
March	19	7.78	7.76	11.00
March	20	7.78	7.76	11.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 7.7480	B'strap.	10.9000
March	21	7.78	7.76	11.00
March	22	No market		
March	23	Sunday		
March	24	7.78	7.76	11.00
March	25	7.78	7.76	11.00
March	26	7.78	7.76	11.00
March	27	7.78	7.76	11.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 7.7600	B'strap.	11.0000
March	28	7.78	7.76	11.00
March	29	No market		
March	30	Sunday		
March	31	No market		
Apr.	1	7.79	7.77	11.00
Apr.	2	7.79	7.76*	11.00
Apr.	3	7.82	7.73*	11.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 7.7550	B'strap.	11.0000
Apr.	4	No market		
Apr.	5	No market		
Apr.	6	Sunday		
Apr.	7	7.82	7.80	11.00
Apr.	8	7.82	7.80	11.00
Apr.	9	7.82	7.80	11.00
Apr.	10	7.82	7.80	11.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 7.8000	B'strap.	11.0000
Apr.	11	7.79	7.72*	11.00
Apr.	12	No market		
Apr.	13	Sunday		
Apr.	14	7.79	7.77	11.00
Apr.	15	7.79	7.77	11.00
Apr.	16	7.79	7.77	11.00
Apr.	17	7.79	7.77	11.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 7.7600	B'strap.	11.0000
Apr.	18	7.79	7.77	11.00
Apr.	19	No market		
Apr.	20	Sunday		
Apr.	21	7.79	7.77	11.00
Apr.	22	7.79	7.77	11.00
Apr.	23	7.79	7.77	11.00
Apr.	24	7.82	7.77*	11.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 7.7700	B'strap.	11.0000

SEASON'S AVERAGE PRICES:

Raws	7.6583
Blackstrap	10.5655

*Local Sale

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Planting Time Near

Although most growers say cane is still too short for planting, several growers have already planted small amounts of cane. South Coast Corporation has for many years planted some cane in early August and in general this has been a very satisfactory operation. It is reported that South Coast had already planted about 100 acres by August 8, 1969. There will be some more acreage planted during August but the major planting period will not begin until September.

The writer has stated on numerous occassions that the most important single factor contributing to higher yields of cane per acre during recent years is the better job of draining fields and farms all over the belt. Another practice which has substantially contributed to higher yields per acre has been the better job of land preparation and planting the crop. After drainage, there is nothing more important.

It is a fact that growers are now doing a much better job of planting than was done some years ago. Growers are generally aware of the value of a good job, but occassionally, in the interest of speed or the desire to be finished, less than a good job of planting is done. Occassionally a grower will say, "I planted this cane in clods and look what a good stand I received." This occurs only once in a while and certainly not frequently. More often a grower will say, "Don't look at this cane; I couldn't prepare the land. It was getting late and I took the chance. It will be plowed out; and I'll keep some second year stubble in its place."

Cane planted in clods and on poorly prepared land doesn't have a good

JOSEPH G. BEAUD
KING SUCROSE XXVIII

The Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair Association, Inc., has announced that Joseph G. Beaud, well known sugar cane farmer and civic leader of Pointe Coupee Parish, has been selected to serve as King Sucrose XXVIII. His selection continues the tradition of honoring a truly outstanding member of the Louisiana sugar industry to be the reigning monarch of the Sugar Cane Festival and Fair. He succeeds the late Roland L. Toups to the title.

Mr. Beaud is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League. His honors have been many both in and out of the business of producing sugar cane. In 1951 he received the title of "Master Farmer" for the State of Louisiana from the magazine "The Progressive Farmer" and in 1964 he earned the coveted Superior Sugar Producer Award for being a "High Yield Award" winner in 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 and again in 1964.

Mr. Beaud owns Sugarland Plantation in Point Coupee Parish and also

leases an operates the Brooks Plantation. This combination gives him a total of 2,000 acres of land under cultivation. We congratulate him for the honor of being selected King Sucrose XXVIII and hope that his reign will be a pleasant one.

SEASON AVERAGE PRICES

SEASON	RAWS (Cents Per Lb.)	BLACKSTRAP (Cents Per Gallon)
1935-36 (Oct. 18 - Feb. 28)	3.2316	6.0940
1936-37 (Oct. 16 - Feb. 25)	3.6660	6,1700
1937-38 (Oct 8 - Feb. 24)	3.1924	5.3278
1938-39 (Oct. 14 - Feb. 23)	2.8195	2.9976
1939-40 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	2.9229	5.0890
1940-41 (Oct. 10 - Mch. 28)	2.9729	6.4087
1941-42 (Oct. 10 - Apr. 2)	3.6121	16.1862
1942-43 (Oct. 9 - Apr. 1)	3.7300	17.8245
1943-44 (Oct. 8 - Mch. 30)	3.7300	18,0000
1944-45 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	3.7500	17.6737
1945-46 (Oct. 12 - Jan. 31)	3.7500	18.0000
1946-47 (Oct. 11 - Jan. 30)	5.8167	18.0000
1947-48 (Oct. 3 - Jan. 29)	6.2060	26,7617
1948-49 (Oct. 8 - Jan. 27)	5.6184	9.6998*
1949-50 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	5.8181	5.6417
1950-51 (Oct. 6 - Jan. 25)	6.1941	29.2297
1951-52 (Oct. 19 - Jan. 31)	5.8223	28.6800
1952-53 (Oct. 10 - Jan. 29)	6.2088	8.8016
1953-54 (Oct. 9 - Feb. 25)	6.0932	10.0087
1954-55 (Oct. 8 - Feb. 24)	5.9592	9,7477
1955-56 (Oct. 7 - Apr. 26)	5.8934	10.7797*
1956-57 (Oct. 5 - Apr. 25)	6.1783	25.7443*
1957-58 (Oct. 11 - Feb. 22)	6.1287	12,6885
1958-59 (Oct. 10 - Feb. 26)	6.2312	12.5653
1959-60 (Oct. 9 - Jan. 28)	6.1819	9.1907*
1960-61 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	6.4828	13.0843*
1961-62 (Oct. 6 - Feb. 22)	6.3153	12.0694
1962-63 (Oct. 5 - Feb. 28)	6.5784	18.3567
1963-64 (Oct. 4 - Feb. 27)	8.9952	18.6008
1964-65 (Oct. 2 - May 13)	6.5403	8.2562
1965-66 (Oct. 1 - Apr. 28)	6.8191	9.5371
1966-67 (Oct. 7 - Apr. 27)	7.1414	16.6379
1967-68 (Oct. 6 - Apr. 25)	7.3531	14.9379
1968-69 (Oct. 4 - Apr. 24)	7.6583	10.5655

*1948-49 Blackstrap period ended March 31, 1949
1955-56 Blackstrap period ended February 23,1956
1956-57 Blackstrap period ended February 28, 1957
1959-60 Blackstrap period ended April 28, 1960
1960-61 Blackstrap period ended April 27, 1961

IN THE FIELD

chance of making a stand. This is particularly true on the heavy soils. Roots come out, but dry up. Then the stalk dries and dies. The result is a poor stand. A well prepared firmed seed bed is important.

The quality of seed is important. Select the best cane for seed, then do a good job of topping it. Plant cane stalks, not rolled up leaf tops. It is important to watch the topping operation when going from field to field and when going from one variety to another.

Don't try to stretch seed cane. Plant two good stalks and a good lap. Close supervision of the dropping of seed is most essential. If the topping operation was a little high, then the lap can be increased to compensate. There is no substitute for supervision during planting. It pays off.

Most growers have learned that too much soil over seed causes poor stands. This is particularly true on lighter type soil. Don't put more than four inches of soil over seed for best results. More poor stands have resulted from too much soil over cane than from freezes damaging seed in the ground. There is no reason to bury seed if it is expected to grow.

Rolling or cultipacking is necessary. This presses the soil down over the seed. It forces soil near the seed and eliminates much of the air spaces. It helps to hold moisture in the area of the seed. Haste makes waste. Do a good job and get better stands. Without good stands, high yields per acre are impossible.

IN WASHINGTON WITH FERRIS & GODFREY

By Josiah Ferris and Horace Godfrey

Farm Legislative Hearings and Farm Programs

The House Agriculture Committee has been conducting hearings on pending farm legislation and food stamp legislation for the past several weeks. All farm organizations have completed their testimony and it appears that all organizations representing farmers want the 1965 Food and Agriculture Act extended with the exception of the American Farm Bureau. The 1965 Food and Agriculture Act covers farm programs now in effect for feed grains, wheat, cotton and wool. This legislation will expire at the end of 1971 if no action is taken by the Congress.

If the 1965 Act is permitted to expire, programs for these commodities will operate under the basic legislation included under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The ultimate outcome of efforts by these groups to extend and modify programs for these commodities will certainly have an effect upon the Sugar Act when it comes up for renewal. It would be difficult to maintain an effective sugar program unless the producers of these other major commodities were able to get effective legislation through the Congress.

The National Grange, the National Farmers Union and the Midcontinent Farmers Organization, all recommended an extension of the 1965 Act with modifications. This in effect continues payment-type programs in effect since 1961. The American Farm Bureau, the largest of the major farm organizations, has recommended a four-year phase-out of payment-type programs and the expansion of land retirement programs. They also stated that their goal was the elimination of all supply-management farm programs. Their proposals would retire under long range contracts at least 50-million acres of land. Many members of the House Agriculture Committee doubt that land retirement would be effective or that it would be cheaper.

Chairman Poage has indicated that he expects the U. S. Department of Agriculture to come forward with their farm program recommendations around September 15. All the farm organizations including American Farm Bureau have urged action this year.

A recent editorial in THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC in the form of a letter from Mr. E. S. McSweeny, Exec. Vice-President of the Arizona Cotton Growers Association presents some views on agricultural legislation worthy of consideration.

"The Agricultural Act of 1965 was the result of a sharp turn in economic thinking at high levels. The act of 1965 is the first to put into operation the theory that the public should be given cheap food and fiber with the farmer being recompensed by payments from the federal treasury for providing that cheap food and fiber."

"THIS IS WHAT is happening: Wheat today is selling at the farm at approximately the level of 1920—$1.25 per bushel. Corn today is selling at the farm at about $1 per bushel, or at the level of 20 years ago."

"Cotton, Arizona's big crop, is selling at 22 cents or less, the lowest price in 25 years, and about 6 cents below the average cost of production."

SUMMARY OF FINAL MANUFACTURING REPORTS

FLORIDA SUGARCANE FACTORIES—1965, 1966, 1967 AND 1968 CROPS*

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Crop days, average	120	107	122	96
Lost time, % total time	10.11	6.27	6.94	7.33
CANE: Tons Ground,				
gross weight	5,885,994	6,419,286	6,889,282	5,638,729
net weight	5,505,458	6,057,294	6,542,451	5,367,659
% Total cane ground	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons ground per hour	228.10	276.19	280.63	294.36
Extraction, N.J., % cane	76.51	77.46	76.73	76.86
Sucrose extraction, %	91.96	92.29	92.49	92.42
Maceration, % cane	19.02	18.06	18.07	17.17
Fibre, % cane	11.71	11.06	11.57	11.26
Java ratio	78.65	79.35	78.48	78.73
ANALYSES:				
Crusher juice Brix	17.15	17.70	18.08	17.14
Crusher juice sucrose	14.25	14.85	15.30	14.25
Brix factor	97.03	96.95	96.96	97.02
Sucrose factor	94.53	94.55	94.58	94.67
Normal juice Brix	16.64	17.16	17.53	16.63
Normal juice sucrose	13.47	14.04	14.47	13.49
Normal juice purity	80.94	81.79	82.56	81.12
Factory sirup Brix	59.36	61.57	60.67	60.28
Residual juice Brix	6.57	6.29	5.91	5.37
Residual juice purity	74.48	74.97	75.41	74.23
Bagasse, % sucrose	3.24	3.42	3.29	3.13
Bagasse, % moisture	53.62	53.74	53.41	54.27
Bagasse, % fibre	42.03	41.67	42.19	41.46
Press cake, % sucrose	3.23	3.22	3.18	3.99
SUCROSE BALANCE:				
B/S Mols. Sucrose in % cane	1.121	1.036	1.038	1.025
Undetermined, Sucrose in % cane	.149	.138	.131	.116
Press cake, Sucrose in % cane	.154	.116	.120	.106
Bagasse Sucrose in % cane	.901	.909	.902	.850
Total losses Sucrose in % cane	2.325	2.199	2.191	2.097
Sugar Sucrose in % cane	8.882	9.584	9.817	9.122
Cane, total suc. in % cane	11.207	11.783	12.008	11.219
Lbs. 96° Sugar M&E T/Cane	185.03	199.67	204.52	190.03
Gals. B/S Mols. 80° Brix T/Cane	6.52	6.23	6.13	6.47
Boiling House Efficiency	95.14	96.76	96.55	97.01

*Gross Cane Weight Basis

IN WASHINGTON

"Surely no one believes that farmers can sell their crops in today's world at the prices of 25 or 40 years ago and stay in business without some form of help."

"Therefore, farmers receive payments from the federal treasury. While a portion of the payments is for removing land from production, by far the greater portion is a production payment intended to keep farmers solvent while they sell below the cost of production. Farmers would prefer to sell their crops at a reasonable figure and forget about government programs but this has never been possible and we do not believe the millennium has suddenly arrived."

1969 SUGARCANE VARIETY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOUISIANA

Prepared jointly by personnel of the Louisiana State University Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana and the United States Department of Agriculture Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana and in cooperation with the LSU Cooperative Extension Service.

The following recommendations are based primarily on results from the outfield test plots under the supervision of the State and U.S.D.A. Experiment Stations. For the 1969 planting season, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 48-103, L. 60-25, and C.P. 61-37 are the varieties[1] recommended.

C.P. 52-68 is the major variety being grown in Louisiana at the present time. It is susceptible to mosaic and spread of the disease into the variety has been rapid in most areas. Seed cane should be rogued for the control of mosaic if possible.

C.P. 48-103 is an early maturing variety. Many growers have been more successful in obtaining higher yields than when the variety was first released. It is moderately resistant to mosaic but seed should be rogued.

L. 60-25 has consistently outyielded C.P. 52-68 in sugar per acre. L. 60-25 is a high-sucrose and an earlier maturing variety than C.P. 48-103. To avoid excessive lodging, this variety should be harvested early. It has yielded well on both light and heavy soils. L. 60-25 is susceptible to mosaic and is more severely affected than C.P. 52-68. Roguing for the control of mosaic is essential.

C.P. 61-37 has consistently outyielded C.P. 52-68 in tons of cane per acre on both light and heavy soils. It has produced approximately the same as the standard variety in sugar per ton of cane and should fit in well as a middle-to-late season variety. This variety displayed a good degree of mill cane cold tolerance. C.P. 61-37 exhibited mosaic resistance equal to C.P. 48-103. This variety should be rogued for the control of mosaic disease.

[1]The varieties are listed in the order of acreage they occupy according to the latest variety census.

All of the varieties recommended are also susceptible to Ratoon Stunting Disease (R.S.D.) with the exception of C.P. 52-68. Even though the incidence of mosaic in some cases may make roguing for mosaic impractical, it is still important to heat treat these varieties. The control of both mosaic and R.S.D. is very important in maintaining the productivity of these commercial varieties.

The varieties C.P. 55-30, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 47-193 and C.P. 36-13 are presently not being tested because the varieties that are not being recommended have consistently outyielded them. However, these varieties are being grown commercially in some areas for very specific reasons.

N. Co. 310 is a widely grown variety in the Southwestern area. It is primarily responsible for a mosaic epidemic which endangers the use of new varieties which are not as tolerant. N. Co. 310 should not be grown in the future any longer than is necessary.

L. 62-96 released for commercial planting in 1969. It has consistently outyielded C.P. 52-68 in sugar per ton and sugar per acre. It is rated moderately susceptible to mosaic and should be planted as far as possible from heavily infected fields.

Recommendations by areas are as follows:

1. Avoyelles, Rapides, and St. Landry Parishes:
   a. Light soils: C.P. 48-103 and L. 60-25 for early harvesting; C.P. 52-68, and C.P. 61-37.
   b. Heavier soil types: C.P. 52-68, L. 60-25 and C.P. 61-37.
2. West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension and Pointe Coupee Parishes:

a. Light soils: C.P. 48-103 and L.60-25 for early harvesting; C.P. 52-68, and C.P. 61-37.
b. Heavier soil types: C.P. 52-68, L. 60-25, and C.P. 61-37.

3. Assumption, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes:
   a. Light soils: C.P. 48-103 and L. 60-25 for early harvesting; C.P. 52-68, and C.P. 61-37.
   b. Heavier soil types: C.P. 52-68, L. 60-25, and C.P. 61-37.
4. St. Mary, Iberia and St. Martin Parishes:
   a. Light soils: L. 60-25 for early harvesting; C.P. 52-68, and C.P. 61-37.
   b. Mixed and heavier soil types: C.P. 52-68, L. 60-25 and C.P. 61-37.
5. Lafayette and Vermilion Parishes:
   a. Light soils: C.P. 52-68, L. 60-25 and C.P. 61-37.
   b. Mixed and heavier soil types: C.P. 52-68, L. 60-25 and C.P. 61-37.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Volume 47—No. 23 SEPTEMBER 1, 1969

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

ACREAGE INCREASED

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has officially announced an acreage increase for the 1970 Louisiana and Florida sugar cane crop. The total proportionate shares to be established for farms in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (Florida and Louisiana) will be 111.8 per cent of this year's (1969) crop acreage. The effect of this action, according to the government, "is to restore two-thirds of the amount by which 1968 crop acreage was reduced."

According to our calculations, farms which had to take the maximum acreage cut of 16.36% in 1969 (those with more than 58.8 acres in 1968) will receive 1970 proportionate shares which will be between **12½%** and **13%** more than 1969 shares.

Farms which took no cut in 1969 (those with 50 acres or less) will get no increase, except that farms with less than 5 acres will be increased to 5 acres.

The official U.S.D.A. announcement dated August 21, 1969, culminates a long series of cooperative efforts by Louisiana and Florida to convince the powers that be in Washington that it is equitable, within the confines of the Sugar Act, to allow the cane farmers of Louisiana and Florida to use more acreage for cane production. Many people both in and out of Government were involved in this effort and many are to be congratulated.

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THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

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By Lloyd L. Lauden

L. 62-96 Allocation

With the exception of the Teche or Western area, there is more seed of L. 62-96 for distribution to growers this year than there was seed cane of either L. 60-25, released in 1966, or C.P. 61-37 released in 1967. This is true in spite of the fact that much more seed cane was discarded of L. 62-96 because of high amounts of mosaic disease than of both L. 60-25 and C.P. 61-37 added together. In addition to the loss from mosaic disease, some acreage on Secondary Stations on Bayou Lafourche and on the Mississippi River was discarded because of mixtures.

There is a serious shortage of acceptable seed cane of the variety for release in the Western area. All of the seed at seven Secondary Stations in the area was discarded because of the high amount of mosaic disease present. Some seed at one other station was discarded for the same reason. Seed from other areas will be hauled into the Western area in order that growers in that area can have a little more L. 62-96.

Growers are urged to try to keep this seed as free as possible of mosaic disease. Remember the seed has some mosaic present and therefore it will be necessary to rogue this cane. Although the seed will not be distributed until either the last week in September or the first week in October, there is a chance that growth may be enough that the cane can be rogued this fall. The plots, most certainly must be rogued in the spring if mosaic is to be controlled.

Plant L. 62-96 either between plots of C.P. 61-37, C.P. 36-13 or C.P. 47-193. Under no circumstances plant the variety near N. Co. 310. Following these suggestions will help in the control of mosaic disease in the new variety.

Growers are also reminded that localized wind storms broke the tops out of some of the stalks of L. 62-96 at a number of Secondary Stations during July. There will be some broken cane in the seed from several stations. The variety has shown a tendency toward tops breaking and this should be watched during the next couple of years.

A formula based on the total seed cane in the area and the total proportionate shares of all of the applicants in an area was used to determine the allocation of L. 62-96 to each grower. Farms were broken down into size groups within certain Secondary Stations areas and all size groups within each area were treated somewhat alike. The word "somewhat" is used because other factors such as the different amounts of cane on each Secondary Station, the different number of orders placed for each Station, and the distance between areas makes it very difficult to treat all growers exactly alike. Late orders were not treated in the same manner. These were filled on a first come first serve basis from cancelled orders and only small amounts of seed became available for this. It was impossible to fill some late orders because all seed had been allocated.

Growers can be sure that the distribution was done as fairly as the writer was able to do the job. Any errors made are accidents.

YIELDS OF SUGARCANE PLANTED WITH DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF MOSAIC

R. L. Tippett[1]

Louisiana sugarcane growers have suffered annual losses from mosaic for many years. In 1935 Summers and Rands (4) reported losses caused by the planting of mosaic-infected seedcane. Although their research was conducted with varieties no longer grown in Louisiana, losses still occur.

In earlier experiments on yield, 100 per cent mosaic-infected seed was compared with healthy seed. Many growers had considerably less than 100 per cent mosaic in their seedcane and did not know to what extent this affected yields. Tests were initiated at the Houma Station in 1965, to obtain a better measure of losses caused by planting seedcane of our present varieties infected with different amounts of mosaic.

Abbott (1) showed that one of the effects of mosaic on yield came from reduced stands. This was particularly true of C.P. 44-101 and C.P. 52-68. In other research Abbott (2) showed that losses from mosaic were greater with C.P. 44-101 and C.P. 52-68 than with N.Co. 310. But the disease spread more rapidly in N.Co. 310 than in the other two varieties.

The present study included four experiments with varieties C.P. 52-68 and L. 60-25. They compared germination, July stand counts, and plant-cane and stubble yields, in plots planted with seedcane infected with various levels of mosaic.

Procedure

The experiments were planted at Greenwood Plantation, Thibodaux, La., on heavy (sharkey clay) soil, in a location considered in 1965 to be a moderately high mosaic spread area. However, by 1968 spread in this location was considered to be moderately low.

In the two experiments carried out in 1965 to 1967, seedcane with four different levels of mosaic infection (0, 25, 50, and 100) were planted. The tests were a split-plot arrangement, of a randomized block design, with four replications of each treatment for the two varieties, C.P. 52-68 and L. 60-25. The other two tests carried out in 1967 and 1968 were planted in a simple factorial arrangement of a randomized block design, with four replications of each combination in one test and five replications in the other test. Healthy and 50 per cent mosaic-infected seed were used in both tests. The maximum level of infected seed used in one test was 100 per cent, whereas in the other test, 75 per cent was used as the maximum level planted.

In all experiments the rate of planting was two stalks and a 1-foot lap. Cultivation, and the application of fertilizer, herbicides, and insecticides were carried out by the plantation insuring that the experiments received the same treatment as adjacent plantation fields. Cane was cut by hand and this was the only procedure which was not standard plantation practice. This was necessary in order to avoid overlapping of cane in different plots, which would occur with a mechanical harvester. Germination counts (primary shoots in plant cane) were made in the spring before suckering commenced, total shoot counts were made in midsummer, and the weight of millable cane was obtained at harvest time in the fall. All results were statistically analyzed for each individual crop.

Results

Percentages of mosaic in the growing cane did not remain consistent with the specified amounts planted. There was spread of mosaic into the healthy plots in all tests. Plots planted with 100 per cent mosaic-infected seedcane showed some apparent recovery. Plots planted with the other three levels of

(Continued on page 6)

[1]Agricultural Research Technician, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, La.

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YIELDS

(Continued from page 4)

mosaic infection (25, 50, and 75) showed less mosaic than the specified amount in some tests and more mosaic in others.

Field results from the tests carried out in 1965-67 are shown in Table 1. It is apparent from the data that there were no significant differences shown by either C.P. 52-68 or L. 60-25 between 25 per cent mosaic and healthy seed planted. Significant losses were shown by both varieties when the amount of mosaic was 50 per cent, or 100 per cent.

The germination counts, shoot counts, and yields for the tests carried out in 1967-68 are shown in Table 2. Both varieties showed a greater amount of suckering in plots planted with mosaic-infected seed than in those planted with healthy seed. This can be seen in Table 2 by comparing the per cent differences in April with those in July. Even though stand differences between diseased and healthy plots

(Continued on page 11)

Table 1. Plant-cane and stubble yields from plots planted with different amounts of healthy and mosaic-infected seedcane, Greenwood Plantation, Thibodaux, Louisiana, 1965-67.

Variety and percent Mosaic in seed cane	Tons Per Acre: Test Year: Pl. Cane 1965	1st St. 1966	1st St. 1967 1/	Average 3 years		Average Percent Difference
C.P. 52-68:						
Healthy	24.46	25.07	31.50	27.01	a 2/	
25	23.03	23.63	31.84	26.18	a	- 3.1
50	21.52	22.04	26.61	23.39	b	- 13.4
100	16.19	17.08	26.26	19.84	c	- 26.5
L. 60-25:						
Healthy	26.50	27.68	30.67	28.28	a	
25	28.29	28.51	30.25	29.02	a	+ 2.6
50	23.19	26.27	26.44	25.30	b	- 10.5
100	18.65	20.39	20.39	19.81	c	- 30.0

1/ Plant cane lost in 1966.

2/ Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level of probability according to the Duncan Range Test.

Table 2. Germination counts, stand counts, and yields from plots planted with different amounts of healthy and mosaic-infected seedcane, Greenwood Plantation, Thibodaux, Louisiana, 1967-1968

Variety, crop, and year	Percent Mosaic in seed cane	Germination Counts in April: Per Acre: Total	% Diff.	Total shoot Counts in July: Per Acre: Total	% Diff.	Yield: Cane per Acre: Tons	Percent Difference
C.P. 52-68:							
Plant Cane-1967	Healthy	7277 a [1/]		30,461 a [1/]		35.54 a [1/]	
	50	6182 a	- 15.0	30,010 a	- 1.5	31.99 a	- 10.0
	100	5023 b	- 31.0	28,851 a	- 5.3	25.83 b	- 27.3
First Stubble-1968	Healthy	18,096 a		37,899 a		30.67 a	
	50	15,166 a	- 16.2	33,649 a	- 11.2	25.18 b	- 17.9
	100	12,816 b	- 29.2	35,195 a	- 7.1	22.41 b	- 26.9
Plant Cane-1968	Healthy	9338 a		28,618 a b		37.51 a	
	50	5917 b	- 36.6	30,228 a	+ 5.6	31.96 b	- 14.8
	75	6722 b	- 28.0	21,413 b	- 25.2	29.16 b	- 22.3

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Table 2. (continued)

Variety, crop, and year	Percent Mosaic in seed cane	Germination Counts in April: Per Acre: Total	Germination Counts in April: Per Acre: % Diff.	Total shoot Counts in July: Per Acre: Total	Total shoot Counts in July: Per Acre: % Diff.	Yield: Cane per Acre: Tons	Yield: Cane per Acre: Percent Difference
L. 60-25:							
Plant Cane-	Healthy	12,268 a		39,477 a		37.28 a	
1967	50	9,563 b	- 22.0	30,912 b	- 21.7	32.07 b	- 14.0
	100	8,050 b	- 34.4	30,107 b	- 23.7	26.96 c	- 27.7
First Stubble-	Healthy	21,027 a		46,239 a		29.28 a	
1968	50	17,195 b	- 18.2	38,511 b	- 16.7	25.13 a	- 14.2
	100	13,299 c	- 36.8	35,517 b	- 23.2	20.02 b	- 31.6
Plant Cane-	Healthy	13,242 a		33,770 a		33.03 a	
1968	50	9,942 b	- 24.9	30,872 a	- 8.6	31.36 a b	- 5.1
	75	6,883 c	- 48.0	29,020 a	- 14.1	26.74 b	- 19.0

1/ Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level of probability according to the Duncan Range Test.

'IELDS

(Continued from page 6)

'ere smaller by midsummer than in ıpril, the yields from plots planted 'ith mosaic-infected seedcane were ɔnsiderably reduced. An exception 'as L. 60-25, planted with 50 per cent ıfected seed, which showed greater re-uctions in total shoot counts than in ield of all three crops.

Discussion and Summary

Significant losses in yield were ıown when 50 per cent, or greater, ıfected seedcane was planted. The ield loss continued to increase as the ercentage of infected seedcane plant-d was increased. It is obvious that, if ıe mosaic level in sources of seedcane f the two varieties tested is allowed ɔ build up, ever lower yields can be ɛpected. Similar results (3) were re-orted with L. 60-25 in the 2-year eriod 1967-1968.

The experimental data indicated ıere were no significant differences in eld between plots planted with ealthy cane and those planted with 5 per cent infected seed. This could e due either to poorer germination of fected seed (creating a situation here more than 75 per cent of the rimary shoots are from healthy seed), r to the crowding out of the fewer ıd weaker mosaic stools by healthy ools, thereby allowing expansion of ıe healthy shoot population.

There was evidence that poorer ermination, due to planting diseased edcane, influenced yield to some ex-nt. This was more obvious with L.)-25 than with C.P. 52-68. Midsum-er stands of diseased plots of C.P. 2-68 did not differ significantly from ealthy plots. The fact that poorer ermination of diseased seedcane was ɔt the sole contributing factor to re-ıced yields is readily seen. The dif-rence in yield, where midsummer ands of diseased and healthy plant-gs are almost equal, was probably ıe to reduced growth of infected cane.

How much benefit can be expected, om increasing the rate of planting gh levels of infected cane to offset e poor germination, needs to be de-rmined experimentally. An increased planting rate of diseased cane is no substitute for the recommended roguing and seed selection program. However, an increased rate of planting might be used by the unfortunate grower who has nothing but high-level mosaic cane to plant. It should be emphasized that, to avoid replanting diseased seed year after year, growers should obtain clean seed for the establishments of seed nurseries.

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IN WASHINGTON WITH FERRIS & GODFREY

Farm Legislation

Representative Odin Langen (R., Minn.), Chairman of the Task Force on Agriculture and Rural Affairs for the Republican Policy Committee recently issued a strong statement that there is "growing disenchantment" of the American public with government payments to large farmers.

The statement by Rep. Langen is further evidence that current programs calling for payments to farmers will receive considerable debate in connection with extension of existing programs. Mr. Langen said, "No one, not the farmer, nor the consumer, nor the taxpayer will tolerate a continuation of present policies in this field." Rep. Langen further stated that present farm programs would lead to the collapse of our present farm economy. He pointed out that nonfarm income had risen almost 50% since 1963, while farm income was up only 15%.

It is reported that an omnibus-type farm bill which calls for extension of present commodity programs with increased benefits is ready for introduction in the House and Senate when Congress returns to Washington. The bill is the creation of sixteen different general farm, commodity and cooperative organizations. The American Farm Bureau, which has a bill of its own, is not included in the sixteen. The draft bill proposes higher price guarantees for soybeans, feed grains and wheat. It also proposes a consumer reserve of these commodities plus cotton. The bill calls for a permanent Cropland Adjustment program (land retirement program) and an extension of marketing orders to any commodity when approved by a majority of producers. The bill also provides for soybean acreage controls when stocks go above a certain limit. If acreage controls for soybeans are put into effect, the bill would provide a higher support level.

The House will resume hearings on farm and food stamp bills Sept. 3, and continue through Sept. 24. Secretary Hardin is scheduled to appear with the Administration's farm policy and program recommendations around September 24.

The National Chamber of Commerce in a recent legislative bulletin to members urged the adoption of a massive land retirement program. Their recommendations are essentially the same as the proposals made by the American Farm Bureau. These recommendations have been opposed by all other major farm groups and cooperative associations.

* * * *

Sugar Production In Thailand And Iran

Thailand and Iran have recently taken steps to reduce the production of sugar. Iran has banned the construction of new sugar mills except for those mills already approved. Iran's plans call for them to be self-sufficient in the production of sugar in the near future. Their production for 1968-69 amounts to about 550,000 metric tons and their imports are estimated at above 75,000 metric tons.

Thailand is prohibiting for five years the building of new sugar mills and the expansion of existing capacities. Their program also calls for encouraging exports of more sugar, stabilizing sugar prices and promoting industries using sugar as a raw material. Thailand now has 43 sugar mills, with a total production capacity of around 300,000 metric tons per year. Relatively high prices received last year stimulated producers to increase their plantings and it is expected there may be an excess of sugar in Thailand for 1969-1970.

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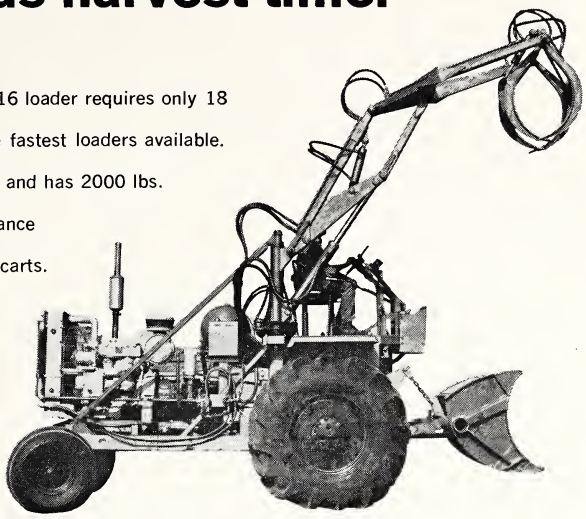
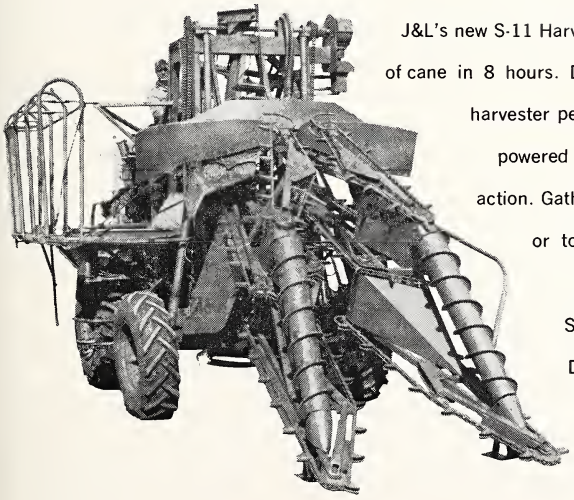
A complete loading cycle for the J&L L-16 loader requires only 18 seconds, making this loader one of the fastest loaders available. It loads up to 75 tons of cane per hour, and has 2000 lbs. lift capacity. Full 12 ft. 6 in. grab clearance permits use with larger, higher field carts. Hydrostatic drive eliminates clutch problems, reduces maintenance. The L-16 is powered by a Caterpillar Model 3145 Diesel engine and power steering is included as standard equipment.





J&L's new S-11 Harvester cuts and stacks an average of 10 acres of cane in 8 hours. Deep scrolls along gathering arms increase harvester performance in recumbent cane. Hydraulically powered topping mechanism assures positive cutting action. Gathering arms raise and lower independently or together. Separator discharges either right or left to keep tops out of heap row. The new S-11 is powered by a Caterpillar Model 3145 Diesel engine, and power steering is included as standard equipment.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 47—No. 24 SEPTEMBER 15, 1969

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

ANNOUNCING THE

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

OF THE

U. S. A., INC.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1969

GRAND BALL ROOM
FONTAINEBLEAU MOTOR HOTEL
4040 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, La.

Meeting Convenes at 1:30 P. M.

At this Meeting there will be an election of Members of the Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing year.

All Members of the League Will Please Consider This as an Official Notice To Attend

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

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The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Second Class Postage paid at New Orleans, La.
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscription: Member 50 cents a year.
Non-Members $5.00 a year. Foreign Countries $8.00 a year

Washington Representatives: Josiah Ferris and Horace D. Godfrey
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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

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By Lloyd L. Lauden

The Crop and Planting

There is still plenty of cane on the row but in some areas of the belt cane is short in height. Rainfall patterns have consistantly skipped certain sections within areas. Wherever rainfall was adequate, cane is both tall and thick on the row. Where drought occurred in July and August cane is still thick on the row but short in height.

If this crop is to average much over 26 net tons of cane per acre for the State, cane must continue to grow at a good rate throughout most of this month. However, it would be very desirable to have cool nights in late September to encourage the early build-up of sugar in the stalk. Growth rate measurements received from the USDA Houma Station and elsewhere for the week period ending September 8 showed cane was still growing at a good rate. However, at the time of this writing on September 10th, it appears some early cool weather may be around for a few days and this will certainly retard growth.

Because of the June and early July drought, the borer situation did not develop rapidly and heavy borer populations did not become serious until later in the year in almost all areas. Had the crop received plenty of rainfall in June and early July, the borer population would have probably exploded. In spite of the late borer build-up, there was a considerable amount of cane on which Guthion was used.

In general, the planting operation has not yet gone ahead at full speed. It is somewhat encouraging, however, to hear that many farmers are getting a good rate of planting from one acre of seed. This is sometimes a good indication of yields of cane per acre, unless the farm had only a few acres of good cane and all of this was used for replanting.

Growers are again reminded that the planting operation is the most important job on the farm. Plan the work in advance and don't get in a hurry.

Plant good quality seed not only from a mosaic disease standpoint but from a general overall appearance standpoint. Choose the best cane for seed. Don't plant cane that is stunted in growth and small in diameter. Take seed from plots that have yielded well and is fairly even in height. Stalks should be well developed both in height and in barrel size. Watch seed topping carefully. It is easier to check and control this operation than to control the extra lapping necessary to make up for high topped seed. Watch the topping operation when going from one variety to another as well as when going from cut to cut. Make every attempt possible to plant seed, not leaf tops.

Supervision through the entire planting operation is of utmost importance, but care at seed covering time is even more important. Watch tool setting and speed when going from cut to cut and when going from heavy soil to light soil. One of the easiest things to do is to put too much soil over cane. Many times this is done while good supervision is around. Often times several acres have been covered with too much soil before it is noticed. Cover with no more than four inches of soil. Cultipacking or rolling is very important. This operation helps to eliminate air pockets in the planting furrow.

Most growers are planning to plant the majority of their fields to L. 60-25 and C.P. 61-37. These are two good varieties and each complements the other. L. 60-25 is both early and high in sugar per ton. C.P. 61-37 is not as early as L. 60-25 but is usually higher in tons of cane per acre. L. 60-25 can be harvested early or first and the C.P. 61-37 can be held for later harvest. Although both of these varieties have shown some tendency to be brittle at planting time, they are both less brittle at harvest time.

IN WASHINGTON WITH FERRIS & GODFREY

By Josiah Ferris and Horace Godfrey

Louisiana's Unique Position in Congress

Much credit for the increased acreage in the recent proportionate share announcement for 1970 is due to efforts of the Congressional Delegations from Louisiana and Florida. The untiring efforts by key members of these Delegations in discussions with Secretary Hardin and his associates played a key role in obtaining an increase in acreage. All Mainland Cane growers and processors appreciate the efforts by these men to get proportionate share acreage increase. Senators Ellender and Long, along with Congressmen Long and Caffery were very helpful in deliberations on the 1970 sugar cane acreage level. All of the Louisiana delegation gave their assistance in the effort. Much tribute is also due Senators Holland and Gurney and Congressman Rogers of Florida for their help. The value of positions held by members of the delegations and the prestige they command is many times over-looked by the average non-Washingtonian.

Louisiana is unique among the States in its representation in Congress in that both Senators Ellender and Long hold key positions important to Agriculture and sugar legislation. Senator Ellender, in addition to being Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee in the Senate, holds key positions on the Senate Appropriations Committee, Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures, and Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. Senator Long is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate which considers sugar legislation and holds key positions on the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxiation, Commerce, Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures, and Select Committee on Small Business. Of course, seniority plays an important role in determining committees on which both Senators and Congressmen serve.

Senators Ellender and Long have always been vitally interested in any matter that concerns sugar. In the Louisiana House Delegation, Congressman Caffery has about 3/4 of the sugar acreage in his Third Congressional District. Congressman Long is next with about 16% in his Seventh Congressional District. Congressmen Boggs, Passman, Rarick, and Edwards each have one parish with sugar acreage. Members of the House delegation hold committee assignments as follows: Congressman Hebert, who has served the longest of any of the Louisiana Congressman, serves on the Armed Services and Standards of Official Conduct Committees. Congressman Boggs, with the second longest tenure for Louisiana members, holds the key position as Majority Whip in the House and serves on the important Ways and Means Committee and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures and the Joint Economic Committee. Congressman Passman, next in tenure in the House from Louisiana, serves on the all important Appropriation Committee. Congressman Waggonner, the next in tenure, serves on the House Administration, and the Science and Astronautics Committees. Congressman Long has the second largest amount of cane in his district and serves on the Armed Services, and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committees. Congressman Edwards serves on Internal Security, and the Judiciary Committees. Congressman Rarick, serves on the Agriculture Committee. Congressman Caffery, who has the largest acreage of cane of any Louisiana Congressman, serves on the Public Works Committee.

In order that you may be better acquainted with the entire Louisiana delegation we will give a brief biographical sketch of each member in subsequent articles.

HIGHWAY SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

A. Tractor and Wagon Units

1. No more than two wagons should be towed by a tractor on a highway.
2. Tractors should not be operated on highways at night or under foggy conditions.
3. Wagons should be loaded properly so as to avoid spillage and protruding cane.
4. Tractor hauling units should be covered by liability insurance.
5. Tractors and wagons which go on highways should have the following equipment:
   a. Safety chains between the tractor and first wagon and between the two wagons.
   b. A Slow Moving Vehicle emblem on the rear wagon.
   c. Reflectors or lights on the rear wagon.
   d. If a tractor has a cab, it should be equipped with a roll bar and there should be a seat belt for the driver.
6. All tractor drivers should be urged to pull off highway onto shoulder, where possible and permitted, to allow long lines of vehicles to pass.

B. Truck-tractor and Semi-trailer Units

1. Trucks and trailers should comply with width, height, and length regulations.
   a. Maximum width is 96 inches (8 feet).
   b. Maximum height (loaded or unloaded) is 13 feet, 6 inches.
   c. Maximum length of a truck-tractor and semi-trailer is 60 feet.
2. Trailers should be loaded properly to avoid spillage and protruding cane.
3. Truck drivers should be properly licensed.
4. Trucks and trailers should have liability insurance.
5. Trucks and trailers should bear inspection tags.
6. Special effort should be made to see that all trucks and trailers have the following equipment and that such equipment is kept in good condition and working order:
   a. Reflectors, lights, and directional signals as required by law.
   b. Mufflers.
   c. Mud flaps.
7. During excessively wet weather when roadbeds are soft, load weights should be reduced to prevent damage to highways.

For the best weed control

Controls seedling Johnsongrass

Once Johnsongrass forms rhizomes, as shown above, it becomes well established. Left unchecked, it can take over your sugar cane crop. The most effective way to prevent this from happening is to control seedling Johnsongrass with "Sinbar".

Keep your sugar cane fields free of seedling Johnsongrass, as well as annual weeds and grasses, with a single application of Du Pont "Sinbar" in the spring. Or use a split application (fall plus spring).

No additives to "Sinbar" are needed. It kills germinating seedlings up to one inch tall. Also replaces multiple treatments usually necessary with other chemical herbi-

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Higher yields of sugar cane result when you control weeds and grasses with "Sinbar". This Louisiana field was treated with "Sinbar" in the fall. Picture taken in March shows the excellent control of winter annual weeds in the row.

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"Sinbar" is labeled for use in first-year stubble cane as well as in plant cane. It's an easy to use wettable powder that mixes readily with water. Get the most weed control for your money. Order your supply of Du Pont "Sinbar" from your local dealer today.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

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ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS ANNOUNCED FOR 1970 MAINLAND SUGARCANE CROP

(Official Release)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced the determination of proportionate shares (farm acreage allotments) for sugarcane farms in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (Florida and Louisiana) for the 1970 crop. Total shares to be established for farms in the area will be 111.8 per cent of this year's crop acreage. The effect of this action is to restore two-thirds of the amount by which 1968 crop acreage was reduced for the 1969 crop.

Marketing within such shares is one of the conditions which producers must meet to qualify for payments under the Sugar Act.

Sugar production from the 1968 crop, adversely affected by a severe freeze in Florida, amounted to 1,212,000 tons, about 175,000 tons less than had been forecast at the time the 1969-crop acreage allocation was announced. Based on anticipated production, it had been expected that the effective inventory of sugar at the beginning of this year would be almost 200,000 tons larger than a year earlier. However, the effective inventory actually was larger by less than 10,000 tons.

The total acreage allocated to the two States for this year's crop was 15 per cent less than for the 1968 crop. If the yield of sugar per acre were to reach the average for the 1967 and 1968 crops or the 1960-68 trend, production from the 1969 would be about 70,000 tons less than the 1969 marketing opportunity for the area.

The determination includes the following provisions:

1. Separate allocations are established for the two States of 287,010 acres (256,800 acres in 1969) for Louisiana and 179,120 acres (160,270 acres for 1969) for Florida. Within each State's allocation, 150 acres and 100 acres, respectively, are set aside for Louisiana and Florida for establishing 1970 new-producer shares of 50 acres each for farms that did not grow sugarcane during the 1967-69 period. An equal amount is also set aside for adjusting shares for old-producer farms, upon appeal to the State committee, to correct any errors made in computing such shares. Also set aside is 75 acres for Louisiana and 50 acres for Florida for increasing shares for old-producer farms to cover experimental plantings.

2. A farm base will be determined for each old-producer farm at the larger of (a) the 1969-crop acreage (within the final share established) harvested for sugar and seed plus the acreage of bona fide abandonment, or (b) the 1969-crop original share if the farm operator used at least 90 per cent of such share or used less than 90 per cent for reasons beyond his control. This method establishes bases in the

At this time last year, the entire Louisiana sugar industry was lamenting the fact that Mainland Cane Sugar acreage had been ordered reduced by the then Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman. Now it is a pleasure to call attention to the fact that the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (Louisiana and Florida) has been allowed an acreage increase of 11.8 per cent by the new Secretary of Agriculture, Clifford H. Hardin.

Teamwork among the Louisiana and Florida Congressional Delegations contributed greatly to this victory. Please thank the Congressman from your District for his good work.

J. Malcolm Duhe, President

same general manner as used in the prior three years and will result in bases not less than last year's share except in cases where the farm operator intentionally underplanted his farm's 1969 share by more than 10 per cent.

3. Individual old-producer farm shares will be established in the following manner:

(a) Farms having bases of 50 acres or less will receive a share at the larger of 5 acres or at the level of such base.

(b) For all other farms, an adjustment factor will be applied to the farm bases to keep the total shares for all farms within the State acreage allocation. However, a share for a farm having a 1969-crop base of 50.1 acres and less than 58.9 acres will not exceed such base.

4. Any unused 1970-crop share acreage within either State may be distributed to old-producer farms within that State which can use additional acreage. A priority for receiving such acreage will be given to farms having shares of less than 50 acres. Operators of farms will be informed of this provision in the near future in order that they may file requests for additional acreage in their ASCS county ofifce. The requests must be filed by January 12, 1970, in Louisiana and June 30, 1970, in Florida. In Louisiana, any unused acreages will first be reallotted within parishes. In Florida, distribution will be Statewide.

5. Requests for new-producer shares must be filed in ASCS county offices by September 19, 1969, in Louisiana and by November 15, 1969, in Florida.

General provisions of the determination are similar to those that have been in effect for prior crops.

As in former years, ASCS county offices have been delegated responsibility for establishing farm proportionate shares in accordance with the terms of the Department's regulation.

The Department held an informal public hearing June 6 to receive views and recommendations with respect to establishing farm proportionate shares for the 1970 mainland sugarcane crop.

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RECEIPTS OF OFFSHORE RAWS AT NEW ORLEANS (LONG TONS)

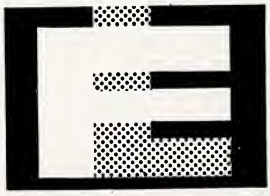
	American	Godchaux Henderson	Colonial	South Coast	Southdown	Supreme	Totals	Cumulative*
1968	527,003	274,149	371,435	57,883	67,552	73,480		1,371,502
1969								
January	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
February	42,106	15,400	24,471	None	2,279	None	84,256	84,256
March	37,160	32,472	32,920	None	1,988	None	104,540	188,796
April	100,103	32,456	30,322	None	16,371	4,700	183,958	372,754
May	57,675	37,163	27,508	7,000	7,100	10,000	146,446	519,200
June	27,581	34,518	41,333	8,033	8,803	6,500	126,768	645,968
July	97,864	27,626	45,372	8,000	22,640	8,200	209,702	855,670
August	35,244	27,151	39,775	3,480	13,992	7,632	127,274	982,944

***Does not include offshore raws transloaded from ships to barges in the Mississippi River for Industrial Sugars, Inc., and Sucrest, These shipments amounted to 179,614 long tons in 1968**

The January through August 1969, total is 126,361 long tons.

Used Equipment for Cane Fields

1. Used AC Model D Motor Grader, s/n 5338, Power Circle Turn, Front Wheel Lean, Scarifier, 8.25x20 (10 Ply) Tires.
   Condition Good—Lake Charles, La.
2. Used AC HD11E, s/n 11089 Tractor, 22" Shoes, Canopy, Winch, 11HA Angle Dozer Blade.
   Condition Good—Baton Rouge, La.
3. Used AC HD6B, s/n 4063, Tractor, 20" Shoes, Hydraulic Bulldozer Blade.
   Condition Fair—New Orleans, La.
4. Used Koehring 304 1 Yd. Dragline, s/n C8586, Cat D318 Diesel Engine, 30" Shoes, 45' Boom, Fairlead.
   Condition Good—New Orleans, La.
5. Used AC HD6E, s/n 12613 Tractor, 20" Shoes, Hydraulic Angle Dozer Blade, Carco Winch.
   Condition Good—Baton Rouge, La.
6. Used AC HD6E, s/n 10352 Tractor, 20" Shoes, Hydraulic Bulldozer Blade, Canopy.
   Condition Good—Baton Rouge, La.
7. Used Lima 34 1 Yd. Dragline, s/n 329147, GM 4-71 Diesel Engine, 30" Shoes, 35' Boom, Fairlead.
   Condition Good—Baton Rouge, La.
8. Used C-350 Bantam 1/2 Yd. Dragline, s/n 11706, GM 3-53 Diesel Engine, 24" Shoes, 40' Boom, Fairlead.
   Condition Good—Baton Rouge, La.
9. Used Lima 25 3/4 Yd. Dragline, s/n 336-72, Air Controls, AC 344 Diesel Engine, 30" Shoes, 40' Boom, Fairlead.
   Condition Fair—Baton Rouge, La.



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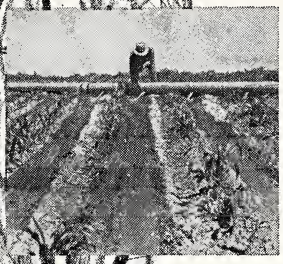

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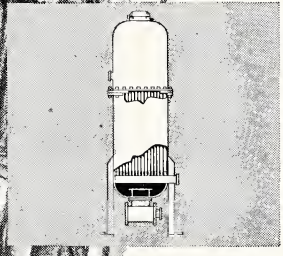

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October 1, 1967 Through September 15, 1969

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by A. W. Dykers

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